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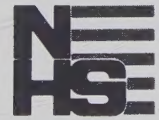

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XXV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA, FROM JANUARY 26 TO JUNE 2, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 25, 1863.

I. The President of the United States has directed:

1. That Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac.

2. That Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

3. That Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

4. That Maj. Gen. J. Hooker be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

II. The officers relieved as above will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The President directs me to say that he wishes an interview with you at the Executive Mansion as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: There does not appear to be much connection between the Army of the Potomac and the troops for the defense of Washington. Scarcely an order issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac applies here. On the contrary, the commander acts under orders from the General-in-Chief or from the War Department. The duties being so different, cannot the defenses be made into a separate depart-

ment, with such limits as may be convenient? Now the command virtually extends on this side of the Potomac from Piscataway Creek to the Annapolis Junction and mouth of the Monocacy, and on the south side along Goose Creek, Aldie, the Bull Run Mountains, Cedar Run, and the Occoquan.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appears to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable, quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition, and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the Army and the Government needed a dictator. Of course, it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The Government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 26, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States, the commanding general this day transfers the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience, and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues; be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful general who has so long been identified

with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long-tried associates of the Ninth Corps.

His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continual success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major-General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 26, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends, your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army.

In equipment, intelligence, and valor the enemy is our inferior; let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major-General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., January* 26, 1863.

I. The following named troops of this army corps shall constitute a separate brigade:

The First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. James Wallace.

The Second Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. E. Massey, commanding.

Company A, Purnell Cavalry, Capt. R. E. Duvall.

Capt. G. W. P. Smith's Independent Company Maryland Cavalry.

Companies A, B, and C, Scott's 900 New York Cavalry.

Companies A, B, and E, Independent Battalion New York Volunteers, and generally all forces that now are or may be hereafter assigned for service in any of the counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in the counties of Northampton and Accomack, of Virginia, and on the Western Shore of Maryland between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, as far up as the Piscataway River and Upper Marlborough, and in the county of Calvert, and in the State of Delaware,

excepting those employed as guards on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

II. Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of this brigade.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, *Near Falmouth, Va., January* 26, 1863.

In pursuance with General Orders, No. 20, from the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, Washington, January 25, 1863, I announce to the Right Grand Division that I have been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, by order of the President of the United States.

I have only to recall to you the memory of the past, in which you have fought so many battles with credit and honor always—in which you have captured so many colors, without losing a single gun or standard—and to urge that, keeping this recollection in your hearts, you prove always worthy of it. It is only in so doing that you can retain for yourselves a reputation well won, and which I feel will be preserved under the gallant and able commander, Major-General Couch, to whom I confide you.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 29, 1863.

The following-named officers are announced on the general staff of this army:

Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, chief of staff.
Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. Joseph Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general.
Brig. Gen. James A. Hardie, judge-advocate-general.
Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, chief of artillery.
Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, provost-marshal-general.
Col. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. F. Myers, deputy chief quartermaster.
Col. H. F. Clarke, chief commissary.
Surg. Jonathan Letterman, medical director.
Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, chief signal officer.
Lieut. D. W. Flagler, chief ordnance officer.
Maj. William H. Lawrence, aide-de-camp.
Capt. William L. Candler, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Alexander Moore, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Harry Russell, aide-de-camp.

Staff officers absent from the command will report for duty without delay.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., January* 29, 1863.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information of all concerned:

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 27, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XVIII. Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, captain and commissary of subsistence, is hereby relieved from duty as chief commissary of the Eighth Army Corps, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He will continue in the performance of his duties as depot commissary at Baltimore.

XIX. Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple, additional aide-de-camp, major and assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Eighth Army Corps, and will report to Major-General Schenck, commanding Eighth Army Corps, for duty as aide-de-camp.

XX. In accordance with section 10 of the act approved July 17, 1862, and with General Orders, No. 212, from the War Department, dated December 23, 1862, the President orders the following assignments of officers to the staff of the army corps named, to wit:

Assistant Adjutants-General.—First Lieut. William H. Chesebrough, Eleventh Infantry, to the Eighth Army Corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel from January 27, 1863.

Commissaries.—Capt. Joseph G. Crane, commissary of subsistence of Volunteers to the Eighth Army Corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel from January 27, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, January 29, 1863.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Ohio:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a telegram received to-day from General Scammon, at Charleston, stating indirect receipt of information as to the purposes of the enemy in the direction of the Kanawha.

Mr. Thomas N. Ayers, to whom the dispatch refers, is the superintendent of the coal-oil manufacturing company, which has works at Cannelton, 10 miles below Gauley Bridge, and which has its chief place of business at Maysville, Ky.

Reports of this sort have not been infrequent, and I attach little importance to them. I have given General Scammon directions to use his force with such activity as to compensate for its weakness as far as possible, and to look toward a concentration of it, with the determination to make a persistent stand at Gauley Bridge, even if the enemy advance by way of Sandy River, through Logan and Boone Court-House, to the Kanawha, below him. By keeping himself thus in their rear, the impossibility of keeping up supplies would make their stay short, whilst

the withdrawal of Crook's command leaves a considerable surplus of subsistence stores in the upper valley. Forage, however, is not abundant. In view, therefore, of the diminution of the force in the Kanawha, I have the honor to request from the general commanding a statement of his views of the policy to be pursued in the contingency referred to by General Scammon, or any other similar one which may arise.

I believe I have before stated to the general that the chief embarrassment of the officer commanding in the Kanawha is not in reference to his direct front, but as to his flanks, raids of cavalry being possible, either by the route taken by [A. G.] Jenkins last season, *i. e.*, through the mountains between Summerville and Beverly, thence down the Little Kanawha Valley to the Ohio, reaching the Great Kanawha anywhere between Charleston and the mouth; or by the valley of the Big Sandy, and thence, as above stated, to the Kanawha above Charleston, at the Salines, or anywhere below. In either case it will be important to know what policy it is desired to have pursued—whether to attempt to hold Gauley Bridge, leaving the enemy to occupy the lower valley, or penetrate into Ohio, trusting to the necessity of their making but a brief visit, or to retreat to the Ohio. Of course these questions could only arise when the enemy is in greatly superior force. The line is not one which would be available to the enemy for permanent operations on a large scale, but they would, no doubt, be very glad to repossess the valley on account of the salt, as also on account of the diversion it would make in behalf of their forces elsewhere.

Political reasons also weigh with them in the desire to keep a foothold in Western Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
Charleston, January 29, 1863.

Colonel Paxton is directed to send one or two companies of cavalry on the road leading south from Cannelton. There are rumors of an approach of the enemy from Tazewell. Their force is said to be cavalry and light artillery, under [Henry] Heth. This reconnaissance must be made with all speed, and with special reference to the selection of points where an enemy could be most successfully opposed by inferior force. No time must be lost.

It is reported that the enemy intends to strike the river near Mr. Ayers' works, at Cannelton. You will readily understand the route by which they would approach.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARIETTA, OHIO, [*January* 29, 1863.]

Brigadier-General SCAMMON, *Charleston:*

The possibility of a move of the nature you speak of has made me incline to the opinion that a force small as yours can be best used against one greatly superior by holding Gauley instead of Fayette; but this, of course, implies that the crests around that post are held with tenacity,

as suggested in my former communication on that subject. A large cavalry force cannot subsist in the Kanawha, and I cannot believe anything more than a raid would be attempted, during the winter, at least. To be exceedingly watchful, keeping scouts everywhere in front and flanks, and prepared to concentrate at Gauley, seems to me the true course. For this reason, industry should be used in making that position defensible, as before suggested.

I fear we cannot calculate upon much aid, for there is nothing within reach, and the removal of Crook in the face of reports heretofore made by me shows that the necessity elsewhere must be great. To do the very best thing possible with the means we have is now our duty.

Let me know your views as to the use of your force, if left for a time without help.

Your dispatch will be forwarded to General Wright.

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 29, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Will you be in Washington soon, or shall I arrange to meet you at Aquia on business?

H. W. HALLECK,
General in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have no business requiring my presence in Washington, but will meet you there or at Aquia, as you may desire.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 30, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

As some of the matters on which I wish to meet you may require a reference to the War Department or to the President, I will meet you here at your earliest convenience.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

I will be in Washington to-night, and report in the morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In relation to the exchange of the Pennsylvania Reserves for new regiments of the same State, from in and around Washington, I have the honor to state—

	Aggregate present.
Under General Hays' command, One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania	825
Under Colonel Gibson's command, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania	779
Under General Martindale's command, Company B, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania	79
Under General Martindale's command, Company F, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania	80
Under General Martindale's command, One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania	834
Under General Martindale's command, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania	913
Under General Martindale's command, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania.	684
Total	4,194
Present sick	481
	3,713

Two of the companies (B, Twenty-sixth, and F, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) belong to regiments now with the Army of the Potomac, with an aggregate of 175 men.

To make this change, it will be necessary to break up the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, as one regiment is in the front on the south side of the river, another on this side, and the remainder, under General Martindale, in the city.

One great objection to this change is that some of the companies are commanded by sergeants and corporals. As most of the regiments are doing provost duty in the city, this is a most serious objection. Those are the only regiments I have from this State, and I fear that the exchange cannot be made with any benefit to the service in my command.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

By General Orders, No. 61, War Department, 1862, leaves of absence cannot be granted in the field, except to prevent death or permanent disability. This rule never has been strictly regarded in this army. It is understood that the Adjutant-General gave a construction of this order to General Burnside that permitted leaves for a short period. The order organizing grand divisions gave to the grand division commanders the authority usually exercised by the general commanding the army. Grand division commanders had no uniformity of action in the premises, and I have thought proper to issue the inclosed order. I believe by it much desertion will be stopped, and a more contented

feeling pervade the army. At the same time I desire, in view of existing orders, that it should receive proper sanction.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 30, 1863.

The following rules will govern officers empowered to grant leaves of absence:

I. No leave will exceed fifteen days.

II. Leaves to commanders of corps, divisions, and cavalry brigades will only be granted upon approval at these headquarters. One brigade commander only in a corps to be on leave at one time.

III. Not more than one field officer of a regiment to be absent on leave at one time, where the full complement of field officers are present. When less than that number, leaves to be granted only in extreme cases.

IV. Not more than two line officers to be given leave from any regiment at the same time; not more than one from any battery or detachment.

V. Leaves not to exceed ten days, except to residents of the following States, when it may be given for fifteen days, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; Ohio, Michigan, and the States west of these last named.

VI. Furloughs to enlisted men must in no case exceed two for every 100 men present for duty in the regiment, battery, or detachment, and not to be granted to any men but those having the most excellent record for attention to all duties.

VII. In case of the failure of any officer or soldier to return before their leave expires, leaves will not be granted to others from the same commands until their return. All applications will, by indorsement or otherwise, state the number of officers or men absent on leave from the command, and the failure to return of any person will be notified immediately to the provost-marshal-general, with a memoranda of the leave, residence of the party, and description of enlisted men.

VIII. A return from each regiment, battery, and detachment will be forwarded to these headquarters within eight days from the date of this order, showing the number of officers and men absent from duty from any cause whatever.* This return will be made out in form as follows:

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Company.	Remarks.

IX. Under the head of "Remarks" for all enlisted men absent will be given a complete description, age, height, &c., where enlisted, whether or not dropped from the rolls, when and where deserted, where supposed to be, furloughed, detailed at hospital, where, &c.

X. Under the head of "Remarks" for officers when the absence is of such a nature as to cause dismissal from the service, it should be so stated, that action may be taken thereon.

* See Hooker to Kelton, February 15, p. 77.

XI. The officers will be placed at the head of the list. The enlisted men in the following order: 1st, furloughed men; 2d, detached; 3d, absent, sick and wounded, in hospital; 4th, deserters. The list will be aggregated at the end as follows:

Total absent—Officers .....
Furloughed men .....
Detached .....
Absent, sick and wounded, in hospital, &c .....
Deserters .....

Total .....

Tables of these returns will be consolidated by brigades and divisions, and accompany them.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The Ninth Army Corps, now under your command, will be sent to Fort Monroe, to report to Major-General Dix. The troops at Harper's Ferry and in the Shenandoah Valley have been placed under the command of Major-General Schenck, headquarters at Baltimore. Brigadier-General Kelley, headquarters at Harper's Ferry, is in the immediate command. Major-General Heintzelman is in command of the troops in the immediate vicinity and for the defense of Washington. These officers will cordially co-operate with you to the full extent of the means at their command. Their forces, however, are not sufficient to resist a strong attack from the main army of the rebels, and we must, therefore, look to the Army of the Potomac to either cover these places or to succor them in case they should be seriously threatened by the enemy.

On your recommendation, the Pennsylvania Reserves will be exchanged with General Heintzelman for an equal number of Pennsylvania troops. Requisitions will be made on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to effect this exchange and to transport the Ninth Army Corps to Fort Monroe.

In regard to the operations of your own army, you can best judge when and where it can move to the greatest advantage, keeping in view always the importance of covering Washington and Harper's Ferry either directly or by so operating as to be able to punish any force of the enemy sent against them.

I inclose herewith a copy of my letter of the 7th instant to Major-General Burnside, in answer to an inquiry from him if I approved his crossing the Rappahannock with his army. That letter was submitted to the President and approved by him. It embodies my views in regard to the duty of the Army of the Potomac to act against the enemy in its front whenever circumstances will permit.

All requisitions for supplies will, of course, be made on the proper departments, but should any one fail to duly respond to such requisitions, you will report the fault to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c., Falmouth:*

GENERAL: Your communication of the 5th was delivered to me by your aide-de-camp at 12 m. to-day. In all my communications and interviews with you since you took command of the Army of the Potomac, I have advised a forward movement across the Rappahannock. At our interview at Warrenton, I urged that you should cross by the fords above Fredericksburg rather than to fall down to that place, and when I left you at Warrenton it was understood that at least a considerable part of your army would cross by the fords, and I so represented to the President. It was this modification of the plan proposed by you that I telegraphed you had received his approval. When the attempt at Fredericksburg was abandoned, I advised you to renew the attempt at some other point, either in whole or in part, to turn the enemy's works, or to threaten their wings or communications; in other words, to keep the enemy occupied until a favorable opportunity offered to strike a decisive blow. I particularly advised you to use your cavalry and light artillery upon his communications, and attempt to cut off his supplies, and engage him at an advantage. In all our interviews I have urged that our first object was not Richmond, but the defeat or scattering of Lee's army, which threatened Washington and the line of the Upper Potomac.

I now recur to these things simply to remind you of the general views which I have expressed, and which I still hold. The circumstances of the case, however, have somewhat changed since the early part of November. The chances of an extended line of operations are now, on account of the advanced season, much less than then. But the chances are still in our favor to meet and defeat the enemy on the Rappahannock if we can effect a crossing in a position where we can meet the enemy on favorable or even equal terms. I therefore still advise a movement against him.

The character of that movement, however, must depend upon circumstances, which may change every day and almost every hour. If the enemy should concentrate his forces at the place you have selected for a crossing, make it a feint and try another place. Again, the circumstances at the time may be such as to render an attempt to cross the entire army not advisable. In that case theory suggests that, while the enemy concentrates at that point, advantages can be gained by crossing smaller forces at other points, to cut off his lines, destroy his communications, and capture his rear guards, outposts, &c.

The great object is to occupy the enemy, to prevent his making large detachments or distant raids, and to injure him all you can with the least injury to yourself. If this can be best accomplished by feints of a general crossing and detached road crossings, take that course; if by an actual general crossing, with feints on other points, adopt that course.

There seems to me to be many reasons why a crossing at some point be attempted. It will not do to keep your large army inactive. As you yourself admit, it devolves on you to decide upon the time, place, and character of the crossing which you may attempt. I can only advise that an attempt be made, and as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 31, 1863.

Lieut. E. E. SELLERS,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. 2d Brig., Sykes' Div.:

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to apply for orders to consolidate the companies of my regiment from nine to six. The average number for duty, including non-commissioned officers, is 21 to each. There are but 7 officers disposable for company duty with the regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SALEM S. MARSH,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 1, 1863.

Approved, and respectfully forwarded. This step will have to be taken in all the old regiments under my command. It will promote efficiency and discipline.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Comdg. Division and Fifth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
February 2, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the action of the War Department, and most strongly recommended. Some similar step is absolutely required to give efficiency to the skeleton force of Regulars now in the field. I would most respectfully request that authority be given to consolidate all the regiments each into the number of companies which the number of men on their muster-rolls would make at the war standard.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac for such orders as he may consider most conducive to the interest of the service.

By order:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY] —, 1863.

Granted.

J. H. [HOOKER.]

MARIETTA, [OHIO,] *January* 31, 1863.

General E. P. SCAMMON, *Charleston:*

SIR: My own view has been that the best arrangement is that which keeps the troops as nearly as possible in one concentrated body, having detachments only to watch the line of communications, and act as advanced posts and scouts. I still think so, but have written General Wright for his opinion, in view of the reduction of the force, and will communicate with you as soon as I hear from him. A cordon of troops

is always liable to be cut in two before it can be concentrated, and, with the facilities of the enemy for getting information, is dangerous.

Until I hear from General Wright, carry out the suggestions heretofore made.

J. D. COX.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker commanding, for January 31, 1863; headquarters, camp near Falmouth, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	61	2	63	63	65	.....
Escort to headquarters, Capt. T. L. Motley	3	71	83	101	.....	.....
Squadron of cavalry, Capt. J. B. McIntyre	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	160	2,670	3,374	4,520	4,633	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross.	1	360	430	486	491	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.	25	492	630	2,102	2,114	.....
Chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Rufus Ingalls	28	451	608	687	686	.....
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing	27	81	138	202	201	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	47	1,381	1,632	1,886	1,866	62
Right Grand Division, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	1,862	33,406	42,827	64,700	65,755	98
Center Grand Division, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.	1,844	34,129	42,970	62,616	62,826	60
Left Grand Division, Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith	2,183	40,817	50,282	71,368	73,301	112
Grand Reserve Division, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel	1,541	27,881	34,306	47,814	48,467	76
Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.*	2,028	42,510	62,077	70,205	69,475	640
Total	9,810	184,251	239,420	326,750	330,095	1,048

Command.	Present for duty, equipped.					
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escort to headquarters, Capt. T. L. Motley	.....	.....	3	71	.....	.....
Squadron of cavalry, Capt. J. B. McIntyre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	134	1,900	19	656	.....	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross.	1	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.	25	492	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Rufus Ingalls	.....	.....	14	437	.....	.....
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	2	87	.....	.....	45	1,294
Right Grand Division, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	1,589	27,960	153	3,423	44	1,574
Center Grand Division, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.	1,582	28,878	133	2,940	57	2,033
Left Grand Division, Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith	1,918	34,599	172	3,162	68	2,311
Grand Reserve Division, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel	1,303	23,833	147	2,250	41	1,434
Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.*	949	20,206	40	452	358	8,341
Total	7,503	138,315	681	13,391	613	16,987

* But see abstract from returns of the Defenses for same period.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

ESCORT, ETC.

1st Massachusetts Cavalry (one company), Capt. T. L. Motley.
1st U. S. Cavalry (detachment), Capt. M. T. Carr.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A and E, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

McClellan (Ill.) Dragoons, Company A, Capt. George W. Shears.
McClellan (Ill.) Dragoons, Company B, Capt. David C. Brown.
21st New York,* Lieut. Col. Chester W. Sternberg.
23d New York,* Col. H. C. Hoffman.
35th New York,* Lieut. Col. John G. Todd.
80th New York,* Col. Theodore B. Gates.
93d New York, Col. J. S. Crocker.
2d U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Thomas Hight.
8th U. S. Infantry (five companies), Capt. E. W. H. Read.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. D. P. WOODBURY.

15th New York Engineers, Col. C. G. Colgate.
50th New York Engineers, Col. C. B. Stuart.

REGULAR ENGINEER BATTALION.

Lieut. CHARLES E. CROSS.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT.

Lieut. JOHN R. EDIE.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. A. F. Brooker.
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. F. A. Pratt.
1st New York Battalion, Battery A, Capt. Otto Diederichs.
1st New York Battalion, Battery B, Lieut. A. von Kleiser.
1st New York Battalion, Battery C, Lieut. C. Carrolien.
1st New York Battalion, Battery D, Capt. C. Kusserow.
5th New York Battery, Capt. E. D. Taft.
6th New York Battery, Capt. W. M. Bramhall.
15th New York Battery, Lieut. A. Mcmanon.
1st United States, Battery K, Capt. W. M. Graham.
2d United States, Batteries B and L, Capt. J. M. Robertson.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. M. P. Miller.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Charles Holman.
32d Massachusetts Infantry, Company C, Lieut. R. Hamilton.

* These regiments constituted a provisional brigade, under command of Col. William F. Rogers.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.*

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K, Capt. R. E. Ellerbeck.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.†

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. VON SCHACK.

5th New Hampshire, Capt. J. E. Larkin.
7th New York, Capt. G. A. von Bransen.
61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. O. Broady.
64th New York, Capt. H. T. Hunt.
81st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. R. M. Lee, jr.
145th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. D. B. McCreary.
148th Pennsylvania, Col. J. A. Beaver.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK KELLY.

28th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George W. Cartwright.
63d New York, Lieut. Col. R. C. Bentley.
69th New York, Capt. Jasper M. Whitty.
88th New York, Maj. John Smith.
116th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. McNamara.

Third Brigade.

Col. R. P. ROBERTS.

27th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. H. C. Merwin.
2d Delaware, Lieut. Col. D. L. Stricker.
52d New York, Capt. F. Benzler.
57th New York, Capt. J. W. Britt.
66th New York, Col. O. H. Morris.
53d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. R. McMichael.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery B, Lieut. A. S. Sheldon.
4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Evan Thomas.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK D. SEWALL.

19th Maine, Maj. H. W. Cunningham.
15th Massachusetts, Maj. T. W. Baird.
1st Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William Colvill, jr.
34th New York, Maj. J. Beverly.
82d New York, Lieut. Col. J. Huston.

Second Brigade.

Col. DE WITT C. BAXTER.

69th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. D. O'Kane.
71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. Markoe.
72d Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel Roberts.
106th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. L. Curry.

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* Relieved Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, January 26.
† Major-General Hancock absent on leave.

Third Brigade.

Col. J. R. BROOKE.

19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. A. F. Devereux.
20th Massachusetts, Maj. G. N. Macy.
7th Michigan, Capt. A. E. Steele, jr.
42d New York, Lieut. Col. G. N. Bomford.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. William Northedge.
127th Pennsylvania, Col. W. W. Jennings.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island, Battery A, Capt. W. A. Arnold.
1st Rhode Island, Battery B, Capt. J. G. Hazard.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

First Brigade.

Col. W. B. ROBERTSON.

14th Indiana, Maj. E. H. C. Cavins.
24th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. F. L. Knight.
28th New Jersey, Maj. S. K. Wilson.
4th Ohio, Maj. L. W. Carpenter.
8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. F. Sawyer.
7th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. DWIGHT MORRIS.

14th Connecticut, Capt. I. R. Bronson.
12th New Jersey, Col. R. C. Johnson.
108th New York, Maj. Francis E. Pierce.
130th Pennsylvania, Capt. William M. Porter.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN D. MACGREGOR.

1st Delaware, Col. John W. Andrews.
4th New York, Maj. Charles W. Kruger.
10th New York, Col. John E. Bendix.
132d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles Albright.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery G, Lieut. Nelson Ames.
1st Rhode Island, Battery G, Lieut. C. Allen, jr.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Lieut. G. A. WOODRUFF.

1st United States, Battery I, Lieut. G. A. Woodruff.
4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. S. Canby.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.*

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies B and C, Capt. William L. Heermance.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BURNS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM M. FENTON.

2d Michigan, Maj. C. Byington.
8th Michigan, Maj. R. Ely.
17th Michigan, Col. William H. Withington.
20th Michigan, Col. A. W. Williams.
79th New York, Lieut. Col. David Morrison.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.

29th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. H. Barnes.
27th New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
46th New York, Col. Joseph Gerhardt.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. T. S. Brenholtz.

* Relieved Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, January 16.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS WELSH.

36th Massachusetts, Col. Henry Bowman.
45th Pennsylvania, Capt. F. M. Hills.
100th Pennsylvania, Maj. M. M. Dawson.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery D, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn.
3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. William C. Bartlett.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES NAGLE.

2d Maryland, Col. Thomas B. Allard.
6th New Hampshire, Maj. Phin P. Bixby.
9th New Hampshire, Col. H. B. Titus.
48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants.
7th Rhode Island, Col. Zenas R. Bliss.
12th Rhode Island, Col. George H. Browne.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

21st Massachusetts, Col. W. S. Clark.
35th Massachusetts, Col. E. A. Wild.
11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman.
51st New York, Col. R. B. Potter.
51st Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Hartranft.

Artillery.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
1st Rhode Island, Battery D, Lieut. George C. Harkness.
4th United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel S. Elder.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.

10th New Hampshire, Col. Michael T. Donohoe.
9th New York, Maj. Edward Jardine.
89th New York, Col. Harrison S. Fairchild.
103d New York, Maj. B. Ringold.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD HARLAND.

8th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. J. E. Ward.
11th Connecticut, Col. G. A. Stedman, jr.
15th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Samuel Tolles.
16th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. J. H. Burnham.

Third Brigade.

Col. AARON F. STEVENS.

21st Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Burpee.
13th New Hampshire, Maj. Jacob J. Storer.
25th New Jersey, Col. Andrew Derrom.
4th Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Martin P. Buffum.

Artillery.

2d New York, Battery L,* Capt. Jacob Roemer.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. William P. Graves.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. George W. Crabb.

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* Reported on original as in both Second and Third Divisions.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin.
3d Indiana, Maj. William S. McClure.
8th New York, Maj. Edmund M. Pope.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

6th New York, Lieut. Col. Duncan McVicar.
8th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Amos E. Griffiths.
6th United States, Capt. George C. Cram.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. R. H. Chapin.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.*

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.

20th Indiana, Maj. J. H. Shannon.
63d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. S. Kirkwood.
68th Pennsylvania, Col. A. H. Tippin.
105th Pennsylvania, Col. A. A. McKnight.
114th Pennsylvania, Maj. J. S. Chandler.
141st Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

Col. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

3d Maine, Lieut. Col. M. B. Lakeman.
4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
38th New York, Maj. Augustus Funk.
40th New York, Col. T. W. Egan.
57th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Peter Sides.
99th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. W. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. ROBERTS.

17th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. B. Merrill.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. B. R. Pierce.
5th Michigan, Maj. E. T. Sherlock.
1st New York, Col. J. F. Pierson.
37th New York, Lieut. Col. G. Riordan.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island, Battery E, Capt. G. E. Randolph.
3d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. J. G. Turnbull.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL.

1st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldwin.
11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. P. D. Tripp.
16th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
2d New Hamphsire, Capt. J. W. Carr.
11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Stephen Moore.
26th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. B. C. Tilghman.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE.

70th New York, Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
71st New York, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Potter.
72d New York, Col. William O. Stevens.
73d New York, Col. William R. Brewster.
74th New York, Capt. Henry M. Alles.
120th New York, Col. George H. Sharpe.

*Assigned, January 26.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. MOTT.

5th New Jersey, Col. W. J. Sewell.
6th New Jersey, Col. G. C. Burling.
7th New Jersey, Col. L. R. Francine.
8th New Jersey, Col. A. J. Johnson.
2d New York, Col. S. W. Park.
115th Pennsylvania, Col. F. A. Lancaster.

Artillery.

Capt. J. E. SMITH.

New Jersey Light, 2d Battery, Capt. A. J. Clark.
New York Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. C. H. Scott.
1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. H. L. Pike.
4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. F. W. Seeley.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. SANDERS PIATT.

86th New York, Col. B. P. Bailey.
124th New York, Lieut. Col. F. M. Cummins.
122d Pennsylvania, Col. E. Franklin.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH H. POTTER.

12th New Hampshire, Maj. G. D. Savage.
84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.
110th Pennsylvania, Maj. D. M. Jones.

Artillery.

10th New York Battery, Capt. John T. Bruen.
11th New York Battery, Capt. A. A. von Puttkammer.
1st Ohio, Battery H, Capt. J. F. Huntington.

Sharpshooters.

1st and 2d United States, Col. Hiram Berdan.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES BARNES.

2d Maine, Lieut. Col. G. Varney.
18th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. Hayes.
22d Massachusetts, Col. W. S. Tilton.
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ira C. Abbott.
13th New York, Lieut. Col. F. A. Schoeffel.
25th New York, Col. C. A. Johnson.
118th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. Gwyn.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Maj. G. W. Dutton.
32d Massachusetts, Col. G. L. Prescott.
4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. G. W. Lumbard.
14th New York, Lieut. Col. T. M. Davies.
62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON.

20th Maine, Col. A. Ames.
16th Michigan, Lieut. Col. N. E. Welch.
12th New York, Col. H. A. Weeks.
17th New York, Col. N. B. Bartram.
44th New York, Col J. C. Rice.
83d Pennsylvania, Col. S. Vincent.

Artillery.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery, Capt. A. P. Martin.
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery, Capt. C. A. Phillips.
1st Rhode Island, Battery C, Capt. R. Waterman.
5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. C. E. Hazlett.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

Maj. RICHARD S. SMITH.

3d United States, Capt. J. D. Wilkins.
4th United States, Capt. H. Dryer.
12th United States, First Battalion, Capt. M. M. Blunt.
12th United States, Second Battalion, Capt. T. M. Anderson.
14th United States, First Battalion, Capt. H. W. Keyes.
14th United States, Second Battalion, Capt. H. DeB. Clay.

Second Brigade.

Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

1st and 2d United States, Capt. S. S. Marsh.
6th United States, Capt. J. McCleary.
7th United States, Capt. G. Chapin.
11th United States, Capt. H. L. Chipman.
17th and 19th United States (battalion).

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN.

5th New York, Lieut. Col. George Duryea.
140th New York, Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke.
146th New York, Col. Kenner Garrard.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANK C. GIBBS.

1st Ohio, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
5th United States, Battery I, Capt. S. H. Weed.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. E. M. GREGORY.*

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DAVID W. ROWE.

91st Pennsylvania, Capt. J. H. Sinex.
126th Pennsylvania, Capt. A. R. Davison.
129th Pennsylvania, Maj. J. Anthony.
134th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. E. O'Brien.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER H. ALLABACH.

123d Pennsylvania, Col. J. B. Clark.
131st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. B. Shaut.
133d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. A. McCartney.
155th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. H. Cain.

*Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys on leave.

Artillery.

Capt. ALANSON M. RANDOL.

1st New York, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
1st United States, Battery E, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.

CAVALRY.

Col. JAMES K. KERR.

1st Massachusetts (seven companies), Col. H. B. Sargent.
3d Pennsylvania, Col. J. B. McIntosh.
4th Pennsylvania, Maj. George H. Covode.
16th Pennsylvania, Col. J. Irvin Gregg.
1st Rhode Island, Col. A. N. Duffié.
5th United States, Capt. James E. Harrison.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Capt. J. C. Tidball.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.*

ESCORT, ETC.

6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. R. H. Rush.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

ESCORT, ETC.

1st Maine Cavalry, Company L, Capt. C. Taylor.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies A and D, Capt. W. P. C. Treichel.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER PHELPS, Jr.

22d New York, Capt. L. Ormsby.
24th New York, Lieut. Col. S. R. Beardsley.
30th New York, Col. W. M. Searing.
84th New York (14th Militia), Col. E. B. Fowler.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES GAVIN.

7th Indiana, Capt. W. C. Banta.
76th New York, Col. W. P. Wainwright.
95th New York, Col. G. H. Biddle.
56th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. W. Hofmann.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL.

22d New Jersey, Maj. A. G. Demarest.
29th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. W. R. Taylor.
30th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. J. J. Cladek.
31st New Jersey, Col. A. P. Berthoud.
147th New York, Col. A. S. Warner.
137th Pennsylvania, Col. H. M. Bossert.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH.

19th Indiana, Lieut. Col. S. J. Williams.
24th Michigan, Col. H. A. Morrow.
2d Wisconsin, Col. L. Fairchild.
6th Wisconsin, Col. L. Cutler.
7th Wisconsin, Col. W. W. Robinson.

Artillery.†

Capt. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st New York, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

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* Relieved Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin.
† Col. C. S. Wainwright, chief of corps artillery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. T. F. McCOY.

16th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. W. Tilden.
94th New York, Maj. De Witt C. Tomlinson.
104th New York, Col. G. G. Prey.
105th New York, Col. J. W. Shedd.
107th Pennsylvania, Maj. J. MacThomson.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER LYLE.

12th Massachusetts, Col. J. L. Bates.
26th New York, Col. R. H. Richardson.
90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. A. Leech.
136th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Isaac Wright.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.

13th Massachusetts, Maj. J. P. Gould.
83d New York, Maj. D. W. Diggs.
97th New York, Col. C. Wheelock.
11th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. N. W. Batchelder.
88th Pennsylvania, Maj. B. F. Foust.

Artillery.

Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

Maine Light, 2d Battery, Capt. J. A. Hall.
Maine Light, 5th Battery, Capt. G. F. Leppien.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
5th United States, Battery C, Capt. D. R. Ransom.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. H. G. SICKEL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. W. C. Talley.
2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. P. McDonough.
6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. W. H. Ent.
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Capt. C. F. Taylor.
121st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. E. W. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT P. CUMMINS.

3d Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Jacob Lenhart, jr.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. R. H. Woolworth.
7th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. C. A. Lyman.
8th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. J. G. Henry.
142d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. A. B. McCalmont.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.

5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Alfred M. Smith.
9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. James McK. Snodgrass.
10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Ira Ayer, jr.
11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. D. S. Porter.
12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. A. G. Oliver.

Artillery.

Maj. J. BRADY.

1st Pennsylvania, Battery A, Lieut. William Stitt.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery B, Capt. J. H. Cooper.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery F, Lieut. R. B. Ricketts.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery G, Capt. F. P. Amsden.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

ESCORT, ETC.

6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies I and K, Capt. F. C. Newhall.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY W. BROWN.

1st New Jersey, Maj. William Henry, jr.
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke.
3d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. James N. Duffy.
4th New Jersey, Col. William Birney.
15th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Edw. L. Campbell.
23d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. E. B. Grubb.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

5th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. S. Edwards.
16th New York, Col. Joel J. Seaver.
27th New York, Col. Alexander D. Adams.
121st New York, Col. Emory Upton.
96th Pennsylvania, Capt. W. H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

18th New York, Col. George R. Myers.
31st New York, Col. Frank Jones.
32d New York, Col. Francis E. Pinto.
95th Pennsylvania, Col. Gus. W. Town.

Artillery.

Maryland Light, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William H. McCartney.
New Jersey Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William Hexamer.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. William Borrowe.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. A. P. HOWE.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT F. TAYLOR.

33d New York, Lieut. Col. J. W. Corning.
49th Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas M. Hulings.
119th Pennsylvania, Col. P. C. Ellmaker.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY WHITING.

26th New Jersey, Col. A. J. Morrison.
2d Vermont, Lieut. Col. J. H. Walbridge.
3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
4th Vermont, Col. C. B. Stoughton.
5th Vermont, Col. Lewis A. Grant.
6th Vermont, Col. O. S. Tuttle.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. H. NEILL.

7th Maine (five companies), Col. E. C. Mason.
21st New Jersey, Col. G. Van Houten.
20th New York, Col. E. von Vegesack.
49th New York, Col. D. D. Bidwell.
77th New York, Col. J. B. McKean.

Light Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT.

6th Maine, Capt. J. A. Haycock.
43d New York, Col. B. F. Baker.
5th Wisconsin, Capt. Theo. B. Catlin.
3d New York Battery, Lieut. Edward H. Underhill.

Artillery.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
1st New York Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
5th United States, Battery F, Capt. R. B. Ayres.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.

65th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
122d New York, Col. Silas Titus.
23d Pennsylvania, Col. John Ely.
61st Pennsylvania, Col. G. C. Spear.
82d Pennsylvania, Col. D. H. Williams.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

7th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. F. P. Harlow.
10th Massachusetts, Col. H. L. Eustis.
37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
36th New York, Maj. E. J. Faxon.
2d Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. N. Goff, jr.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK H. COLLIER.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Col. John M. Mark.
98th Pennsylvania, Capt. Louis Voltaire.
102d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Kinkead.
139th Pennsylvania, Maj. William H. Moody.

Artillery.

1st Pennsylvania, Battery C, Capt. J. McCarthy.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery D, Capt. M. Hall.
2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. J. H. Butler.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

District of Columbia (independent company), Lieut. William H. Orton.
1st Maine, Lieut. Col. C. S. Douty.
1st New Jersey, Maj. M. H. Beaumont.
2d New York, Col. J. Kilpatrick.
10th New York, Maj. M. H. Avery.
1st Pennsylvania, Maj. D. Gardner.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery C, Capt. H. G. Gibson.

GRAND RESERVE DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS.

82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. D. Thomson.
1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies A and B, Capt. Theodore Majtheny.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies A and C, Capt. Seymour B. Conger.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE VON AMSBERG.

8th New York, Col. Felix Prince Salm.
41st New York, Lieut. Col. E. W. Holmstedt.
45th New York, Lieut. Col. E. C. Wratislaw.
54th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Ashby.
153d Pennsylvania, Col. C. Glanz.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

17th Connecticut, Col. W. H. Noble.
25th Ohio, Maj. J. Williams.
55th Ohio, Lieut. Col. G. H. Safford.
75th Ohio, Capt. A. L. Harris.
107th Ohio, Col. S. Meyer.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM L. DE BECK.

2d New York Battery, Capt. Louis Schirmer.
13th New York Battery, Capt. Julius Dieckmann.
1st Ohio, Battery K, Capt. William L. De Beck.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. A. BUSCHBECK.

First Brigade.

Col. CLEMENS SOEST.

29th New York, Maj. Ulrich Gullmann.
154th New York, Col. P. H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Lorenz Cantador.
73d Pennsylvania, G. A. Muhleck.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. A. B. Underwood.
134th New York, Col. Charles R. Coster.
136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
73d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Richard Long.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery I, Capt. M. Wiedrich.
12th Ohio Battery, Capt. A. C. Johnson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Col. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG.

82d Illinois, Col. F. Hecker.
68th New York, Capt. Robert Rother.
157th New York, Col. P. P. Brown, jr.
61st Ohio, Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Bown.
74th Pennsylvania, Maj. Adolph von Hartung.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

Second Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Capt. Frederick Braun.
119th New York, Col. E. Peissner.
75th Pennsylvania, Col. F. Mahler.
26th Wisconsin, Col. W. H. Jacobs.
West Virginia Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

CAVALRY.

Col. LOUIS P. DI CESNOLA.

1st Maryland, Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge.
4th New York, Maj. Anton von Penehelstein.
9th New York, Maj. Charles McL. Knox.
6th Ohio, Col. William R. Lloyd.
17th Pennsylvania, Maj. Reuben Reinhold.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

ESCORT.

12th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Philip E. Fisher.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut, Maj. W. W. Packer.
10th Maine, Lieut. Col. J. S. Fillebrown.
28th New York, Maj. T. Fitzgerald.
46th Pennsylvania, Maj. Cyrus Strous.
128th Pennsylvania, Col. J. A. Mathews.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. L. KANE.

20th Connecticut, Col. Samuel Ross.
123d New York, Col. A. L. McDougall.
124th Pennsylvania, Col. J. W. Hawley.
125th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob Higgins.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MURPHY.

27th Indiana, Maj. G. W. Burge.
2d Massachusetts, Maj. Charles R. Mudge.
13th New Jersey, Col. R. S. Swords.
107th New York, Maj. N. T. Colby.
29th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Scott.
3d Wisconsin, Col. T. H. Ruger.

*Artillery.**

Maj. L. KIEFFER.

1st New York, Battery K, Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh.
1st New York, Battery M, Lieut. J. D. Woodbury.
4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. F. B. Crosby.

Cavalry.

1st Maine, Company H, Capt. George J. Summat.
1st Michigan, Company L, Capt. Melvin Brewer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

5th Ohio, Col. J. H. Patrick.
7th Ohio, Col. W. R. Creighton.
29th Ohio, Col. L. P. Buckley.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Capt. L. F. Chapman.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. N. J. JACKSON.

3d Maryland, Col. Joseph M Sudsburg.
60th New York, Lieut. Col. J. C. O. Redington.
145th New York, Maj. R. L. Van Wagenen.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

78th New York, Maj. H. C. Blanchard.
102d New York, Col. J. C. Lane.
137th New York, Col. David Ireland.
149th New York, Col. H. A. Barnum.
109th Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Stainrook.
111th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. G. A. Cobham, jr.

Artillery.

Capt. JOSEPH M. KNAP.

6th Maine Battery, Lieut. E. B. Dow.
Pennsylvania, Battery F, Capt. R. B. Hampton.
Pennsylvania, Battery E, Lieut. C. A. Atwell.

Cavalry.

1st Maine, Company M, Capt. G. M. Brown.

*Capt. C. L. Best, chief of corps artillery.

Abstract from return of the Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for January 31, 1863; *headquarters, Washington, D. C.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters:							
Staff	13	....	13	13	15	.....	.....
Company I, 5th New York Cavalry, Capt. G. C. Morton.	2	35	38	44	47	.....	.....
Total	15	35	51	57	62	.....	.....
Abercrombie's division, Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie:							
Staff and infantry	330	7,370	8,817	10,263	10,480	.....	.....
Artillery	45	1,143	1,336	1,382	1,372	36	25
Total	375	8,513	10,153	11,645	11,852	36	25
Casey's division, Brig. Gen. Silas Casey:							
Staff and infantry	348	7,295	8,892	10,177	7,410	....	2
Artillery	17	498	560	614	152	.....	24
Cavalry (Provisional Brigade)	81	1,326	1,846	2,205	.... ..	.....	.....
Total	446	9,119	11,298	12,996	7,562	.....	26
Cavalry brigade, Col. R. Butler Price	180	3,352	4,171	4,915	3,888	.....	.....
District of Alexandria, Brig. Gen. J. P. Slough	160	4,407	13,051	13,530	13,857	.....	.....
Artillery defenses of Alexandria, Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler.	205	3,886	5,223	6,445	4,217	264	26
District of Washington, Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, Military Governor.	155	2,569	4,097	5,271	5,493	.....	.....
Defenses North of the Potomac, Lieut. Col. J. A. Haskin.	289	6,514	8,263	9,240	8,596	284	78
Artillery Camp of Instruction, Brig. Gen. William F. Barry.	32	840	996	1,068	1,287	.....	40
Jewett's Brigade, Col. A. B. Jewett	137	2,947	3,660	3,995	4,138	.....	6
Annapolis Junction, Md., Col. B. F. Tracy	28	727	898	939	967	.....	.....
Fort Washington, Md., Col. C. S. Merchant	4	84	118	118	119	70	3
Total Defenses of Washington	2,026	42,993	61,979	70,219	62,038	654	204

Troops in the Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

5th New York Cavalry, Company I, Capt. G. C. Morton.

ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. COWDIN.

22d Connecticut, Col. George S. Burnham.
40th Massachusetts, Col. Burr Porter.
141st New York, Col. S. G. Hathaway, jr.
16th Virginia, Col. J. T. Close.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY.

127th New York, Lieut. Col. S. L. Woodford.
142d New York, Lieut. Col. N. M. Curtis.
143d New York, Col. D. P. De Witt.
144th New York, Col. R. S. Hughston.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. CLARENCE BUELL.

118th New York, Lieut. Col. O. Keese, jr.
152d New York, Lieut. Col. Alonzo Ferguson.
169th New York, Maj. Alonzo Alden.

Artillery.

9th Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. Ch. Erickson.
4th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. T. D. Doubleday.
17th New York Battery, Capt. G. T. Anthony.

CASEY'S DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANK FESSENDEN.

25th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. E. Shaw.
27th Maine, Lieut. Col. M. F. Wentworth.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. H. STOUGHTON.

12th Vermont, Col. Asa P. Blunt.
13th Vermont, Col. F. V. Randall.
14th Vermont, Col. William T. Nichols.
15th Vermont, Col. Redfield Proctor.
16th Vermont, Col. W. G. Veazey.

Artillery.

2d Connecticut Battery, Capt. John W. Sterling.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Jeffrey Hazard.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

39th New York, Col. Frederick G. D'Utassy.
111th New York, Lieut. Col. Clinton D. MacDougall.
125th New York, Col. George L. Willard.
126th New York, Col. Eliakim Sherrill.
151st Pennsylvania, Col. Harrison Allen.
Keystone (Pa.) Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.
11th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH T. COPELAND.

5th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Freeman Norvell.
6th Michigan Cavalry, Col. George Gray.

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* At Chain Bridge, Miner's Hill, and Upton's Hill.

† At Centreville, Fairfax Court-House, Fort Albany, Union Mills, Washington, and Wolf Run Shoals.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.*

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE.

1st Michigan, Col. C. H. Town.
1st New Jersey (detachment), Sergt. —— Vandergrift.
5th New York, Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone.
1st Ohio (detachment), Lieut. Noah Jones.
2d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton
18th Pennsylvania, Col. Timothy M. Bryan, jr.
1st Vermont, Col. E. B. Sawyer.
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John S. Krepps.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.

1st District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. L. Towers.
26th Michigan, Col. J. S. Farrar.
153d New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas Armstrong.
11th Rhode Island, Col. H. Rogers, jr.
Convalescents, Lieut. Col. S. McKelvy.
Paroled and exchanged prisoners, Col. G. de Korponay.
Recruits and stragglers, Capt. J. J. Upham.

ARTILLERY DEFENSES OF ALEXANDRIA.†

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. N. L. White.
19th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. E. S. Kellogg.
14th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery,‡ Col. Thomas R. Tannatt.
34th Massachusetts, Col. George D. Wells.
2d New York Heavy Artillery,‡ Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Palmer.
3d New York Heavy Artillery Battalion, Lieut. Col. Adam Senges.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery Company, Capt. A. J. Langworthy.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE (Military Governor).

2d District of Columbia, Col. C. M. Alexander.
10th New Jersey, Col. William R. Murphy.
11th New York Cavalry, Col. J. B. Swain.
26th Pennsylvania, Company B, Capt. J. B. Adams.
27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. C. Spering.
135th Pennsylvania, Col. J. R. Porter.
149th Pennsylvania, Col. R. Stone.
150th Pennsylvania, Col. L. Wister.

U. S. Arsenal, Lieut. Col. George D. Ramsey.

DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.

Lieut. Col. J. A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.

Col. A. A. GIBSON.

3d Maine Battery, Capt. James G. Swett.
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. A. A. Gibson.
143d Pennsylvania, Col. Edmund L. Dana.
11th Vermont, Col. James M. Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. L. O. MORRIS.

16th Indiana Battery, Lieut. C. R. Deming.
1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. D. Chaplin.
7th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. E. W. Smith.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Welling.
22d New York Battery, Capt. J. D. Numan.
117th New York (2d Battalion), Lieut. Col. A. White.

* At Centreville, Chantilly, Dranesville, and Occoquan.
† Forts Barnard, Blenker, Ellsworth, Lyon, Richardson, Scott, Ward, and Worth.
‡ Brigaded under Col. Milton Cogswell. A battalion of the Fourteenth Massachusetts at Maryland Heights.

Third Brigade.

Col. W. R. PEASE.

5th New York Heavy Artillery (3d Battalion), Maj. G. F. Merriam.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. A. Piper.
117th New York (1st Battalion), Col. W. R. Pease.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

1st Delaware Battery, Capt. Benjamin Nields.
9th Michigan Battery, Capt. J. J. Daniels.
12th New York Battery, Capt. William H. Ellis.
16th New York Battery, Lieut. Frederick L. Hiller.
19th New York Battery, Capt. William H. Stahl.
27th New York Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. John I. Nevin.
1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery A, Capt. John Jenks.

*Jewett's Brigade.**

Col. A. B. JEWETT.

23d Maine, Col. William W. Virgin.
39th Massachusetts, Col. P. S. Davis.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.
10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.
10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.
11th New York Cavalry (detachment), Maj. J. C. Kenyon.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, MD.

109th New York, Col. B. F. Tracy.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

9th New York Battery, Capt. Emil Schubert.
4th U. S. Artillery (regimental headquarters).

Abstract from return of the Middle Department (or Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, for month of January, 1863; headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	25	.....	25	25	26		.....
Annapolis, Md	26	654	759	1,036	1,037		.....
Baltimore, Md	149	3,676	4,519	5,545	5,050	(†)	(†)
Eastern Shore, Md. and Va	64	1,254	1,501	1,599	1,405	....	.....
Frederick, Md	97	1,731	2,248	2,657	2,661	.....	.....
Fort Delaware, Del	11	283	407	419	420	47	6
Philadelphia, Pa	20	363	419	648	398	.....	.....
Defenses of the Upper Potomac	980	20,580	23,955	27,949	25,634	16	59
Total	1,372	28,541	33,833	39,878	36,631	63	65

* At Offutt's Cross-Roads, Md. † Not accounted for on the original returns.

Troops in the Middle Military Department (or Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1863.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Col. JOHN F. STAUNTON.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. William P. Maulsby.
3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. Charles Gilpin.
Purnell Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Thomas H. Watkins.
67th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Staunton.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

1st Connecticut Cavalry (battalion), Capt. Charles Farnsworth.
18th Connecticut, Col. William G. Ely.
Patapsco (Maryland) Guards,* Capt. Thomas S. McGowan.
Purnell Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Theodore Clayton.
5th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.
8th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Peter A. Porter.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
151st New York, Col. William Emerson.
179th Pennsylvania (two companies), Capt. Amos Drenkle.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Thomas Grey.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Samuel F. Chalfin.

EASTERN SHORE, MD. AND VA.†

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. James Wallace.
2d Maryland Eastern Shore, Lieut. Col. Elijah E. Massey.
Maryland Cavalry (Smith's independent company), Capt. G. W. P. Smith.
Purnell Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert E. Duvall.

FREDERICK, MD.

Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.

3d Delaware, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Jenkins.
Purnell Legion, Col. Samuel A. Graham.
14th New Jersey,‡ Lieut. Col. Caldwell K. Hall.

FORT DELAWARE.

Lieut. Col. DELAVAN D. PERKINS.

1st Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. Stanislaus Mlotkowski.
2d Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. John J. Young.
1st Pennsylvania Marine and Fortification Artillery, Batteries A and B, Capts. John S. Stevenson and Franz von Schilling.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY.

Detachments.

RELAY HOUSE, MD.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. Charles L. K. Sumwalt.

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* Reported at York, Pa.
† But see General Orders, No. 9, January 26, p. 5.
‡ Reported at Monocacy Bridge, Md.

WINCHESTER, VA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

1st New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Frederick von Schickfuss.
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William N. Foster.
122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. James A. Gallagher.
87th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John W. Schall.
9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duval.
10th West Virginia, Col. Thomas M. Harris.
12th West Virginia, Col. John B. Klunk.
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Weston Rowand.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company D, Capt. James R. Utt.
1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery B, Capt. John V. Keeper.
1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery D, Capt. John Carlin.

DEFENSES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

1st Maryland, Col. Nathan T. Dushane.
4th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
6th Maryland, Col. George R. Howard.
7th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Phelps.
8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.
1st Maryland Cavalry, Companies H and I, Maj. Charles H. Russell.
Maryland Battalion Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maj. Henry A. Cole
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. James N. Schoonmaker.
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.
4th Maine Battery, Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr.
Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, Capt. Frederic W. Alexander.
14th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (battalion), Maj. Frank A. Rolfe.
6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. William H. Morris.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS.†

106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.
126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan.
2d Maryland Cavalry Potomac Home Brigade, Companies B and F, Capts. William Firey and George D. Summers.
6th Virginia, Company C,‡ Capt. Thomas A. Maulsby.

NEW CREEK, W. VA.

Col. ANDREW S. CORE.

23d Illinois, Maj. Charles E. Moore.
14th West Virginia, Col. Andrew S. Core.
Mulligan's (Illinois) battery, Capt. John Rourke.

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* Headquarters at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. General Kelley's return used in preference to department return for same period, discrepancies being noted.

† Col. Benjamin F. Smith commanding, according to department return.

‡ Serving as artillery; one section reported on department return as at North Mountain.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, W. VA.

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

54th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob M. Campbell.
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.

ROMNEY, W. VA.*

Capt. GEORGE T. WORK.

Ringgold (Pennsylvania) Cavalry Battalion, Capt. George T. Work.
1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Alexander C. Moore.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

6th West Virginia, Col. Nathan Wilkinson.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Robert Bruce.

GRAFTON, W. VA.

15th West Virginia, Company G, Capt. Sidney F. Shaw.

KEARNEYSVILLE, W. VA.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Lewis B. Pierce.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Lieut. Col. DANIEL FROST.

3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. W. H. Flesher.
11th West Virginia (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel Frost.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.

Col. WILLIAM LOUIS SCHLEY.

5th Maryland, Col. William Louis Schley.
Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers, Capt. Samuel C. Means.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, W. VA.

15th West Virginia (eight companies), Col. Maxwell McCaslin.

SPRINGFIELD, W. VA.

Washington (Pennsylvania) Cavalry, Capt. Andrew J. Greenfield.

WHEELING, W. VA.

City Guards, Maj. B. H. Hill.

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*According to department return, the troops at Romney were the One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio; one company First New York Cavalry; one independent company Pennsylvania cavalry; five companies Ringgold Battalion; one company Third West Virginia Cavalry, and one section Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery; Col. James Washburn commanding post.

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding, for month of January, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Department staff†	42	5	51	51	.....	.....
Fort Hamilton, Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brown	11	352	450	540	62	6
Fort Lafayette, Lieut. C. O. Wood	2	63	81	83	70	.....
Fort Schuyler, Capt. C. H. Millard	5	200	337	365	116	.....
Fort Richmond, Capt. A. Cleghorn	9	351	489	550	83	.....
Camp Washington, Col. James W. Savage	21	476	661	876	.....	.....
Fort Ontario, Maj. S. Coolidge	4	152	193	224	17	2
Fort Independence, Maj. J. W. Gordon	7	208	265	270	.....	.....
Fort Warren, Col. J. Dimick	15	441	522	542	85	.....
Fort Preble, Lieut. Col. J. D. Greene	8	171	231	291	42	4
Fort Trumbull, Col. W. Gates	2	103	143	158	58	4
Fort Adams, Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanderson	3	94	140	161	200	4
Total‡	129	2,616	3,563	4,111	733	20

Troops in the Department of the East, January 31, 1863.

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (three companies), Fort Warren, Mass.
7th New York Artillery Battalion (one company), Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
10th New York Heavy Artillery (four companies), Fort Richmond, § N. Y.
20th New York Battery, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
28th New York Battery, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
12th New York Cavalry, Camp Washington, Staten Island, N. Y.
1st U. S. Artillery, headquarters, Fort Warren, Mass.
5th U. S. Artillery, headquarters and Batteries B and E, Fort Hamilton.
11th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Independence, Mass.
12th United States, headquarters (Companies F and H), Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
14th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
15th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Adams, R. I.
16th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Ontario, N. Y.
17th United States, headquarters and two companies, Fort Preble, Me.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-Commander MAGAW, *Comdg. Potomac Flotilla:*

SIR: General Hooker desires that you should use every exertion to stop the passage of small boats conveying deserters from the army across the Potomac. It is believed that large numbers cross the Potomac in small boats above and below Aquia Creek. Any person detected in this occupation by your efforts, he requests may be turned over to the provost-marshal at Aquia Creek, with written memoranda of the circumstances attending their capture.

It is believed that spies and contraband information are conveyed

* This department re-established January 3, 1863, to consist of the New England States and the State of New York. Maj. Gen. Wool assumed command January 12, 1863. See Series I, Vol. XXI, p. 967.

† Embracing all officers of the staff, corps, and departments on duty within territorial limits of the department.

‡ Troops being organized and yet under control of the State authorities not accounted for.

§ Now Fort Wadsworth.

across the Rappahannock below the lines of our army. If you can destroy the small boats and means of traffic across the Rappahannock at any or all points where your boats can reach, you will render an important service.

Information has been received that below Port Royal two light batteries, with four regiments of cavalry, have been stationed. Information has also been received that the enemy have placed torpedoes in the river below, or in the vicinity of, Port Royal. The information with regard to the torpedoes is not fully confirmed nor entirely reliable.

The general would like to have your views as to how or what you could accomplish in the premises; also if any steps have been taken with regard to this matter, and with what success.

Very respectfully &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 1, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter received from General Robert E. Lee, commanding the enemy's forces. I desire to know if there are any instructions from the War Department pertaining to this question, or if the matter is left entirely at my discretion. I also desire to know if the requirements of Orders, No. 7, headquarters of the Army, January 29, 1862, are to be enforced. A different custom had arisen in this army previous to my assuming command of it.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: Lord Huntington and Colonel Leslie, of England, who are now in Richmond, have requested me to make application to you for a pass through your lines for them. I have the honor to submit their application to you, and on receipt of your answer will make it known to them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 2, 1863.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe:*

The Ninth Army Corps has received orders to report to you at Fort Monroe.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 2, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Orders, No. 19, February 22, 1862, provide for the inscription upon the colors of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. Most, if not all, the regiments and batteries now in the service with this army are entitled to distinction. Boards have been organized, and have reported upon the claims for these honorable inscriptions. There are no records at the headquarters of these proceedings, but I am reliably informed that the recommendations of the boards have been forwarded to the headquarters of this army, although they are not now here.

I desire information as to what the instructions of the Department are in carrying out this order. If these records are on file at the headquarters of the Army or of the War Department, I trust that they may receive prompt and immediate action. If there are no records there, I would respectfully request proper instructions that these much to be desired ends may be accomplished at once. No better incentive could be given to this army for future effort than this honorable recognition of their past services.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
February 2, 1863.

Capt. O. E. HINE,
Fiftieth New York Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: The pontoon train constructed by Booz & Brothers, of Baltimore, having been committed to the charge of Brigadier-General Woodbury, by order of Brigadier-General Totten, Chief Engineer, he directs that you bring it round by Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac to the Engineer depot at Washington whenever the weather becomes sufficiently settled to allow its safe passage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
February 26, 1863.

The pontoon boats, &c., referred to in this communication will be turned over to Captain Hine's orders for transportation to the Army of the Potomac. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation to Captain Hine, and one assistant to carry out this order.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND RESERVE DIVISION,
Stafford Court-House, Va., February 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: Pursuant to orders of the 28th instant, I have the honor to report that the troops of the Reserve Grand Division are located as follows:

The extreme right is formed by a brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Di Cesnola, numbering about 1,000 men, stationed at Allcock, near Hartwood Church. This brigade draws its supplies from the Falmouth Depot, and by foraging toward the west and northwest. The left of this brigade connects with the right of the Third Division, Eleventh Corps, Brigadier-General Schurz commanding, stationed between Hartwood Church and Maria, drawing its supplies over the same roads as the Cavalry Brigade from Falmouth.

The left of the Third Division connects with the right of the Second Division of the same corps, Brigadier-General Steinwehr commanding, stationed at Falmouth, in the immediate vicinity of the supply depot.

One brigade of the First Division, Eleventh Corps, is stationed at Brooke's Station, and the other brigade of the same division at Belle Plain, both brigades being supplied by the depot at their respective stations.

The greater portion of the Twelfth Corps, consisting of one division and one brigade, are stationed near Stafford Court-House, fronting west, drawing their quartermaster's supplies from Hope Landing, a distance of 5 miles, over a passable road, and their commissary supplies from Brooke's Station, a distance of 4 miles, over a road partly corduroyed.

One brigade of the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps is stationed at Aquia Creek Landing, within a very short distance of the principal supply depot, and the other brigade at Dumfries, being supplied by the river from Otterback's Wharf, about 4 miles from Dumfries. The road leading to the landing is at times impassable, but constant exertions keep it in such repair that the force now stationed at Dumfries can be easily supplied. In addition to the infantry and artillery, there are about 300 cavalry at Dumfries, for patrolling and scouting purposes.

A regiment of cavalry (Seventeenth Pennsylvania), under Colonel Kellogg, is stationed between Aquia Church and Stafford Court-House. Six companies of this regiment are guarding our front, patrolling principally to the west. Three companies are with Colonel Cesnola, and three at Occoquan City.

The accompanying diagram, marked A,* shows the location of the different commands of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.

Commencing again on the extreme right, the cavalry at Allcock has its pickets to the front and right, especially connecting on the left with the infantry pickets of the Third Division near Hartwood, the latter having their pickets to the front, right, and left, connecting on the left with those of the Second Division, near Falmouth.

The brigades at Brooke's Station, Belle Plain, and Aquia Creek Landing are picketing their own position; the brigade at Brooke's Station guarding the railroad, and the Potomac Creek railroad bridge besides. The main position of the Twelfth Corps is extending its line of infantry pickets from Potomac Creek to Aquia Creek, parallel to and 1 mile west of the Telegraph road, connecting with the pickets of General Meade's command.

* Not found.

The cavalry regiment, under Colonel Kellogg, near Aquia, furnishes pickets stationed on a line extending from Stafford Store, on the right, to Potomac Creek, on the left.

The command at Dumfries has a chain of infantry pickets for its own safety about half a mile from the village, cavalry pickets being stationed at prominent points from 2 to 3 miles from the command.

Under the control and supervision of an officer of the day of the corps, who is assisted by the officers of the day of divisions and brigades, the pickets are posted as directed by the general commanding the Grand Reserve Division, with the usual instructions according to the position of our own troops and those of the enemy. Officers of the day of the corps are relieved every five days, and officers of the day of divisions and brigades are relieved daily. The former visit the pickets once a day, and the latter once during the day and once in the night. The chief of staff has the general superintendence over all outpost duty.

The system used in picketing by the Grand Reserve Division is a chain of sentinels, single or double posts according to circumstances, who are relieved by the pickets stationed from 100 to 200 yards in the rear of the chain of sentinels. The relieving pickets, which are, when possible, stationed on the roads, number from 15 to 36 men, and have consequently from 4 to 11 sentinels to be relieved by them, after deducting, in every case, 1 sentinel who is posted near the main picket. Special pickets are stationed on important points, principal roads, fords, and bridges, or for the purpose of connecting the relieving pickets, and to support them in case of necessity.

In the immediate presence of the enemy, a general reserve of one or two regiments of infantry, with one or two sections of artillery and some cavalry, are posted in a central location, prepared to support the pickets at any moment. This reserve is on duty from sunset to sunrise, and under the direct orders of the corps commanders or the commander of the Grand Division patrols and scouts. Regular patrols are sent from Allcock to the different fords on the Rappahannock River, below Richards' Ford, and below Kellysville, about 6 miles below the crossing of the railroad. The cavalry regiment near Aquia Church, besides patrolling the different roads toward Stafford Springs, Rock Hill Church, and Spottsville, sends a constant patrol over the Telegraph road toward Dumfries. The cavalry at Dumfries send patrols toward Wolf Run Shoals, Independent Hill, Brentsville, and Stafford Springs, and a constant patrol over the Telegraph road toward Stafford Court-House and Occoquan City. The cavalry at Occoquan City patrol toward Wolf Run Shoals, Maple Valley, and Greenwood, with constant patrol on the Telegraph road toward Dumfries. The patrols consist of from 5 to 25 men, under the usual instructions. Special patrols are sent out now and then, accompanied by scouts, the former serving as support of the latter.

The number of scouts attached to these headquarters varies from 15 to 25 and 30, according to circumstances. They are sent west and northwest as far as they can go without returning upon the sight of a few rebels, and by passing the rebel patrols and detachments on by-roads.

Camp guards are organized as usual; each regiment has its own camp guard and regimental officer of the day. Besides this means of keeping the men within the encampment, outposts are not permitted to pass soldiers without authority from corps headquarters. Provost-marshals of the grand division of corps, divisions, and brigades have their guards

and patrols out all the time, with instructions to arrest all stragglers, who are punished at once by a field officer of their regiment, under authority of General Orders, No. 91, from the War Department.

The police duty of the camp is especially assigned to the regimental officer of the day, commanding the camp guard. He is responsible for the order and discipline and the cleanliness within the camp, whilst commanders of regiments, brigades, and divisions lay out and arrange the camps and exercise the general superintendence in regard to order and discipline.

Inspections of companies are held Sundays, and ordinarily a written report of every company commander has to be sent in by regimental commanders directly to these headquarters, to ascertain that the inspection was really made.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,

Major-General, Commanding Grand Reserve Division.

WASHINGTON, *February* 2, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: On the 30th of December, 1862, I addressed you a letter* to accompany the report of the commission ordered by yourself "to examine and report upon the plan of the present forts, and sufficiency of the present system of defenses for the city."

The Commission was composed as follows:

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry (major Fifth Artillery), U. S. Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard (major of Engineers), U. S. Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. G. W. Cullum (major of Engineers), U. S. Volunteers.

The letter was intended as a report of my own operations as chief engineer of the defenses of Washington, as a synopsis of the results arrived at by the Commission, and a statement of the amount necessary, as estimated by me, to execute all the additional work recommended by the Commission, and which Congress should be called on to appropriate. As it would be improper to make public the report of the Commission, I deem it proper to make here one or two extracts, which will enable Congress to understand the opinion entertained by the eminent officers whom you associated with me on this occasion.

* * * * * * *

The Commission do not deem it necessary to enter into the history of the construction of these works, though fully to appreciate their merits or demerits that history should be known (as it is presumed to be by those immediately interested), and it is fully given in the engineer's report to the Chief Engineer U. S. Army, dated December 10, 1861.

* * * * * * *

The Commission conclude their report by expressing their convictions of the great importance of this system of defenses to Washington, and by urging upon the War Department and Congress to take steps and provide means for a full and early completion of the work.

* * * * * * *

The position of Washington, on the very borders of the insurgent territory, exposes it to great danger in cases of serious reverse to our armies in Virginia.

* * * * * * *

I would add that in asking for an appropriation of $200,000, far the largest part of this sum is required to carry out the recommendations

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* See Series I, Vol. XXI, p. 902.

of the Commission, to connect with the system of defenses already established forts and batteries for the defenses of the Potomac.

Such works, though of earth and timber, must necessarily be expensive; and, indeed, they should be so carefully planned that hereafter they may be converted into permanent works, if desirable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brig. Gen., Chief Engineer Defenses of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, February 2, 1863.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Ohio:

MAJOR: I have the honor to hand you herewith copy of a dispatch of this date, just received from General Scammon,* which conveys information leading to the belief that the rebel forces in his front are being reduced in number, on learning (as they no doubt have done) of the reduction of our force in the Kanawha Valley. I also learn that the storms of the past week have so obstructed the mountains with snow, and injured roads, that there is no anticipation of activity for some time on either side in that region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 26. } *Washington, D. C., February* 2, 1863.

The district of country north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, will constitute the Department of Washington, and troops in that department will constitute the Twenty-second Army Corps, to be commanded by Major-General Heintzelman.†

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February* 3, 1863.

Col. WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

The following dispatch received from General Milroy last night. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry proceeded to Winchester yesterday.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February* 2, 1863.

General KELLEY:

[W. E.] Jones at Strasburg to-day, with his forces. [J. D.] Imboden at Front Royal with his forces, 2,000 strong; information reliable; hurry on the Thirteenth Cavalry.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found.

† See Heintzelman to Halleck, January 26, p. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 3, 1863.

General WOODBURY, *Commanding Engineer Brigade:*

The commanding general desires that you will have constructed across the valley of Potomac Creek, near and to the southeast of the present main road from Falmouth to Brooke's Station, a corduroy road, to replace that road, 16 feet in width. The corduroy road should have the position which will best accommodate winter travel; should connect at its two ends with the road now mostly used, and should cross Potomac Creek on a trestle or cut-work bridge, 12 feet wide and 8 feet above low water.

Very respectfully,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER FREEBORN,
Potomac Flotilla, Aquia Creek, February 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st. Every exertion will be made to prevent the crossing of the Rappahannock referred to therein. The difficulty is this, the contrabandists haul their small boats during the day into marshes and thickets, where we cannot get at them, and they are used at night.

Two light batteries and a 20-pounder Parrott, with perhaps two or three regiments of cavalry and infantry, are (or were) opposite a farm called Oaken Brow, some 3 miles below Port Royal. I lost 3 men in December in a skirmish with them.

If the enemy have not placed torpedoes or infernal machines in the Rappahannock, they have not displayed their usual activity. I have heard they had placed them, but am not sure. They have sawed off the buoys at several points on the river, and surveyed Layton's and Saunders' for a battery, nearly opposite Leedstown.

In relation to deserters on the Potomac, the only way they can be stopped is to break up the small boats on the river, which I will do if you desire it.

If you have leisure, I can come up to headquarters at a few hours' notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieutenant-Commander, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st instant is just received. General Orders, No. 7, 1862, has not been revoked, and should be strictly enforced. Foreign officers will not be permitted to pass our lines without a pass from the War Department, and such passes are given only on the application of the minister or diplomatic agent who represents their Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Yours of the 30th, inclosing your General Orders, No. 3, is just received. General Orders of War Department, No. 61, 1862, have never been rescinded in regard to the Army of the Potomac. The Secretary of War, however, authorizes you to give leaves within the limits established by your Orders, No. 3. Great care, however, must be taken to restrict them even below this limit where it can be done. In no case will commanders of grand divisions, army corps, &c., be allowed to grant leaves. The number of applications sent to the War Department, approved by such officers, show a recklessness and carelessness exceedingly reprehensible, for if one-half so approved were granted, the efficiency of the army would be completely destroyed. All leaves to officers to visit Washington without the consent of the War Department are deemed null and void, and hereafter all general officers who come here on leave not properly granted will be dismissed. The mere passage through the city, when that is the shortest or only line of travel, is not considered visiting, but any officer who remains here twenty-four hours without authority will be arrested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Before the departure of the Ninth Corps, permit me to recommend that General Smith be assigned by the President to command it, and that General Sedgwick be assigned to the command of the Sixth Corps. General Sedgwick is now on duty with the Ninth without assignment. The consequence of this, I think, will be good.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 4, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Major-General Burnside is the permanent commander of the Ninth Corps. Make such temporary changes as you may deem proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 4, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg, Va.:

In reply to the application of Lord Huntington and Colonel Leslie, of England, for permission to enter our lines, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army as follows:

Foreign officers will not be permitted to pass our lines without a pass from the War

Department, and such passes are only given on application of the minister or diplomatic agent who represents their Government.

Your application has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND RESERVE DIVISION,
Stafford Court-House, February 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. STAHEL, *Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that the Eleventh Corps be assembled near Stafford Court-House.

The Second Division will march to-morrow to Potomac Creek, and encamp there for the night.

The Third Division will also march as far as Potomac Creek, the cavalry following in the rear to-morrow.

Both divisions will encamp on their arrival between the Telegraph road and railroad south of the Stafford Court-House and Brooke's Station road.

The detachments at Dumfries and Occoquan will remain at those places until further orders.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

T. A. MEYSENBERG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CENTER GRAND DIVISION, *February* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, *Commanding Grand Reserve Division:*

GENERAL: In compliance with orders from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, I inclose copies of the instructions received this p. m. from the commanding general, in regard to a reconnaissance ordered to be made to Rappahannock Station.* I have also to add that I have ordered on this reconnaissance to-morrow two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and to support them I shall advance a division of infantry on the Falmouth and Warrenton road, posting one brigade in the vicinity of Grove Church (where the roads to Ellis' and Kelly's Fords turn off), another brigade at the crossing of Deep Run, and the third at Hartwood Church.

I have also placed under the command of the division commander a regiment of cavalry, with which he will picket all the fords and approaches to them, from the United States to Kelly's Ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February* 4, 1863.

Major-General MEADE, *Commanding Center Grand Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send two regiments of cavalry, with a battery, to make a reconnaissance toward Rappahannock Station.

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* See operations at Rappahannock Bridge and Grove Church, February 5–7, 1863, Part I, p. 7.

The inclosed report has been made by General Sigel of a reconnaissance in that direction.* The man who saw and reported the pontoon bridge at Rappahannock Station will be directed to report to you to accompany the force. The pontoon bridge, if constructed, should be destroyed. The railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station should be destroyed. The railroad for a mile this side of the Rappahannock should be effectually destroyed and the ties burned. The command should go prepared to accomplish this. An infantry force must be moved to watch the United States Ford and the crossings above, to prevent any movement in the rear of the cavalry force, and support the movement. . The whole command should go in the lightest order possible, taking every precaution to conceal their movements. They should carry sufficient provisions to last them while accomplishing the object directed. General Sigel, upon your application, will furnish you with all the information possible.

The Third Corps marched down in the vicinity of the river from Rappahannock Station and Bealeton to their present camp, and valuable information may possibly be obtained from General Stoneman.

The general desires that this force should start early to-morrow morning. They will make frequent reports, and communicate here as often as necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The inclosed dispatch just received from General Sigel since the order for the reconnaissance was made. The major-general commanding directs that the reconnaissance be made as ordered, care being taken to prevent collision with General Sigel's troops, and that the railroad and the railroad bridge be thoroughly destroyed.

Yours, respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., February 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Commanding Reserve Grand Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to announce that in consequence of the report of the last scouting party, which stated that the enemy had built a pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock, near Rappahannock Station, yesterday, 100 men, under Captain Hanley, Ninth New York Cavalry, were sent to Rappahannock Station in order to ascertain more positively the rebels' intention at that point. He crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Rappahannock Station and Bealeton Station, and pushed 2 miles farther up, and scouted the whole country

* See Stahel's report of February 3, 1863, Part I, p. 6.

in that vicinity near the Rappahannock. The pontoon bridge seen so distinctly by the last reconnoitering party was nothing but some working parties repairing the railroad bridge which crosses the river there. They had some working parties on a boat or float working at the railroad bridge, and that was taken for a pontoon bridge. I am sorry to see exaggerations sometimes even by those officers whom I consider among the best. Our men fired at the pickets on the other side of the river, who, as soon as they saw our troops approaching, entered their rifle-pits and opened a sharp fire. The party returned, scouting the whole length of the Rappahannock without finding any sign of the enemy.

General, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
February 4, 1863.

[Colonel MCINTOSH:]

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command of two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery to Rappahannock Station, and there destroy the railroad bridge, and completely destroy the railroad for a mile or more from the river, the ties to be burned, and such complete destruction as it may be in your power to make.

There will be stationed a division of infantry and a regiment of cavalry from Hartwood Church to a point 2½ miles beyond Deep Run, whose commander is directed to watch all the fords below you, and to be prepared to support you in case you are compelled to fall back, and to warn you of any attempt to cross the river by the enemy to cut you off, and to assist in resisting any such attempt.

Inclosed are reports of reconnaissances recently made by General Sigel's cavalry,* and it is not improbable you may encounter some of his troops. You will, therefore, be careful in meeting troops on this side of the river not to fall into any error.

You will go as lightly equipped as possible, taking with you two days' rations for the men and one for your animals. On completing the duty assigned you, you will return to camp, notifying the commander of the infantry forces that you have finished.

You will see by General Sigel's reports that the only forces he has heard of are cavalry brigades at United States Ford and Rappahannock Station, each supposed to be 2,400 strong. You will accordingly make your plans for approaching Rappahannock Station with the certainty of this force being opposite, and the possibility of a part of it being on this side, as the recent reconnaissance of General Sigel may have produced this effect.

If you are allowed to take possession of the left bank without opposition, by planting your battery on it, it is believed with your battery and lining the banks with skirmishers, you can hold the enemy in check, and prevent their crossing sufficiently long to enable your working parties to complete the destruction desired. The division of infantry will be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr, to whom, at Hartwood Church, I

* See Stahel to Sigel, February 3, 1863, Part I, p. 6.

desire the Third Regiment of Cavalry, detailed in Special [Orders], No. 33, to report at an early hour to-morrow, the commanding officer, if practicable, communicating with General Carr before the latter leaves camp.

[GEO. G. MEADE.]

P. S.—An officer and scout who were on the reconnaissance of General Sigel have been ordered by telegraph to report to Colonel McIntosh, at Hartwood Church, to-morrow. If not found at Hartwood, information of them can be gained at Allcock, which was, or is, the headquarters of General Sigel's cavalry pickets. Allcock is near Hartwood.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
February 4, 1863.

General CARR:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your division, at as early an hour as possible to-morrow morning, and take post as follows:

One brigade, with a battery, at Hartwood Church; one brigade and battery at the crossing of Deep Run, on the Rappahannock road; and one brigade on the Rappahannock Station road, about 2½ miles beyond Deep Run, at a point where the roads to Ellis' and Kelly's Fords branch off.

The object of this disposition is to watch the Rappahannock River, and constitute a support to a cavalry force which will be pushed out beyond you to Rappahannock Station. To enable you to keep a strict watch, and picket all the fords on the river, a regiment of cavalry will be ordered to report to you, whose duty it will be to watch all the fords from United States Ford to Kelly's Ford, and give you, as well as the cavalry force in your front, timely notice of any attempt on the part of the enemy to cross a body of troops at any point.

Your command will be supplied with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition, and will take no vehicles but a limited supply of ambulances, the object being to move as lightly and rapidly as possible.

You will be careful to instruct your brigade commanders, besides the cavalry pickets furnished, to post strong infantry pickets around their positions, to prevent any surprise; also to keep up communications with their river pickets, with each other, and the cavalry force in front. You will likewise instruct the cavalry pickets on the river to be careful and not show themselves to the enemy, the object of their being posted being to watch the enemy, but not to let them know of our movement. You will also take measures to prevent citizens communicating intelligence, by putting guards at their houses and confining them during your stay.

You will communicate frequently with these headquarters by means of orderlies, and, when the officer in charge of the cavalry reconnaissance reports that he has completed it, you will return to this camp.

The officer in charge of the cavalry reconnaissance is Col. J. B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. He has been directed to detail a regiment to report to you to-morrow at Hartwood Church, and to require the commanding officer, if practicable, to communicate with you before leaving camp, to receive your instructions.

[GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
February 4, 1863—12 p. m.

Col. J. K. KERR:

COLONEL: Colonel McIntosh reporting to me that his force of two regiments will only amount to 600 men, I think you had better add another regiment, say the First Massachusetts, as from the number of the enemy reported as being at the railroad crossing, and the facilities he possesses of crossing both above and below, I should fear 600 would be inadequate to the duty assigned to Colonel McIntosh.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
February 4, 1863—Midnight.

General JOSEPH B. CARR,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Colonel McIntosh, who commands the cavalry reconnoitering party, says if you will give him three companies of the regiment assigned to you, he will take charge of the watching and guarding of Kelly's Ford, the one immediately below the railroad crossing. I desire this arrangement made, which will relieve your advance brigade from watching above Ellis' Ford.

Colonel McIntosh also says there is a strong cavalry reserve at Hartwood Church, which you are authorized to call on in case of necessity.

At Colonel McIntosh's suggestion, the brigade you are instructed to post at Hartwood Church will be more efficient if sent down to the vicinity of the United States Ford, where it can meet and repel any attempt to cross on the part of the enemy. You will, therefore, please so post it.

Colonel McIntosh will see you at Hartwood to-morrow, and I desire you to co-operate with him in all matters.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
February 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Sent cavalry to Front Royal and Strasburg yesterday. No enemy there. Just received the most reliable information from the camp of the enemy. His effective force is only about 2,000 strong. Is mainly at Mount Jackson, engaged in conscripting; has no idea of attacking me. I can take him easily.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

By an arrangement made with the Commander-in-Chief, the division of Pennsylvania Reserves under your command are to be exchanged

with General Heintzelman for a like number of Pennsylvania troops of his command. Upon receipt of this order you will direct this division to proceed to Alexandria and report to Major-General Heintzelman. The chief quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation. The sick and all the baggage of the troops should be taken with them. The details of the embarkation are left with you, with reliance upon your energy and attention.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND RESERVE DIVISION,
Stafford Court-House, Va., February 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. STAHEL,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: By order of Major-General Hooker, Colonel Di Cesnola's brigade, now stationed at Allcock, has to remain there until further orders. Please send immediately an order to him to that effect, and instruct him to put out his pickets and send out his patrols and scouting parties as before.

Respectfully, yours,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1863.

The following is published for the information of division commanders:

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
February 5, 1863.

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a reconnaissance in force has been sent this morning to Rappahannock Station. He wishes officers in charge of the pickets notified of this fact; also that you have your command in readiness to be promptly moved, in case it should be necessary to send any additional force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. MASON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In pursuance of the above notice, division commanders are directed to have their commands ready to move promptly, with rations in haversacks, in case they are required.

By command of Major-General Sykes, commanding Fifth Corps:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

It is much to be desired that the recommendations heretofore made from this army for brevet rank for meritorious services on the part of

officers of artillery of the regular service, serving with this army, should receive favorable action. In the organization of the artillery arm of the service, it becomes necessary for its effectiveness and proper care that officers of experience and education should be assigned to duty as chiefs of artillery of the respective corps. The officers best fitted for this service are the captains of artillery on duty with batteries. Many, if not all, of these officers have performed meritorious service during the campaigns of this army, and are justly entitled to some consideration and reward therefor. Their assignment to duty as chiefs of artillery of corps, while it gives them no increased rank, deprives them of a portion of their pay, and most of them have families dependent upon them for support. I would earnestly request that the commanding general should select from the list of officers thus recommended from this army the names of a sufficient number to be made chiefs of artillery of corps, and urge upon the proper authorities that the brevet rank in the regular service recommended for them should be given them, and they assigned to duty according to their brevet rank, to fill these positions. Such a course is not only due to these officers, but would be of the greatest benefit to this army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 5, 1863.

I. The division of the army into grand divisions, impeding rather than facilitating the dispatch of its current business, and the character of the service it is liable to be called upon to perform being adverse to the movement and operations of heavy columns, it is discontinued, and the corps organization is adopted in its stead. They will be commanded as follows:

First Corps, Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch.
Third Corps, Brig. Gen. D. E. Sickles (temporarily)
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.
Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel.
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum.

II. Hereafter the corps will be considered as a unit for the organization of the artillery, and no transfers of batteries will be made from one corps or division to others except for purposes of equalization, and then only under the authority of the chief of artillery.

III. The cavalry of the army will be consolidated into one corps, under the command of Brigadier-General Stoneman, who will make the necessary assignments for detached duty.

IV. The foregoing changes in command will be made as early as convenient.

V. The major-generals commanding grand divisions will report to these headquarters the names of such staff officers as are for assignment for duty in the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 5, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. H. G. Berry is assigned to the command of the Second Division, Third Corps, and will report accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
February 6, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 6, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 5, 1863, I have the honor to report the following staff officers, other than the personal staff of the late commanding general of the Right Grand Division, viz:

Names.	Nature of duty.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor	Chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general.	Now absent on leave; fifteen days expires February 14, 1863.
Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle	Chief quartermaster	Granted leave of absence, fifteen days.
Lieut. Col. William W. Teall	Chief commissary	Granted leave of absence, fifteen days.
Lieut. Col. Paul J. Revere	Assistant inspector-general	Absent on sick leave.
Surg. N. Dougherty	Medical director	Absent on leave of twenty days; expires February 19, 1863.
First Lieut. A. H. Cushing	Topographical Corps	Absent on leave of twenty days; expires February 15, 1863.
Second Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie	Engineer Corps	Present for duty.

I deem it proper to remark, for the information of the general commanding, that Major-General Sumner, on leaving this army, announced his determination to apply for his entire staff in case he should be assigned by the President to another command.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 6, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of Special Orders, Nos. 35 and 36, directing the movements of the Ninth Corps and of the Pennsylvania Reserves. By the former it will be observed that Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith has been ordered to the Ninth Corps, and Major-General Sedgwick to the Sixth Corps. This change, I am satisfied, will conduce to the good feeling and efficiency of this army, and, perhaps, to that of the Ninth Corps. Not knowing at what point it was desired to have the Reserves landed, I considered it advisable to send them to Alexandria, from which point their destination can be readily changed to meet the wishes of the officer in command of the troops in Washington and vicinity. As desertions from this army are now at an end, or nearly so, I respectfully recommend that no infantry from my com-

mand be sent to Maryland. The dragoons now there, in my opinion, is a sufficient force to arrest all deserters attempting to make their escape from service in that direction. If, however, it should be determined to send a regiment of infantry from my command to Maryland, I desire that it may be understood that such regiment is not removed from my command.

The Ninth Corps will be shipped as rapidly as the transportation is furnished for that movement. The same will be the case with the Reserves. One brigade of the former embarked to-day. I have the honor to inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 6, breaking up the grand divisions and consolidating the cavalry of this army.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February* 4, 1863.

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II. The Ninth Corps, under Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, will embark for Fort Monroe without delay. Major-General Sedgwick will relieve Major-General Smith of the command of the Sixth Corps, and will enter upon this duty on the receipt of this order. Staff officers on duty with these corps will be governed by the provisions of General Orders, No. 212, War Department, December 23, 1862. On arriving at Fort Monroe, Major-General Smith will report to Major-General Dix for further orders. The troops will embark with three days' rations, sending all invalids of a serious type to Washington City, and those of a slight character will accompany the commands to which they belong. The chief quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 5, 1863.

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II. The Pennsylvania Reserves, Third Division, First Corps, will embark at Belle Plain without unnecessary delay for Alexandria, and report to Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman. The chief quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army:

SIR: Mr. William P. Trowbridge, engineer agent at New York, reports in a letter received to-day that the bridge train of sixty batteau

pontoons, ordered November 27, is now completed and stored ready for shipment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Colonel of Engineers.

(Copy furnished for the information of Major-General Hooker February 6, 1863.)

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 6, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In compliance with orders received from the General-in-Chief, directions have been given for the embarkation of the Ninth Corps for Fort Monroe and the Pennsylvania Reserves for Alexandria.

I inclose extract from the report of the Reserves, and trust the commanding general will bear in mind that these men are enlisted for three years or the war, and that in replacing them the same number of men of like terms of enlistment may be ordered here. I should be pleased to have the regiment commanded by Col. George D. Wells, I think the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, sent me, he having served in my old division for a long time.

The limited facilities afforded for the embarkation of troops and the severe storm may cause some delay in executing these orders, but they will be hurried off with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

In view of the present storm, the general intrusts to you the recall of the force ordered for the reconnaissance, if there is probability of their being unable successfully to accomplish it. Discretionary orders may be forwarded to the officer in command.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 6, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Dispatch received, and sent to General Carr and Colonel McIntosh for their information and action. Colonel McIntosh, at midnight, prior to starting, informed me he was provided only with axes and other tools for destroying the bridge. I informed him that the bridge ought to be burned, and as General Averell, I presumed, had

collected combustibles and other means for destroying the bridges for his recently planned raid, I directed him on his return to camp to make inquiry and endeavor to obtain them. It is in reference to his failure to procure these special articles that his dispatch refers. He went provided with all the means at hand that could be collected in the time given for preparation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,
Stoneman's Switch, Va.:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Sigel:

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
February 6, 1863—11 a. m.

Last night our picket-line was attacked near Morrisville and Wigginton's Mills by the enemy's cavalry. Some dead and wounded on both sides. Particulars will be sent by orderly. At present all is quiet.

The following dispatch has been sent to General Sigel:

Your dispatch received at 5.30. Colonel McIntosh, with two regiments of cavalry, was in camp at Grove Church last night. Are you sure that your pickets did not come in contact with his? Send a messenger to him, between Grove Church and Rappahannock Station, giving him full and correct information of all that occurred, the numbers of the enemy, and where they were and probably are.

These dispatches are forwarded for your information. General Sigel was directed to send the messenger to save time.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 8. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 6, 1863.

All orders for exemption from further levies of forage for the use of this army, issued previous to this date, are hereby revoked and will be taken up.

A copy of this order will be furnished to all parties having such orders.

Safeguards for persons and all property not needed to maintain troops will be religiously regarded.

Levies will not be made of any other articles than forage and fresh beef, and in no case to be made except in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 154, Army of the Potomac, August 9, 1862. Plundering and pillage will under no circumstances be permitted. Officers will be held responsible for the prevention thereof in their respective commands.

The allowance of forage and subsistence exempt from levies, which must not be seized, will be six months' supply from this date for the owners and their families, including their employés, at the rate of 1½ bushels per month for each person.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 11TH CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, *Stafford Court-House, Va., February* 6, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 6, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, which discontinues the division of the army into grand divisions, and adopts the corps organization in its stead, I hereby resume the command of the Eleventh Corps.

Major-General Slocum, commanding the Twelfth Corps, will report directly to headquarters Army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General Stahel, commanding the Eleventh Corps, will resume command of the First Division of the Eleventh Corps.

I sincerely thank Major-General Slocum for his assistance and constant co-operation while serving under my command.

[F. SIGEL,]
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you detail a brigade of at least 1,200 effective men, with the full complement of officers, for temporary duty at Aquia Creek, in the construction of works to cover the depot of supplies, work to be commenced early Monday a. m. They will go into camp near here, from Aquia Creek to Stafford Court-House. The officer in command will report to Lieutenant Comstock, chief engineer officer of the general staff, and carry out the instructions received from him. The commanding officer will draw subsistence from Aquia Creek during their stay there. As soon as work is completed they will join their command.

A copy of Lieutenant Comstock's instructions will be sent by your orderly to-morrow a. m. Acknowledge receipt of this dispatch.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., February 7, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I respectfully request some instructions from the commanding general relative to our bridge equipage. During the last month we have had four trains, of twenty-two pontoons each, fitted up, and, as far as possible, permanently supplied with teams. Besides these, we have had one train mounted on wagons, and all complete except teams, with the understanding that teams were to be furnished in some manner by the quartermaster when the time arrived for using this train. We have material for still another bridge.

The roads have been so bad now for several weeks, and are likely to continue so bad, that I think it necessary to supply every pontoon wagon with eight horses or mules and two drivers. The question arises, is it necessary to keep four trains thus mounted and ready for instant service, or will a less number answer, say three? In this case, to throw five bridges, the quartermaster must furnish teams for two when the

emergency arises. I should like to make this reduction if it meets the views of the commanding general. It is so exceedingly difficult to obtain good teamsters for the pontoon service and to retain them, that I would like to reduce the permanent establishment as much as practicable.

Very respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 7, 1863.*

Flour or soft bread will be issued at the depots to commissaries for at least four issues per week to the troops. Fresh potatoes or onions, if practicable, for two issues per week. Desiccated mixed vegetables or potatoes for one issue per week.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades, and separate commands will require any commissary under their orders who fails to issue the above-named stores to the command to which he is attached, and as often as stated, to produce the written statement of the officer in charge of the depot from which he regularly draws his supplies to the effect that they were not on hand at the depot for issue to him, or otherwise to satisfactorily account for his failure.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 7, 1863.*

I. Corps commanders may grant leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to enlisted men, observing strictly the provisions of General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters, January 30, 1863, except that leaves to staff officers, other than aides, will be granted only upon the recommendation of the chiefs of their respective departments, in divisions and corps, approved by the chiefs of their departments at these headquarters, and not more than one staff officer of each department will be permitted to be absent from a division at the same time.

II. The following instructions from the General-in-Chief are published for the information of all concerned:

All leaves to officers to visit Washington without the consent of the War Department are deemed null and void, and hereafter all general officers who visit Washington on leaves not properly granted will be dismissed. The mere passage through the city, when this is the shortest or only line of travel, is not considered visiting.

III. No officer or soldier will leave this army under orders, unless such orders are given through the proper military channel.

IV. Corps commanders, under Paragraph 1647, Army Regulations, may accept resignations of regimental officers of the volunteer service when accompanied by surgeons' certificates of disability, approved by medical directors of divisions and corps, and in cases where it plainly appears that the officer is unfit for his station and can be replaced by one better qualified to discharge his duties. Resignations of medical officers will only be accepted upon the approval of the medical director of this army.

V. Corps commanders will be held responsible for the proper position

and strength of their picket-lines, and their proper connection on the right and left.

VI. A full register of all officers and men absent on leave, furlough, or on account of sickness, will be kept at the headquarters of each regiment, with the dates of departure and return. These registers will be carefully examined by officers inspecting the regiments, and abstracts will be sent to corps headquarters every Saturday. Corps commanders will carefully examine the same, and report to these headquarters all cases of unauthorized absence. A register of deserters will also be kept at regimental headquarters, and an abstract of the same transmitted weekly to corps commanders.

VII. General officers of the day, and staff officers at corps headquarters, will, as occasion requires, investigate the complaints of citizens living in the vicinity of the cavalry and infantry pickets. Proper measures must be taken to prevent depredations and pillage, and such offenses will be promptly punished.

VIII. The following regulations with respect to passes will be strictly observed by all concerned:

1. No passes to any person to go without the lines of this army will be respected unless signed by the major-general commanding, the chief of his staff, the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, or the provost-marshal-general.

2. Commanders of army corps, by their assistant adjutants-general, may give passes between Washington and places within the lines of this army to such officers and soldiers of their respective commands as are duly authorized to be absent from their stations, and to no other persons.

3. A register will be kept by the provost-marshal at the headquarters of each corps, embracing the names of—

(A) All sutlers, regularly appointed, and their employés; also the number of wagons, horses, and mules employed by each.

(B) All purveyors, caterers, or messengers for officers' messes, &c., naming the headquarters to which they respectively belong.

(C) All newsboys, news agents, &c., and their location.

A copy of this register shall be furnished to the provost-marshal-general, who will give to the person therein named the proper passes for themselves, and permits for transporting or landing their stores on presentation of lists approved by their respective division or corps commanders.

Passes for the persons mentioned in class B will be limited to two for each division, and soldiers will not be employed for the purposes indicated in that class.

Passes for newsboys will be limited to one for each division.

4. All persons not above enumerated requiring passes to travel, or permits to do business within the lines of this army, will apply at the office of the provost-marshal-general for the necessary authority, and any person doing business within the lines of this army without such permit is liable to arrest and the confiscation of his property.

IX. All officers, enlisted men, and other persons not entitled to use or draw forage are forbidden to have horses or mules in their possession, and such unauthorized persons as now have them will immediately turn them over to the quartermaster's department. Quartermasters will receipt for them, and take them up on their returns.

X. No soldier, servant, teamster, or other person will be allowed to use a Government animal, except on duty, under the order of some officer competent to allow it.

XI. Cruel or careless treatment of animals must be punished.

XII. The flag designating the headquarters of army corps will be as follows: A blue swallow-tail flag, with white Maltese cross in center of field; the numerical designation of the corps in red figures in the center of the cross.

The chief quartermaster will furnish the flags, on proper requisition, to commanders of army corps.

XIII. Corps commanders will be held responsible for the faithful and prompt execution of all orders within their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 7, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. William W. Burns, U. S. Volunteers, at the earnest request of General Rosecrans, is relieved from duty with the Ninth Corps, and will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

VII. Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox will report for duty to Major-General Smith, commanding the Ninth Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail 1,000 men, with full complement of officers (additional), for fatigue duty in the neighborhood of the United States Ford.

They will go with arms, shelter-tents, and provisions for five days, three days' in haversacks and two days' packed or otherwise carried to them during their stay. The commanding officer will report to General Woodbury at these headquarters to-morrow at 4 p. m. (February 8).

The command will be ready to start Monday morning at 8 a. m.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *February 7, 1863.*

The undersigned, in compliance with General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Army of the Potomac, hereby assumes command of the cavalry forces of this army. Picket and other duties devolving upon the cavalry will be performed as heretofore, until further orders from these or superior headquarters.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30 (A). } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. R. B. Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding brigade, will send forward all the available cavalry, with the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, on an expedition to thoroughly scour the country in our front as far as the Blue Ridge, and take a look across into the valley of the Shenandoah. He will particularly examine the gaps, commencing at Snicker's, as far as Manassas Gap, one column passing through Leesburg.

III. Colonel Wyndham, after leaving a sufficient force for pickets, will move to the left of the Manassas Gap Railroad, to connect with the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. The force on the right will leave to-morrow morning; that on the left, Colonel Wyndham's, the next morning.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D A. C., *February* 7, 1863.

I. The Defenses of Washington, having, by General Orders, No. 26, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, February 2, 1863, been changed to the Department of Washington and the Twenty-second Army Corps, will hereafter be known as such.

II. The staff of the department will be as announced for the Defenses of Washington. All reports and returns will be made, as heretofore, to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 8, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Brigadier-General Burns will be detached from the Ninth Army Corps, and will report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: I send for your information copy of dispatch this day received from General Heintzelman. You will take the necessary precaution that no collision occurs between any forces under your command and the forces mentioned in General Heintzelman's dispatch.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON,
February 8, 1863—11.50 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Colonel Percy Wyndham has been ordered to leave camp early on the morning of February 9, with about 1,000 cavalry, and thoroughly scout the country between his present position, near Fairfax Court-House, as far as, and connecting with, the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, and return.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

Your dispatch, concerning a reconnaissance to be made by Colonel Wyndham to-morrow, received 12.30 p. m. to-day. A cavalry force, with artillery, sent out from this army, returned yesterday from a successful reconnaissance to Rappahannock Station. They reported the roads generally in a very bad condition.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, *Army of the Potomac:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 6th is just received. The order abolishing grand divisions and concentrating your cavalry into a single corps are steps in the right direction.

General Heintzelman has been ordered to furnish General Schenck an infantry regiment for the Maryland shore. He will also send you Pennsylvania regiments to replace the Reserves.

The Adjutant-General's Office has been employed for several weeks in preparing a full list of recommendations for brevets. I hope it will be acted on this week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1863.

In compliance with the instructions received from headquarters Army of the Potomac,* Brigadier-General Griffin will make the necessary detail from his command, and carry out the provisions of the instructions aforesaid. General Griffin will direct the commanding officer of the detail to report to General Woodbury, at headquarters Army of the Potomac, at 4 p. m. to-day.

By command of Major General Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Butterfield to Meade, February 7, p. 59.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Paragraph VI, of Special Orders, No. 38, of yesterday's date, is so far modified as to direct that Brig. Gen. W. W. Burns report for duty to Major General Rosecrans, at Murfreesborough, Tenn., instead of to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

X. The following assignment of officers on the staff of the commanding general of the Cavalry Corps is announced:

Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, inspector-general and chief of staff.
Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. A. S. Austin, chief commissary of subsistence.
Surg. George L. Pancoast, medical director.
First Lieut. E. V. Sumner, jr., First Cavalry, aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. L. S. Elbert, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp.
Second Lieut. W. C. Hull, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

The following will be the division of the picket-line of infantry during the present position of camps. These changes become necessary by the recent movements and changes of positions:

Corps.	Detail, at least—	From—
First	1,900	Potomac River to Ball's.
Sixth	2,500	Ball's to Rappahannock, opposite Deep Run.
Second	1,700	Rappahannock, opposite Deep Run, to where present line leaves the river.
Third	1,900	Rappahannock to Oder's.
Fifth	1,600	Oder's to Embry's.
Eleventh and Twelfth	3,000	Embry's to Aquia Creek.

A staff officer from each corps will report to Brigadier-General Warren, at these headquarters, for information as to the points described. The changes will be made upon previous arrangement and understanding between corps commanders as to time, &c. Care will be taken that staff officers, and officers detailed as general officers of outposts, make themselves acquainted with the localities previous to any changes. Corps commanders will report by letter to these headquarters when the changes are effected and their pickets in the positions indicated.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished commanding officer of each corps.)

FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

A conscription is advertised at Westmoreland Court-House, 10th, 11th, and 13th. Notify officers in charge of expedition to look after it.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy furnished General Wadsworth, Belle Plain Landing.)

FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

Commander MAGAW,
Gunboat Fleet, Aquia Creek:

Do you know the Heathsville Landing? How far from Heathsville? What depth of water? Can you give me by telegraph a list of all landings between that and Belle Plain where steamer could land, and depth of water? Indicate them by Coast Survey maps.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 10, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The dispatch of which the following is an extract has been received to-day from General Doubleday:

The Pennsylvania regiments given in place of the Reserves do not contain as many men as the latter brought here. There is a deficiency of about 250 men. I think they ought to give another regiment from some other State to make up the deficiency.

I respectfully request that this deficiency be made up, and that General Heintzelman be directed to send the full number, according to the understanding, viz, the same number of men as were returned in the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

Regiments cannot be broken up in order to exactly equalize. Moreover, a regiment was given to General Schenck, at General Hooker's request.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 10, 1863.
(Received February 13.)

Major-General SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: I omitted to report to you that I did not go to Washington City, for the reason that I received word from the recorder of the

McDowell court that the evidence in the case was closed before I received your order, which was detained by General Kelley a day or two.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania reported to me for duty a few days ago, and the two companies of the First New York Cavalry, with the two sections of artillery that were at Romney, reported here two days ago.

The rebel cavalry still annoy us some. A squad of 15 captured the stage 7 miles from this place, on the road to Martinsburg, on Friday night last, soon after dark. Captain [Charles W.] Dietrich, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant [William] Burchard, aide-de-camp of General Cluseret, 2 soldiers, and 3 citizens, including 2 females, were in the stage. Lieutenant Burchard fortunately escaped soon after his capture; came on, and let me know what had happened, and I made such a disposition of my cavalry as to intercept them; killed 1, wounded 1, and captured 2, and rescued all our prisoners, horses, plunder, &c.

I learned yesterday by a deserter from Imboden's camp that he has been to Richmond recently, and been commissioned brigadier-general, and that he had got the old Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments, raised in Western Virginia (and which I met several times there), and has been assigned command of the country east of the Shenandoah Mountains, and is preparing for a campaign into West Virginia. I respectfully ask to be permitted to interfere with this arrangement. If General Moor will advance on Imboden by way of Huntersville and Warm Springs, and Mulligan will advance from New Creek by way of Petersburg, to Franklin, and I move on him up the Valley, by Staunton (brushing Jones out of the way), his forces can all be gobbled up, the base of guerrillaism and raids into West Virginia effectually cut off, and permanent peace given to that region.

I respectfully ask that my whole command may be assembled at this place, and that the injunction on my movements be removed. If this cannot be done soon, I will be compelled to resign, as I would much prefer being a private in an active fighting army to being kept in command of the stationary advance of a railroad guard under a brigadier-general not of a very hostile or pugnacious disposition toward traitors.

My scouts captured a rebel conscripting lieutenant yesterday, who has been a notorious bushwhacker, horse-thief, and murderer, known to have killed 2 of Banks' men in cold blood. What shall I do with him? I would like to hang him if Jefferson Davis and Halleck did not make too big a fuss about it. He richly deserves it.

I would be pleased if I could be trusted to regulate the trade with the citizens of this place and vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Why is it that we can have no paymaster here? It is almost an unbearable wrong to the poor soldiers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff of General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: I have to report for information of the General-in-Chief, that this department has just been informed by Messrs. Thomas Booz

& Brothers, of Baltimore, custodians of a pontoon-bridge train, which, under the general's instructions of the 29th ultimo, was placed subject to the order of Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury, commanding Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, has been taken possession of by Capt. W. V. Personius, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers, acting under orders, through Brigadier-General Kelley, from Major-General Schenck.

Messrs. Booz & Brothers understand that the train has been, or is to be, transported to Harper's Ferry.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker commanding, for February 10, 1863; *headquarters, camp near Falmouth, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	22	2	24	25	63	.....
Escort to headquarters, Capt. T. L. Motley	2	71	81	101	101	.....
Squadron Fourth Cavalry, Capt. J. B. McIntyre.	6	134	154	215	.....	.....
Provost guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	181	2,941	3,725	4,927	4,520	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross.	2	352	418	474	486	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.	33	861	1,063	2,103	2,102	.....
Chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. R. Ingalls*	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	.....
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing	19	70	123	196	202	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	48	1,451	1,698	1,963	1,886	66
First Corps, Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds	769	13,249	16,794	24,781	.....	50
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	888	14,928	19,842	31,969	.....	48
Third Corps, Brig Gen. D. B. Birney	992	17,463	22,094	30,694	.....	60
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade	705	14,145	17,869	26,980	.....	42
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	1,111	22,256	26,605	35,317	.....	60
Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel	699	13,387	16,191	21,134	.....	42
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	664	12,186	15,088	21,860	.....	34
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman	517	10,593	13,452	17,166	.....	12
Right Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,700	.....
Left Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,368	.....
Center Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,616	.....
Reserve Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. F. Sigel	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,814	.....
Defenses of Washington,‡ Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,205	.....
Grand total	6,658	124,089	155,221	219,905	326,750	414

* Included in Brigadier-General Stoneman's report.

† Grand divisions were broken up February 5, by virtue of General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

‡ General Heintzelman's command organized into a new department, and dropped from the returns of the Army of the Potomac.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty equipped.					
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General and staff						
Escort to headquarters, Capt. T. L. Motley			2	71		
Squadron Fourth Cavalry, Capt. J. B. McIntyre						
Provost guard, Brig Gen. M. R. Patrick	159	2,209	18	639		
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross.	2	352				
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.	33	861				
Chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. R. Ingalls*						
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing						
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	2	80			46	1,371
First Corps, Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds	689	11,778	2	106	30	1,010
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	837	14,005	3	32	21	895
Third Corps, Brig. Gen. D. B. Birney	880	15,766			37	1,165
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade	693	13,343			18	783
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	1,071	20,886	2	59	34	1,119
Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel	641	12,434			39	844
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	624	11,328	9	173	17	590
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman	17	278	389	8,553	8	442
Right Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch						
Left Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith						
Center Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.						
Reserve Grand Division,† Maj. Gen. F. Sigel						
Defenses of Washington,‡ Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.						
Grand total	5,648	103,320	425	9,633	250	8,219

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *New York City:*

Expedition postponed for the present. §

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 11, 1863.

I. The general commanding has been informed that General Orders, Nos. 154 and 162, of 1862, from the War Department, authorizing the enlistments of volunteers into the regular service, have been rescinded.

II. The proceedings of general courts-martial in cases of commissioned officers, where the sentence extends to dismissal from the service, having in several instances been forwarded by division and separate brigade commanders to the War Department, instead of these headquarters, the act of Congress of December 24, 1861, relative to courts-martial in the Army, is republished for general information.

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* Included in Brigadier-General Stoneman's report.

† Grand divisions were broken up February 5, by virtue of General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

‡ General Heintzelman's command organized into a new department and dropped from the returns of the Army of the Potomac.

§ The records do not indicate destination of the "expedition" referred to. Two divisions of Burnside's Corps were afterward sent to Kentucky. See Series I, Vol. XXIII.

AN ACT relative to courts-martial in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in time of war the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and confirm, execute, pardon, and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restrained in the sixty-fifth and eighty-ninth articles of war to commanders of armies and departments: *Provided,* That sentences of such courts extending to loss of life, or dismission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs: *And provided further:* That when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

Approved, December 24, 1861.

The foregoing act is so far modified by section 5 of the act of July 17, 1862, as to require that no sentence of death be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

III. The attention of all officers concerned is directed to Paragraphs 891 and 896, General Regulations, which are as follows:

Paragraph 891. Every court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings, to be authenticated by the signatures of the president and judge-advocate, who shall also certify, in like manner, the sentence pronounced by the court in each case. The record must show that the court was organized as the law requires; that the court and judge-advocate were duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner; that he was previously asked whether he had any objection to any member, and his answer thereto. A copy of the order appointing the court will be entered on the record in each case.

Paragraph 896. The judge-advocate shall transmit the proceedings, without delay, to the officer having authority to confirm the sentence, who shall state, at the end of the proceedings in each case, his decision and orders thereon.

IV. Subsistence stores may be sold and issued to citizens residing within the limits of this army by commissaries of subsistence, under the following restrictions:

1. A certificate, under oath of the purchaser, that he is without the means of subsistence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being permitted to make such purchases. This certificate to be approved by the corps commander to whom application is made, who may thereupon direct the sales. Such sales shall not at one time exceed the quantity necessary to sustain the applicant and the members of his family five days.

2. Issues to destitute citizens may be made under the same restrictions, upon returns approved by the provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac.

The parties in all cases will be required to take the oath of allegiance before sales or issues are made to them.

V. Capts. Benjamin C. Berry and Allen M. Seymour, Second Regiment New York Cavalry, having deserted their regiment while on the march to meet the enemy, January 21, 1863, and having left this army without proper authority, and continued absent up to the present time, are dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February* 11, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. of the Army:

COLONEL: I received yesterday the telegram of the General-in-Chief in relation to the pontoon bridge here, which I had ordered to Harper's

Ferry. I regret extremely that there has been any misunderstanding about it. I heard from Mr. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of the pontoon here, which was said to be intended to be taken up the Potomac, and when I spoke afterward to General Halleck, at Washington, about the necessity of having it conveyed to Harper's Ferry, I understood him that I could take it if there was one here, and need not consult him about such matters of detail. I have telegraphed General Kelley about it, and he replies to me to night that one-half of this pontoon bridge had arrived at Harper's Ferry, the other half being still here at Locust Point. I will stop that portion which remains here, and will immediately order back that which has gone, if the General-in-Chief so directs.

I beg, however, to be permitted to keep this pontoon, and to carry out my plan, which is to place it at the new dam above the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, where the crossing can be maintained much more securely as to the safety itself, and where the approaches to it on both sides are covered in such manner as to give the best protection for troops passing, while more convenient for the communication between the two shores. The old pontoon, now below the bridge at Harper's Ferry, I propose then to take up and remove to Williamsport, where the emergency of the army having to cross over or fall back to that point, makes one essentially needed.

I ask that this explanation may be communicated to Brigadier-General Woodbury, commanding brigade of engineers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Woodbury, to determine what disposition shall be made of this train.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Returned February 20, 1863. One-half of the pontoon boats to be sent to Harper's Ferry, the remainder to be retained in Baltimore, subject to General Woodbury's order.

WOODBURY.

ADDENDA.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *February* 15, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I respectfully ask instructions from the general commanding relative to the answer I am to make to the accompanying letter of Major-General Schenck, or rather to the indorsement upon it.

There were, I believe, fifty-nine of these large pontoons made at Baltimore. One-half, it seems, have been sent to Harper's Ferry, for which all were originally intended—the other half remained at Baltimore. I think this remaining half will be sufficient for any use we can have for such pontoons, and I propose that no objection be made to the use of the other half at Harper's Ferry. Fourteen of these large pontoons will, I believe, make a double bridge 450 feet long.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 18, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac, has seen the communication of Major-General Schenck of the 11th instant, relative to certain pontoons recently made in Baltimore. He makes no objection to the use of one-half of those pontoons at Harper's Ferry, but requests that the other half may he detained in Baltimore, subject to his orders, which will be communicated through me.

The communication of General Schenck is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
February 20, 1863.

Approved, and respectfully forwarded to Major-General Schenck, commanding, &c., for his information and action.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter this day received from General Reynolds.

Company B, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Company F, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, are companies belonging to this command. I cannot consider them, as far as numbers are concerned, as counting a portion of those ordered for the Reserves. I trust that you will send me the full number of troops sent to you, as shown by the report of the Pennsylvania Reserves, inclosed to Colonel Kelton, and save the trouble of any official correspondence on the subject. The Reserves will be largely increased by the return of convalescents and absentees, while the new commands will suffer in that respect more than the old troops. I hope that your action in this respect will be prompt and favorable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I telegraphed General Heintzelman for the troops to be sent in the place of the Reserve Corps. He informs me that the One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-sixth, One hundred

and forty-ninth, One hundred and fiftieth, and One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Company B, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Company F, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, will replace them. The Reserves are worth more to him than their numbers indicate, and will be strengthened by the return of convalescents, deserters, &c. If the two odd companies have not been embarked, cannot a small regiment be sent in their place? I do not know how strong the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh are, but they are old regiments and cannot be very full.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—I telegraphed Doubleday, but have had no reply. My aide-de-camp was directed to see him also.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
February 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your kind letter of the 8th instant, assuring me of your high regard and confidence, and proposing to do all in your power to make my position tenable to me, is gratefully acknowledged. I would not have presumed to write to you as I did had I not known that your personal regard for me was what it is, and this emboldens me once more to trespass upon your time and kindness. Allow me, therefore, to say that I know of no troops that are available to increase my corps, and I cannot consent to ask other commanders to reduce their corps to strengthen mine. Besides this, my past experience in endeavoring to strengthen my own command has been so painful that I am convinced it would be useless to make further efforts in that direction. I have, therefore, after due deliberation, concluded to ask to be relieved from my present command.

It is my earnest desire to remain in the service of the United States, and it would, therefore, place me under increased obligations to you if you would approve and recommend that my request, which I inclose to you, be granted, and that, if consistent, you telegraph it to Washington and ask for an immediate reply.

With renewed assurances of my high consideration, and trusting that our personal relations will continue as pleasant as they have been, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding Eleventh Corps.

[Inclosure.]

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
February 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I beg leave respectfully to represent that the reduction of my command in the Army of the Potomac makes it exceedingly unpleasant and dispiriting for me to remain longer in my present command, and therefore request that I be immediately relieved from my command.

I desire it to be understood that I will not draw the pay of my office for the time that I remain out of active service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding Eleventh Corps.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, and reluctantly approved, as Major-General Sigel requests it. This officer is my senior, and feels that he should have the largest corps to command. In breaking up the grand divisions, I preserved the corps organizations, for in that there seemed to be strength. The officers knew the men and the men their officers.

The major-general commanding the Eleventh Corps desires that the action of the proper authorities may be telegraphed as soon as made.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War without recommendation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

The within application having been submitted to the President, he directs me to say that—

He has given General Sigel as good a command as he can, and desires him to do the best he can with it.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 12, 1863.

I. The artillery now serving with this corps will be assembled together and parked at some point, hereafter to be determined, in the vicinity of the depot at the mouth of Aquia Creek, and as near the railroad as circumstances will permit, and will constitute the Artillery Brigade serving with the corps, and the senior artillery officer present for the duty will command the brigade. He will see that his batteries are at all times in complete order for field service, and will hold them constantly in readiness to move at a moment's notice. An officer will be detailed to act as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, who will use every endeavor to keep the brigade well supplied with everything necessary to make it efficient, and at all times available, being particular to keep at all times a supply of forage constantly on hand.

II. The cavalry of the corps will be organized and commanded as follows:

First Division, Brigadier-General Pleasonton commanding.—Eighth New York, Sixth New York, Ninth New York, Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Third Indiana, and First Maryland (one squadron).

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* Telegraphed by Fry to Hooker, February 19, 1863.

Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell commanding.—First Massachusetts, First Rhode Island, Fourth New York, Sixth Ohio, Third Pennsylvania, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

Third Division, Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg commanding.—First Pennsylvania, First New Jersey, First Maine, First Maryland, Second New York, Tenth New York, and independent company.

The Reserve Brigade, Brig. Gen. John Buford commanding.—First United States, Second United States, Fourth United States, Fifth United States, and Sixth United States.

The regiment of Lancers, Sixth Pennsylvania, Col. R. H. Rush, will, for the present, act under special instructions from these and superior headquarters, [and] all detachments and details now serving away from their proper commands, unless especially excepted by instructions from general headquarters. Those regiments, squadrons, or troops not now serving with the divisions or brigades to which they have been assigned will be reported at once by their respective commanders for duty with their proper commands. Each division will consist of two brigades as nearly equal in effective strength as possible, the selections of regiments, &c., to be made by the division commanders; regard for efficiency superseding all other considerations.

III. The First Division, General Pleasonton, will constitute the right, headquarters near Aquia Creek Church; the Second Division, General Averell, the center, headquarters near Brooke's Station; and the Third Division, General Gregg, the left, headquarters near Belle Plain. The Reserve will be encamped in the vicinity of general headquarters.

IV. A detail of one squadron will be furnished to each of the corps of this army to act as orderlies, messengers, &c. The First Division will furnish the details for the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps; the Second Division for the Second and Third Corps, and the Third Division for the First and Sixth Corps. The details for these and general headquarters will be furnished from the Reserve Brigade.

V. The general commanding the corps is desirous that every legitimate means within the reach of the officers and men under his command may be made use of to fit and perfect themselves for the most vigorous and rapid movements. Requisitions have been made for pack-saddles sufficient to supply the wants of the whole command, and the general gives this timely notice to all that it is his intention to dispense with the use of wagons in all active field service of cavalry.

VI. All horses permanently disabled, or which cannot by the means of treatment be made available within a reasonable time, will be turned over to the quartermaster's department after proper condemnation by competent authority.

By command of Brigadier-General Stoneman:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been received from Major-General French, setting forth that it has become a practice for the public mails to be used for sending citizens' clothing to soldiers to facilitate desertions, and I re-

quest that such measures may be taken by the Government with reference to this subject as will put a stop to the evil presented.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
February 6, 1863.

Captain HOWARD,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Second Corps:

CAPTAIN: I respectfully request that the attention of the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac may be brought to an act which has just been presented for my consideration.

A few days since, the commanding officer of the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers received an anonymous note from a town in that State, advising him that citizens' clothing was being mailed to soldiers in this army to facilitate their desertion. He had the mails supervised, and yesterday he brought to me two packages of clothing (citizens') which had arrived in the mail, and upon which had been stamped, on one, $2.04, and on the other, $2.25. There was also a letter of advice from a female relative, clearly stating the object of the transmittal. The lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania is of opinion that many men are assisted in this matter through the Government mails, and I deem it of such importance as to request a reference where the evil can be corrected. The letters and packages are in the lieutenant-colonel's possession.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Third Division.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *February* 13, 1863.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The commanding general directs me to inform you that in future no packages will be permitted to be brought to this army for soldiers except under the following restrictions:

First. Securely fastened to the outside of the package must be an invoice of the contents. This invoice must be certified to by the agent who receives the packages that the contents have been examined by him and are truly set forth.

Packages containing citizens' clothing and intoxicating liquors will not be allowed to be brought to the army for soldiers' use. Packages for officers will only be subject to the restrictions that have heretofore been imposed upon them. It is not intended to class under the head of citizens' clothing anything but outer garments that facilitate desertion. There is no objection to underclothing, mittens, or other little articles that may be desired being forwarded. This course has become necessary by the pernicious practice of treasonable persons sending citizens' clothing to soldiers here to encourage and facilitate desertion.

The commanding general desires to know what length of time it will take you to enter upon a full compliance with this order.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The commanding general directs that all trading establishments, peddlers, &c., within the lines of this army, except regularly authorized and appointed sutlers, be broken up, and the parties, with their goods, be sent outside our lines to the rear by to-morrow night; that notice be served upon them and copies to department provost-marshals that if found within our lines after twenty-four hours, their goods, wares, and horses will be confiscated, one-half to the hospitals of the corps within which they may be arrested or found, the balance to the general hospitals at Aquia, Belle Plain, and Windmill Point.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 13, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following, taken from the passes on file in the office of the provost-marshal at Aquia Creek, gives a list of parties in Washington signing passes to citizens and others to visit this army. If the power of giving passes is extended to so many parties, it renders it almost an impossibility to put a stop to illicit traffic and the visits of improper persons to the army. Forgeries of passes are now very common. I would respectfully request that the signatures of passes to visit this army be limited to one officer in the War Department and one officer in the Military Governor's office, in order that forgeries may be prevented. I presume this can be done without any great trouble by having those parties who now sign passes simply give an order on the person authorized to sign passes for a pass. I would recommend that the system of giving passes at Alexandria be discontinued. An early reply is requested.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ENGINEER BRIGADE, *February* 13, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, received this morning, I have the honor to report as follows:

	Number of pontoons.
Two bridge trains, in charge of four companies of the Fifteenth New York	44
Two bridge trains, in charge of six companies of the Fiftieth New York	44
One bridge train, mounted, but without teams	30
One bridge train, without wagons or teams	22
At Belle Plain, afloat	30
Total number of pontoons	170

* The list of persons signing passes, which General Hooker inclosed, gives the names of 15 persons so authorized.

Beside these, there are about twenty pontoons at Washington and sixty new ones stored at New York. About forty more, if needed, could probably be obtained from Harper's Ferry as soon as the new pontoons of large size, made in Baltimore, have been substituted for the common ones hitherto used.

	Condemned.	Serviceable.	Total.
Number of animals :			
In charge of the Fifteenth New York	225	326	551
In charge of the Fiftieth New York	237	354	591
Total	462	680	1,142

A requisition has been made for 226 animals more. Two bridge trains only are to be completely mounted with teams. Three others are mounted on wagons and ready for teams. One, near my headquarters, has neither wagons nor teams. The pontoon and trestle wagons are to have 8 animals and 2 teamsters each, the other wagons 6 animals and 1 teamster each.

Condition of the animals.—The animals were in bad order when received. They are now daily improving. About one-half of them are in good artificial shelters on all sides and overhead. The other half are in a valley, in dense pine woods. They are groomed, fed, and watered at stated hours and under strict supervision.

Locality of the camps.—The two trains in charge of the Fifteenth New York are about 2 miles from Falmouth, one-half mile west of the road from Falmouth to Stafford Court-House, and 4 miles from headquarters Army of the Potomac.

The two trains in charge of the Fiftieth New York are 2½ miles from Falmouth, on the road from that place to Stafford Court-House, and 4 miles from headquarters. One train without wagons or teams is near my headquarters. One train with wagons, and to be left without teams, is on its way to a place on the right bank of Muddy Run, about 3 miles from Seddon's place and 2 miles from headquarters Army of the Potomac. All these places can, if desired, be designated on the map which General Warren is preparing. Besides the pontoons above mentioned, there are twenty canvas pontoons in Washington suitable for an advance guard or any light column. Its weight is 640 pounds. The wooden pontoon weighs 1,570 pounds. Its buoyancy is sufficient for infantry, cavalry, and field artillery. It is much more liable to accidents than the ordinary pontoon and requires more watching.

Respectfully.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, *February* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON, *Comdg. First Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: I will send a regiment to relieve your pickets to-morrow, and you please send me any orders which you may have concerning the section of country on the left.

Yours, truly,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Third Division.

[Indorsement.]

I have received no particular orders, except not to permit persons to pass without the proper authority.

A. PLEASONTON.

P. S.—Phillips' house burned down to-day. No other news.

WASHINGTON, *February* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 11th, in regard to the pontoon train, is this moment received.

When you spoke to me about the pontoons in Baltimore, I referred you to the chief engineer, General Totten, under whose direction they were built. I was not informed as to their condition nor intended object. I was afterward informed by General Totten that they had been constructed for the Army of the Potomac, and placed under the orders of General Woodbury. The next I heard of them was a notice that you were removing them to Harper's Ferry, without General Woodbury's knowledge or the consent of the Engineer Department.

Your letter will be immediately sent to General Woodbury for his action. Whether he has enough pontoons on the Rappahannock for the use of the Army of the Potomac, or whether he will require a part or all the train in Baltimore, I am not informed. Some weeks ago he was of opinion that this train should be left, at that time, in Baltimore, so as to be ready for transportation either to the Rappahannock or to the Upper Potomac, as circumstances might require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsements.]

BALTIMORE, MD., *February* 16, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Kelley for his information.

The general commanding thinks it would be best to unload that part of the pontoon which has arrived at Harper's Ferry, to await the decision of General Woodbury whether we shall have it for the Upper Potomac or not.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
February 28, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

The pontoon which arrived at this place was unloaded on the 17th instant, to await the further orders of the major-general commanding.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., February 14, 1863.

I. The following troops of this army corps shall constitute the Third Separate Brigade:

The One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infan-

try, Col. J. H. Ketcham; the One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. William Emerson; the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Col. C. L. K. Sumwalt; the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. S. Truex; the Purnell Legion Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. S. A. Graham; the Third Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. H. Jenkins, commanding; Battery L, Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery, Captain Chalfin, which is hereby transferred from the Second to the Third Separate Brigade.

And all troops that are now or may be hereafter at any time assigned to the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore City to the Monocacy and Frederick City, and on the Washington Branch of that railroad to Annapolis Junction.

II. The brigade now commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Volunteers, shall be known as the First Separate Brigade, and the brigade now commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, as the Second Separate Brigade.

III. Brig. Gen. Henry S. Briggs, U. S. Volunteers, having reported under orders to these headquarters for duty, is assigned to the command of the Third Separate Brigade.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 15, 1863.

Col. RUFUS INGALLS, *Chief Quartermaster:*

The commanding general is informed that one of the boats detailed for the expedition down the Neck from General Reynolds' command was not provided with lighters or small boats to land troops; had no pilot, and drew 2 feet more water than was represented. In consequence of this neglect to comply with the orders for the detail, a portion of the expedition failed to accomplish the result desired. He desires the name of the officer who is responsible for this neglect of duty to fully comply with the orders issued, that he may be brought to trial and punished.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 15, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I inclose herewith a statement of the absentees from this army,* being a consolidated return of the reports made under General Orders, No. 3, a copy of which is inclosed.† The attention of the commanding general is respectfully solicited to the importance of this statement, showing the number of men on detached service and the number of deserters. I shall forward to your headquarters to-morrow or next day the returns, thus giving the names, descriptive lists, and localities, as

* Omitted, in view of summary in last paragraph of letter.
† See inclosure, Hooker to Halleck, January 30, 1863, p. 11.

far as known, of all these absentees. It would be impossible, situated as we are in the field, to organize a clerical force in the provost-marshal's department sufficient to classify and forward, properly arranged, the names for the purpose of apprehension of deserters and the return of absentees improperly so. I would respectfully request that these returns may be placed in the hands of some bureau at Washington, with a view of informing the provost-marshals of the different States or the proper authorities of the names of all parties absent, and where they are likely to be found, in order that they may be returned to duty.

This return shows a total of 85,123 officers and men* absent from this command when first placed in my charge.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 15, 1863.

The commanding general directs that the road from the Fitzhugh house (General Sickles' headquarters) to the bridge across Potomac Creek, half a mile below the railroad bridge, thence to Stafford Court-House, passing about 1 mile to the westward of Brooke's Station, be put in such condition as to be practicable for artillery at all times, corduroying it where necessary throughout its whole length; the corduroy material being of sufficient length, if possible, to form a double-track roadway.

The commanding officer of the Third Corps will furnish working parties, tools, and teams for the part of the road between the Fitzhugh house and Potomac Creek. The commanding officer of the Eleventh Corps will do the same for the part between Potomac Creek and Accakeek Creek, and the commanding officer of the Twelfth Corps the same for the part between Accakeek Creek and Stafford Court-House. The commanding officer of each working party will be held accountable for the return of all tools used in the work. Each corps commander concerned will designate an officer to superintend the work upon the portion of the road assigned to him, and the commanding officers of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are authorized to select in concert such line for the road between the bridge across the Potomac Creek and Stafford Court-House as they may think best. The commanding general desires that this work may be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To commanding officers Third, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, and Lieutenant Comstock, chief engineer.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
No. 39. } *February* 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. The troops of the Third Division will be brigaded as follows: The One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hun-

* Viz, 2,935 officers and 82,188 enlisted men.

dred and forty-second, and One hundred and forty-third Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers will comprise the First Brigade, to be commanded by the senior colonel; the One hundred and forty-ninth, One hundred and fiftieth, and One hundred and fifty-first Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers will comprise the Second Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Stone, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *February* 15, 1863.

I. In order to systematize and regulate the operations of the whole, and assign to each portion its proper share of duties and responsibilities, the disposition of the cavalry forces of this army will, until further orders, be as follows: The region of country surrounding the army will be divided into four sections, and one section will be assigned to each of the three divisions and the other to the Reserve Brigade.

II. General Pleasonton (the First Division), will have charge of the country lying south of the Occoquan River and Cedar Run, and extending as far south as the southern branch of Aquia Creek, his pickets to be pushed well to the front and as far as circumstances will permit. General Averell's (Second) division will have charge of the country south of the southern branch of Aquia Creek, and between this line and the railroad, regulating his right by the left of General Pleasonton. The Reserve Brigade will, in addition to its other duties and details, have charge of and picket the Rappahannock between the railroad and Carlin's Creek.

III. General Gregg's (Third) division will connect on his right with the left of the Reserve Brigade, and have control of the country between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers.

The commanders of divisions and of the Reserve Brigade will concentrate their commands in the vicinity of the points indicated in General Orders, No. 4, from these headquarters, without delay, and establish their lines of pickets to-morrow.

By command of Brigadier-General Stoneman:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to submit [the following] to you, in accordance with orders from Major-General Banks, when he left me here, to report to you any information I might from time to time come into possession of, regarding the movements of the enemy.

My wife, Catherine Graham, who left Mount Jackson, Shenandoah County, Virginia, some three weeks since, having arrived here on last Wednesday, gives me the following account of their strength, &c., in the region of country which she has passed through. She went from Mount Jackson to New Market, where General Jones' command is, con-

sisting in part of three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery and a battalion of cavalry. When she left Mount Jackson, there was but a guard to regulate the hospitals.

Imboden has command of the cavalry at Harrisonburg; there are not more than 30 men.

When General Milroy's cavalry went up to Woodstock, they removed the deposits of banks in Rockingham and Staunton to Lynchburg. At that time a regiment of cavalry could have captured Staunton without meeting any resistance.

There were 800 sick in hospital at Mount Jackson; there had been sixteen cases of small-pox amongst them. Major [Alexander] Baker has charge of the hospitals; he is a relative of Ashby.

At the time of the raid, Jones' command had marching orders, they taking in charge all the movable property of the inhabitants along the line of the expected advance.

At New Market they buried two pieces of heavy artillery that were gotten at Harper's Ferry, in Colonel Miles' surrender, they not having any means of transporting them, as horses are getting very scarce, any kind of a horse being worth from $300 to $500.

She came through the following posts in her passage, which, from the time she remained in them, she availed herself of all the privileges of a pass which she got through the influence of a clergyman, with whom she was acquainted. New Market, Jones and Imboden, say 1,500 men; Harrisonburg, 30 men; Mount Crawford, none; Staunton, about 300, under command of Col. Michael [G.] Harman; Waynesborough, about 25; Charlottesville, a very few (there are a great many fine hospitals, some fifteen); Gordonsville and Culpeper, 1,500; Mechanicsburg, none. In Richmond she remained four days, during which time she saw very few. Was told they were all gone, except what were doing garrison duty around in the works they had and were erecting; the main force having gone to North Carolina, and some 25,000 or 30,000 at Fredericksburg.

She intended to come by Fort Monroe, but was not allowed to come that way, so she had to go by way of Gordonsville, Culpeper, Woodville, Sperryville and Little Washington (there are no troops at either of last-named places or no pickets, but a few guerrillas); thence to Piedmont; thence to New Berlin, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arriving in Baltimore. On her trip from Culpeper she was accompanied by two rebel spies, as she thinks from their actions, conversation, &c. They came across and took the cars with her and put up at the Fountain House in Baltimore. They called themselves Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. Kenedy, the former being from Culpeper, the latter from Staunton. Their room was 27. I believe they are there yet. They registered as from Leesburg and Kentucky. They told my wife to address a letter for them to Armstrong & Carter [Cator ?], Baltimore.

She also met on her journey here a large number of Jews and others that had been over here after goods and information, they being considered the shrewdest in getting information, as they are in league with some of the same class in Baltimore, if not all of them; they dividing the profits, which are immense, as you see from a list of the necessaries of life that I mention: quinine, $100 an ounce; thread, 75 cents a spool; silk, 25 cents a skein; $25 for a pair of women's gaiters, while others are engaged in buying up Treasury notes and getting them exchanged for gold in Baltimore. Some of them cross between Poolesville and Berlin, others between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg at Shepherdstown, while others go up on the cars and get out at New Creek and

other places. They have their places of meeting on the other side. They get caught occasionally, but always get off by bribing the guards. They report to Major Richardson at Gordonsville. Others get from Grafton to Staunton. A great number of teams make their way that way to Staunton.

The people everywhere and soldiers expect peace shortly, for, they say, various reasons; some say from dissensions among parties, others again other thoughts, but they help to keep them up in spirits. Others [think] that Secretary Seward will be turned out of the Cabinet, and [say] that would be better than 100,000 men killed.

I find in my travels through Pennsylvania that there are a great number of deserters all through the whole State, as well as an immense lot of Government property carried home by those deserters, sutlers, and others. Almost every man in the country has a rifle, saddle, or something else belonging to the Government.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL GRAHAM,
Of General Banks' Secret Service.

P. S.—If you would grant me an interview, I would like it much, as I could inform you of a great many things that I cannot write about.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 17, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Schenck for his information; to be returned.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

This will be handed you by Lieutenant-Colonel Starr, of the Ninth [West] Virginia, who goes to Baltimore for the double purpose of obtaining some medical treatment that he cannot obtain here (he having a surgeon's certificate showing its necessity), and of escorting to your headquarters two ladies just from La Grange, Ga., by way of Richmond and Staunton, to this place, by means of a pass from the rebel Secretary of War. Mrs. N. A. Wilson and daughter, Miss G. C. Wilson, are the two ladies referred to. The mother brings her invalid daughter North for the ostensible purpose of procuring medical treatment, but more for the purpose of escaping rebel insults, tyranny, and the increasing misery of the South, they being natives of Herkimer County, New York, to which they are returning, having been residents of La Grange, Ga., for a number of years as milliners and dressmakers. They are destitute of funds, except some Confederate scrip, which is worthless, as they leave Dixie, and I send them on their way as far as Baltimore. Mrs. W. can give you much interesting information about Southern society and the extremity and misery to which they have been reduced by the war. She can also tell what she has heard of their general designs and movements, especially against this place. Colonel Starr can post you as to matters here. This place being the first place to be attacked (if the rebels come west of the Blue Ridge in great force), and the key to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I hope you will soon conclude to let me have at least the whole of my command here.

The letter of L. Th's Prince to you of the 6th instant, referred by indorsements to me, is received. The reports there referred to are reiterated by Mrs. Wilson. I have heard in several different ways that I am to be surrounded and captured. They may come in sufficient numbers to surround me, but they will never capture me. What Mr. Prince [said of] traitors being employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad I have good reason to [believe] to be true, as I have heard it from many sources and from reliable Union men. That railroad is at this time costing our Government at least $50,000 per day, and yet it is gutting the Government and the soldiers engaged in its defense in every way and occasion that offers. They take advantage of the necessity of sending a dead soldier's body home to extort four or five prices for fare. A short time ago the body of a soldier of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio was taken from this place to Martinsburg, to be shipped to Ohio. The brother of the deceased who went with it had but $25 to pay charges on the body, contained in a tight box, but when he applied to know and pay charges in advance, as is always required, he was told that he must pay $50 to the Ohio River. Not having the funds, he was obliged to bring the body back to this place for interment. That is the way that the traitor employés of this railroad treat its Union defenders. I understand that many of them are open-mouthed traitors, and that the larger portion of them are secretly sympathizers with the traitors. This Augean stable needs cleaning out badly. I reported a lot of these traitor employés to General Kelley several weeks ago, but the general is one of those good-natured, kind-hearted gentlemen who would much rather at any time meet a traitor with a stick of candy than the sword, and excused them.

Great God! why can we not have paymasters sent here? They have been everywhere else weeks ago. The tales of anguish and misery that come to me from my poor soldiers, whose helpless families are dependent upon their scanty pay, which has been withheld six and eight months, is truly heart-rending. It is very damaging to the *morale* of the army, as it is very much impairing confidence in the Government among the soldiers, and is creating deep discontent and hatred of the service, and a strong desire to get out of it on any terms, to go home to their suffering families. This evil should be promptly remedied. Our quartermasters and commissaries, too, are and have for a long time been out of funds. There is a large amount of wheat in this Valley yet, and the farmers are anxious to sell it if they can get the money for it. They have saved by not thrashing it. Flour of the best quality can be had here from $6.25 to $6.75, while the Government contractors in Baltimore are paying from $8.50 to $8.75. This should be looked after, as it would cost the Government nothing to deliver flour on the railroad by return trains, and we would be exhausting the enemy's country of supplies.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

R. H. MILROY,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, *February* 16, 1863.

The regiments of this division will constitute two brigades, as follows:

First Brigade, Col. J. Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, commanding.—Second New York Cavalry; Tenth New York Cavalry; First Maine Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Col. E. von Kielmansegge, First Maryland [Cavalry], commanding.—First Maryland Cavalry; First New Jersey Cavalry; First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The independent company of cavalry * will be attached to division headquarters for orderly and other general duties. This organization will at once be made.

Brigade commanders will organize their brigades with a view to their permanency.

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg:

H. C. WEIR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 17, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Application is made to exchange the Tenth Maine and Twenty-eighth New York for two regiments now in Maryland. If such exchange is approved by you, and you deem it beneficial to the service, orders will be issued as soon as the roads are passable.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

After my experience in exchanging the Pennsylvania Reserves, by which I gave 270 more officers and men than I received, no further exchange will be made with my consent.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Comdg. Army of the Potomac, on the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: The order I received was to replace the Pennsylvania Reserves by Pennsylvania troops.† The order I issued was for all the Pennsylvania infantry to join your army. After the order was issued, the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania (Company F) was excepted from the order by direction of the General-in-Chief. The day the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment was embarking, Company K, of that regiment, was retained here at the special request of the President of the United States. I have no authority to send you troops from any other State. The numbers at my disposal were well understood by General Doubleday when he made the application, and the argument urged that the Reserves would soon be increased by the return of convalescents and stragglers. With those inducements, I consented to the change.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

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* Orton's, District of Columbia.

† See Williams to Doubleday, February 19, p. 87.

CIRCULAR.] CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 17, 1863.

The mail service between Washington and this army is placed under the supervision of the provost marshal-general, who will issue such instructions to give it efficiency, and at the same time prevent its being made the medium for conveying to the army unauthorized articles, as will in his judgment best attain the object in view.

The persons at present in charge of the mails at these headquarters may be continued in the duty, and three messengers are authorized for the mail duty at headquarters of each army corps and for the cavalry corps.

When detached divisions or brigades can be more conveniently supplied with mail-matter at other points than at corps headquarters, arrangements will be made by corps commanders, upon consultation with the provost marshal-general, to meet these cases, which must be limited, however, to instances where manifest delay and inconvenience would be occasioned by sending to corps headquarters.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
February 17, 1863—5 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

DEAR SIR: I have reliable information that [William E.] Jones has been superseded by [A. J.] Grigsby, recently colonel of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, who has been re-enforced by Imboden. Their combined forces amount to 3,500 cavalry, 1,500 infantry, and three batteries, and that they have advanced a large portion of their force to Woodstock, and contemplate an early attack upon this place.

It is rumored that they are about being re-enforced by Floyd with 6,000 infantry, and that D. H. Hill is coming through from Culpeper, by Berryville, with a force to cut me off.

Everything indicates that this place is to be the first point of attack, and common reason, the nature and map of the country, and indications from the Secesh citizens, all point to this as the place of attack.

I can and will hold this place if I can have the whole of my command with me, and I insist that Colonel Washburn shall be ordered to join me at once.

This is borne by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Hammer, who will be the bearer of your answer.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General MILROY:

GENERAL: Your dispatch by Captain Otto received this morning at about 9 o'clock, and just at that time I received a dispatch from Colonel Washburn, advising me that he had information that the rebels were in Moorefield, about 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry strong, and that his forage train, with the guard, had been captured yesterday by the rebel

cavalry. Of course, under this state of things, it will not do to withdraw Colonel Washburn's force from Romney.

I explained to you some time since that I deemed it impolitic to withdraw Colonel Washburn's force, as it was absolutely necessary to keep a force in the valley of the South Branch sufficient to protect our rear, to prevent the destruction of the railroad and our stores at New Creek. If it is deemed advisable to strengthen you, it must be done from here or from some other point; the road west of this must be protected.

Unless you are approached by some portion of the army at Fredericksburg, I think you need not be apprehensive, as the force above, including Jones', Imboden's, and White's combined, could not successfully compete with your force. [E.V.] White, with his battalion, came down from Mount Jackson with about 450 men a few days since and has been scouting over in Loudoun County. I have to-day sent a strong cavalry scout, with two guns, toward Snicker's Gap, on the east side of the Shenandoah River, for the purpose of driving them back; the scout will not return until to-morrow. I have telegraphed Mulligan to hold himself in readiness to support Washburn if the rebels move to attack him. I think, however, the report of the strength of the rebels in Moorefield is exaggerated. Yet it may be possible they intend to attack Washburn instead of you. I would suggest to you to send a cavalry scout toward Wardensville, in order to keep yourself well posted in that direction. Washburn sent a scout there yesterday; had not returned when I last heard from him, but will probably be in this evening. If I get any important news from Washburn, I will telegraph to Martinsburg, and have it sent you by special messenger from there. Keep me fully advised. I suppose you can use the signal in good weather.

Respectfully,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 17, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL: Major-General Wright was informed some time since that the troops for the defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were placed under your command. The Secretary of War does not deem it necessary that the lines of your department should be further specified or changed at the present time.

Your attention is respectfully called to the contraband trade across the Potomac above the Monocacy. A wagon-load of 60 hides is said to have recently crossed at Berlin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *February* 17, [1863.]

Major-General COX,
Commanding District Western Virginia:

SIR: There are two furnaces for making iron; first, 7 miles east; second, 11 miles west of Fincastle. As no troops are at Lewisburg, I propose to send cavalry by rapid marches to destroy these works, and, at the same time, to act against Princeton, with the view of destroying

the force there, consisting of two or three regiments, and, while so engaging the enemy, send a small party through by-ways to destroy the bridge near Central Depot, if the force at that point be not too vigilant. Will you give your approval?

I would make the first-named movement depend for success on celerity of action; for the second, with 2,000 men, assisted in moving by all animals at our command, and accomplish by a small cavalry force, I would get on the roads leading south from Princeton, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, and endeavor to capture or defeat him, while a small squad, duly equipped, should go by mountain paths to the railroad, cross the track to a point above the bridge, and then float down the river, with means for its destruction, apply them, and get back by any way that may seem best. Please say you.

Very respectfully.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., February 17, 1863.

General Orders, purporting to be No. 11, from these headquarters, February 12, 1863, was issued irregularly, and without authority, and is, therefore, now published in due form.

Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple, aide-de-camp, major and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, having been assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the Middle Department, is announced as such to the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 18, 1863.

General A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The commanding general is informed that large numbers of deserters escape through our lines upon the road between Potomac Creek, Chopawamsic Creek, Dumfries, and Occoquan. He desires that the pickets in your front may be so carefully posted that it will be an impossibility for any person to pass the lines, and that the most positive and careful instructions be given to remedy this evil. No sutlers' wagons, teamsters, nor passage of any kind through our lines in that direction will be allowed, and all persons representing themselves to be telegraph repairers must be furnished with the most undoubted authority upon the subject. He directs that you instruct your pickets to shoot all deserters or persons attempting to pass our lines who do not, on being challenged, answer the summons of the sentinel and submit to examination by the proper officers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 18, 1863.

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II. Corps commanders will cause to be kept in reserve in their respective commands, for special uses, 750 shovels, 250 picks, and 500 axes. These tools must be kept either at corps or division headquarters. The complete equipment of pioneers of brigades will be kept up in addition to the foregoing. When tools are issued to fatigue parties, or for any purpose whatever, all officers must be held to a strict accountability therefor, and charged with any loss or otherwise not properly accounted for.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *Near Belle Plain, February* 18, 1863.

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V. That part of Paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 39, February 15, 1863, from these headquarters, which organizes the brigades of the Third Division, is changed, and will read as follows:

The troops of the Third Division will be brigaded as follows: The One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-second, and One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers will comprise the First Brigade, to be commanded by the senior colonel. The One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers will comprise the Second Brigade, and be commanded by Col. Roy Stone, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. DOUBLEDAY,
(Through commanding officer, First Corps:)

By direction of the commanding general, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been received from Major-General Heintzelman with reference to the transfer of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps from this army.*

The general commanding directs that you report what agreement was entered into by you with General Heintzelman with regard to the exchange of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Your especial attention is directed to that part of General Heintzelman's letter which alleges that the exchange was to be for Pennsylvania regiments and no others, irrespective of numbers, and inquiry is made whether or not it was understood by you that the general commanding was to receive a lesser number of officers and men in exchange for the Reserves than which made up that force. You are also instructed to report your reasons for

* See Heintzelman to Hooker, p. 83.

not having given your personal attention to this exchange, as you intimate in your communication of the — instant that you remained in Washington for the purpose, by authority of the commanding general, beyond the time originally allotted you by General Franklin, then commanding the Left Grand Division.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 19, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I would respectfully report, for the information of the General-in-Chief, that having been informed that conscriptions by the enemy were to take place in the counties below this point, on the Neck, between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers; also that a depot of supplies for the enemy existed at Heathsville, and that the mail between Baltimore and the South was received there, I dispatched a force by water to visit this and other points, and seize such supplies as they might find, and all persons and papers connected therewith. The results of the expedition are contained in the reports of Colonels Fairchild, Gavin, and others commanding the forces sent down.*

The horses and mules seized have been turned over to the First Army Corps, at the request of General Reynolds, to be taken up on the returns of his quartermaster. The provisions were turned over to his commissary, to be taken up on his return. The rest of the property mentioned in the inclosed reports, with the contrabands, have been ordered to be turned over to the chief quartermaster of this army. The mail-bags contained a number of United States Government envelopes, which will be forwarded to the Postmaster-General. The bags themselves will be turned in to the postmaster at these headquarters for use. The mail matter, as soon as it has been examined by the provost-marshal, for the purpose of gaining any information therefrom useful here, will be forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office, in accordance with the provision of General Orders, No. 7, War Department, January 29, 1862. I also inclose, for the information of the commanding general, a copy of a letter this day transmitted to General Heintzelman, commanding the Defenses of Washington. I would also report that the commander of the Potomac flotilla has been ordered to send a vessel up the Rappahannock for the purpose of capturing or destroying the vessels used for transportation of supplies from the Neck to the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 18, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Information from reliable sources has reached us here that sutlers, probably Jews, having your passes, drive through our lines —some toward Warrenton, some for the ostensible purpose of coming to

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* See Part I, pp. 12, 15, 16.

this army, via Occoquan and Dumfries, and, after getting out of your lines, meet sutlers or others from the enemy and dispose of the contents of their wagons. I am directed to communicate this information to you, and to request that you will permit no sutlers, traders, or any person on any pretext whatsoever to pass out of your lines in this direction for the purpose of coming to this army. The information spoken of, with regard to sutlers passing through your lines toward Warrenton, was received from prisoners of the enemy, who stated that they had seen Jews having your passes with wagons outside our lines, in the vicinity of Washington, who showed the passes when challenged by Stuart's cavalry, and then stated whom they intended to exchange their goods with, and were conducted to make the exchange, and were allowed to return with empty wagons into our lines.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 12. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February* 19, 1863.

I. The attention of the officers and men of this army is directed to the General Orders of the President of November 15, 1862, and to General Orders, No. 7, of September 6, 1861, from these headquarters, respecting the observance of the Sabbath.* The major-general commanding enjoins a strict compliance with the requirements of those orders upon all under his command.

II. Pursuant to instructions, which have been received from the Adjutant-General's Office, volunteer officers appointed or promoted will be mustered into the service of the United States from the date at which they actually commenced doing duty, and at which their names first appeared on the muster-rolls according to their new grade. Said musters have frequently been given the date of commission.

III. To secure reliability, efficiency, and unity of action in the performance of topographical duty, and to prevent unnecessary repetition of labor by different parties, all officers or enlisted men voluntarily on this duty, or assigned to it at corps, division, or brigade headquarters, will report in person to Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren, chief topographical engineer, at these headquarters. It is not the intention to detach them from their present commands, but to ascertain the extent of their information and means of reconnoitering, and to supply their necessary requirements. At the time of reporting each will furnish full information as to any reconnaissances made, giving a copy of the map, if possible, or exhibiting the originals for examination, and a statement of the routes, &c., examined, not mapped. Also a list of all surveying, reconnoitering, and drawing instruments, and of all maps and books relating to Virginia, stating whether they are public or private property. Also an estimate of surveying and drawing instruments and materials required. Copies of all information possessed by the chief topographical engineer will be furnished for military purposes on proper application.

IV. The resignations and applications of signal officers for leaves of absence will be referred by corps commanders to the chief signal officer at these headquarters for his recommendation thereon, and, if the same be adverse, such resignations and applications will be denied.

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* Printed in Series III.

V. Resignations of volunteer officers accepted by corps commanders will be promptly forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with an indorsement thereon showing the number and date of the order of acceptance and the headquarters where issued. Copies of all orders accepting resignations will be transmitted at their dates to the Paymaster-General of the Army.

VI. Whenever any soldier is reported as a deserter from this army, his descriptive list, together with a full history of his case, will be immediately transmitted to the provost-marshal-general.

VII. Commanding officers of companies and regiments are in the habit of "turning in," to be sent to the ordnance depot, the arms of sick men absent in hospitals. When men are absent from their regiments, from whatever cause, and leave their arms behind, if they are expected to return, their arms and accouterments will be kept with their regiments, to be again issued to them on their return to duty. Acting ordnance officers of divisions will, as soon as possible, send to the chief ordnance officer at these headquarters a report of the regiments in their divisions, together with the number, kind, and caliber of the arms in each regiment, and also the number of rounds, kinds, and caliber of the ammunition in reserve ammunition trains.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Yours of the 19th instant has just been received. You say the general commanding directs that you report what agreement was entered into by me with General Heintzelman with respect to the exchange of the Pennsylvania Reserves. In answer to this, I have to state that no special agreement was entered into between us. It was understood that I was to have an equal number of men with those I furnished. I never supposed I should have a less number until the Reserves had actually arrived in Alexandria, and a report of their number was laid before General Heintzelman. He then informed me that the aggregate would be less than that furnished by some 230 men. I am asked why I did not give my personal attention to this subject. In reply, I have to state that I visited General Heintzelman's office every day, and frequently several times a day, in relation to it. I was also a daily visitor at the Adjutant-General's Office of the General-in-Chief in relation to it.

The order from General Halleck directed General Heintzelman to furnish Pennsylvania troops. The understanding was an equal number of Pennsylvania troops, if they could be furnished. The Governor of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania delegation had interested themselves in the business, and it was understood to be a matter of State pride to furnish an equal number from Pennsylvania; hence the order was so worded. General Heintzelman, I think, was not in favor of the exchange, as the Reserves had hardly any officers with them, and it was absolutely necessary that they should be reorganized, on account of the law which compelled them to elect their officers. I asked General Heintzelman for a regiment from another State, but he said he would

not approve the application. I then went to General Halleck and asked for Colonel Wells' Massachusetts regiment, but it was refused.

I should have pressed the application still further had I not at this time received a telegram from General Reynolds, stating that he did not recognize my authority to be absent. This obliged me to give up everything and return.

General Heintzelman mistakes when he says the number of men at his disposal was well understood by me when I made the application. I repeatedly asked for information on this and other points, and was invariably told that he would not touch the matter until the Reserves arrived, and then he would issue the necessary orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DOUBLEDAY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Memorandum for General Butterfield, Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 20, 1863.

Numerous complaints have been made of late by commanders of batteries and cavalry regiments that their animals have suffered at different times for want of a sufficient supply of forage, and that every exertion had been made by them to obtain it. It is well known that an ample supply of grain and a part of the hay ration have been at the principal depots, which could easily have been drawn and taken to camp by packing. At this time there is plenty of hay and grain. Battery and cavalry commanders should in the future see that their commands are supplied (whenever the roads will not allow hauling in wagons) by packing with a portion of the animals for the benefit of the whole, and should always send an officer to attend to this matter in person. They should also see that protection is afforded the animals by building shelters of some kind, and no excuse should be taken for a neglect of this duty.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
On Picket, February 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Yesterday morning Captain Mitchell, of the Harris Light Cavalry, stationed near Port Conway, discovered that the rebels were placing into a large flat-boat (with a log-cabin on it capable of holding 100 men) sacks and muskets, and that a large number were at work about there—some 60 in all. Fearing that an attempt might be made to cross, I strengthened my line of pickets at that point. I am satisfied now that the enemy are but on a foraging expedition down the river. Should this be true, a trusty scout will keep me advised of their movements, and if they land near my outer pickets, they shall not return. At this hour all is quiet.

There is in a house near the dock at Port Conway large quantities of

wheat and corn; it may be possible that an attempt may be made to carry it off, but the attempt shall fail if made.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
February 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th instant, but postmarked 18th, reached me last evening, and I hasten to reply. Inclosed you will find a statement showing what batteries, regiments, and detachments compose my command, by which it will be seen that I have under my immediate command at this place two 6 gun batteries of 10-pounders (one battery being Parrott guns, and the other regulation guns), six regiments of infantry, two cavalry regiments, less one company, besides two detached companies of cavalry. These aggregate for duty as follows: Artillery, 245; infantry, 3,984; cavalry, 1,306. That portion of my command left behind under Col. James Washburn, and now at Romney, consists of two regiments of infantry, aggregating for duty 1,385 men, and one detached company of cavalry, 60 strong.

I understand that there are at Romney some five or six other companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, of the Ringgold Battalion, and a full battery.

While at New Creek, I reorganized my division into two brigades, the First Brigade to consist of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Regiments Virginia Infantry, and Battery B, First Virginia Artillery, which is still its organization. This brigade was for a time under command of Brigadier-General Cluseret, but since the 12th ultimo has been under the command of Col. George Hay, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania. He is a most ardent patriot, a highly honorable gentleman, and an excellent officer.

The Second Brigade consisted of the One hundred and tenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and twenty-second, and One hundred and twenty-third Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery D, First [West] Virginia Artillery, and was commanded by Col. James Washburn, of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a good officer.

Colonel Washburn is left behind at Romney with only two regiments of his brigade, to wit, the One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Third [West] Virginia Cavalry. The other half of his brigade, to wit, the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery D, First [West] Virginia Artillery, are here, under the temporary command of Col. J. W. Keifer, of the One hundred and tenth Regiment, who is also a most excellent officer. The two brigades of my command, as originally organized, was, I think, the best disposition that could be made of these eight regiments.

I should be much pleased, if the good of the service would permit, to get back the two regiments I left west of the mountains, as they are two of my old veteran regiments that went through Virginia with me last year, and participated in all the battles under Frémont and Pope.

If General Roberts is assigned to me, I would like to have him take command of my Second Brigade, if it can be gotten together, as it is the strongest in numbers.

You are informed as to the composition and strength of the forces under the rebel General Jones, in my front. That force, as I am reliably informed, has recently been re-enforced by the forces under General Imboden, consisting of one battery, about 1,200 cavalry, and about 500 infantry, and they are promised the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Regiments Virginia Infantry, from Fredericksburg, and it is rumored that they are soon to be joined by Floyd with a force of about 6,000.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The services of Brig. Gen. John Buford are very much needed here. Cannot he be relieved from duty on that court and sent here at once?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 21, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

The General-in-Chief directs me to say that General Buford is on a court for the trial of an officer of your command, and cannot be relieved till trial is over.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., February 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you last evening that the pickets had reported that sixteen pieces of artillery and eleven pontoons were seen passing through Fredericksburg down the river. The information did not get to me until twenty-four hours or more after the movement was observed—as stupid a thing as ever occurred in military history. It is but a specimen of how military duties are done by a great many officers in my corps. Higher officers spend their time in reading newspapers or books, playing cards or the politician, drinking whisky, and grumbling. Of course, this charge does not include all by a long way, for it contains some of the finest officers that ever drew sword, from major-general down.

Upon a personal investigation, I find that the movement of pontoons and artillery was seen by so many that nobody reported the fact. The general officer of the day was Colonel Frank, one of our most sterling officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

In reply to your communication just received, Major-General Hooker directs me to say that it is a most extraordinary report. The general cannot think you expect him to bring your officers to a sense of their duty. He trusts that you will have no delay in bringing the officer who neglected his duty to trial and punishment. It is of the utmost importance to him to know if the enemy have any pontoons, and, if so, how many, and where they are. He desires that you should communicate to him without delay all reliable information you can obtain upon this point.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 86. } *Washington, February* 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XXIV. Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac, for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 5. } *February* 21, 1863.

I. No sutlers' wagons or persons will be permitted to pass the limits of this department across the Occoquan and Bull Run for the purpose of reaching the Army of the Potomac.

II. Attention is again called to General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters. The outposts in Virginia will respect no permits not countersigned at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., February 22, 1863.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Your letter in reference to the movement of pontoons in Fredericksburg, &c., is received. At present I am unable to report anything in addition to that of yesterday, but, having directed a more diligent inquiry, will inform you as soon as it comes in. The men I questioned yesterday were not positive that pontoons were seen, but thought they were. As for the artillery, one man counted thirty-two 6-horse carriages that he supposed were artillery, but could not see the guns. In my letter I did not intend for the major-general com-

manding to understand that I wished to throw off the responsibility of disciplining my command, but rather for him to be informed as to the difficulties in the way of duty—as, for instance, this most unwarrantable neglect of duty occurred under the best picket officer I have, and as good a one as I ever knew, and, too, at a time when we were endeavoring to perfect our picket system, and thought we were successful.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 22, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Third Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that work on the roads may be suspended during the present severe storm.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies furnished commanding officers of the Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

Couch reports the enemy's pickets apparently withdrawing except when flag of truce boat crosses. Have dispatched Moore and Candler to investigate and report.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

Report of examination says supposed to be simply withdrawal of position of pickets for shelter by reduction of detail. As the weather improves more appear.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I yesterday proceeded to Aquia Creek to select a suitable

site for a bridge in the neighborhood of the fords. I first went to the crossing of the Telegraph road. The best site for a bridge appears to be about 75 yards to the left of the ford, where the stream is narrowest, about 4 feet in depth at ordinary stage of water, approaches good (provided the abutments of bridge are of the same height as the banks of the creek), and turning off at an acute angle from the road as it now approaches the ford; present descent not over 13 degrees. Bank on this side 8 to 10 feet in height, and opposite side 4 to 5 feet. Soil on both sides as good as usually found in this section. Marsh 100 yards to the left of point designated. The main difficulty lies in the width of the stream, which is at least 40 to 45 feet, requiring strong pieces of at least 55 feet in length. The timber, with the exception of string-pieces, would have to be hauled about one-eighth of a mile, the latter half a mile. To build a safe bridge at this point would require the exercise of engineering skill and judgment, with proper tools and workmen. Temporary affairs might be constructed over the ford, but could be washed away in any freshet. There are now lodged on the ford trunks of trees 1½ feet in diameter and 20 feet and over in length, brought down by the late flood.

I next proceeded to the ford used by our pickets in going toward Masters' house. It is on the road from Garrisonville, and about half a mile beyond Ebenezer Church. I found a point to the left where the stream is narrowest, 20 feet wide, 2½ in depth, hard bottom, approaches good, even grade on the bank, which is 4 feet high; descent to the ford about 8 degrees. Soil, usual average of wood roads. Wood grows down on the bank on both sides of the creek. It would be a comparatively easy task to bridge at this crossing. There are two other fords used by our pickets, one at Wigginton's Mills, about the same character and width as the last mentioned, and the other, called Hickerson Ford, which is above the junction of Cannon Creek, where the stream becomes much narrower, but equally deep in freshets.

There are many errors in your map, both as to direction of roads and distance of points.

This fact, and the violent storm of snow and sleet that continued throughout the day, prevented as complete a reconnaissance as I would otherwise have made, but the foregoing are the main facts ascertained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel Sixth New York Cav., Comdg. Second Brig., First Cav. Div.

P. S.—I heard of a ford, said to exist on the farm of Mr. Moncure, which is passable at any stage of water. I have ordered it to be examined and reported on.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Stoneman.

If the ford Colonel Devin speaks of in his postscript is not sufficiently good to cross at all times, orders will be given to General Woodbury to apply the engineering skill Colonel Devin speaks of.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 23, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In view of the fact that the river on the other side is picketed by the enemy's infantry, I would suggest that the river on this side be picketed by our infantry, from Corbyn's Neck, below, to United States Ford, above, with a strong reserve at each extremity, where the line of cavalry vedettes would connect with the infantry and run back perpendicular to the river on the right, and down the river on the left. This line can be much better guarded by foot than by horse, and the arrangement will save the services of two regiments of cavalry, one above and one below, which, considering the terrible roads over which cavalry with its supplies of forage has to pass, is an important item.

To properly picket the whole line, and to patrol the country on the right and left, requires, owing to the extent of country, a large force of cavalry, and everything that can tend to reduce its numbers is, under present circumstances, very much to be desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 23, 1863.

Copy of a letter, dated December 9, 1862, of Brigadier-General Hunt to Major-General Parke, chief of staff, Army of the Potomac:

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862.

GENERAL: On October 22, Colonel Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, by my direction, submitted a memorandum on the organization of a siege train. His memorandum was approved October 26, with some modifications, submitted to Major-General McClellan, approved by him, and returned to Colonel Tyler October 27, with orders to have it carried out. The organization of three batteries of four 4½-inch guns, as batteries of position—to be used in the passage of rivers and other operations requiring them, the batteries to form part of the siege train at Richmond—was ordered at the same time. This latter organization not having been carried out as ordered, and it being of the utmost importance that the inconvenience now being felt from the non-arrival of the three position batteries should not occur before Richmond, I beg to bring under your notice the proposition submitted by Colonel Tyler, in order that steps may be taken to have it, if necessary, carried out immediately.

The proposal was to have ready forty 4½-inch siege guns, ten 8-inch howitzers, ten 10-inch mortars, ten 8-inch mortars, with all the necessary stores and means of transportation, the whole to be shipped on board suitable barges, ready for transportation by water to any point which may be designated.

Colonel Tyler was selected for the duty of organizing the siege train because he commanded the siege train at Yorktown and in the Peninsula. His regiment, officers and men, are, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the duties required of them. In order, however, that the amount of artillery which it may be necessary to accumulate against any work previous to assaulting it may be placed in position with the greatest possible rapidity, it would be desirable to associate another heavy artillery regiment with Colonel Tyler's.

The placing of rifled 32-pounders in position at Fredericksburg (6¼-inch caliber, corresponding to our 100-pounders), probably indicates that there are guns of this caliber in position in the works before Richmond. It may, therefore, be necessary to place guns of equal caliber in position, and Lieutenant Baylor, ordnance officer at Fortress Monroe, should be instructed to prepare such guns, with their *matériel*.

In case it should be necessary to move the siege train by water to a point of the Pamunkey within short distance of Hanover Court-House, instructions should be

given to land the *matériel* upon barges—double-decked ones, if possible, such as are used for flour on the North River—not drawing more than 4 feet 6 inches or 5 feet of water, with which draught they can probably be taken up as far as the bridge at Widow Lumpkins', near Crump's Creek, within 5 miles by land of the railway. By attaching to the train about 100 feet of trestle bridging, constructed similarly to those prepared by Captain Duane, of the Engineers, for the pontoon train, but of stronger dimensions, the train could be landed at any point required.

The whole of this *matériel*, with the requirements, should be at Fortress Monroe by the 25th of this month at latest.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

[Indorsements.]

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1863.

A copy of this letter was placed in the hands of General Cullum, in presence of Major-General Halleck, in his office, by me, on December 27, 1862, and was returned to me, General Halleck stating that not a man nor a gun should leave the works about Washington.

Respectfully submitted for the information of Major General Hooker.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863.

General Hunt is desired to report the probable time that will be necessary to carry the within into execution.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Falmouth, February 25, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

I do not know how long it will take to prepare this seige train. It will depend upon the *matériel* on hand at Washington and upon the extent of the train required. I have made verbal representations to General Barry, inspector of artillery, U. S. Army, who, I believe, has taken some steps to collect or provide for the *matériel*. But if the general contemplates proceedings which will require a seige train at any time this spring, provision cannot be made too soon for it. I deem it essential to its efficiency that the artillery troops which have already been instructed and have conducted one seige (that of Yorktown) should be put on this duty. Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Tyler should be put in charge. He can report on the *matériel* on hand.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Falmouth, Va., February 24, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your circular of the 16th instant, I have respectfully to transmit herewith a

statement by batteries, regiments, and States of the numbers of recruits required in the artillery of this army,* and of officers available for recruiting service. If officers are sent, some measures should be taken not only to insure their making exertions to obtain recruits, but especially to secure their safe transmission through Washington. It has been a cause of complaint since the convalescent camp and the camp of instruction were formed that neither convalescents nor recruits can get to their regiments except by deserting.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

FAIRFAX STATION,
February 24, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Stevensburg lies about 6 miles southwest from Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

General Longstreet passed through Richmond on the 18th instant. A portion of his army went to Charleston, S. C., the balance to Suffolk. General Stuart is now at Auburn, near Warrenton. General Jackson and army are at Staunton, with the intention of making a raid in Maryland. with the help of General Stuart.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. YAGER,
[*Scout.*]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 90. } *Washington, February* 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, will join his command in the Army of the Potomac without delay.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Information from deserters, contrabands, and citizens, received within the past two or three days, when compared and collated, seems to corroborate the following statement: That the enemy have decreased their forces in our front; that two or more divisions of Longstreet's corps have gone to Tennessee and South Carolina; that the enemy are under the impression that we are evacuating from Aquia, leaving a sufficient force to keep Lee's army in front of us. The foggy atmosphere prevents the balloon from being serviceable. The roads are impassable for reconnaissances. As soon as further definite and

* Statement omitted; it shows that, "in all, 3,487 recruits are required to complete the batteries of this army to their proper strength."

positive information can be obtained, it will be forwarded. The general tenor of the statements received make it appear that Jackson's corps is left to guard the passage of the river. Ransom's division, of Longstreet's corps, is one mentioned as gone to Tennessee or South Carolina. Pickett's division is one gone to Charleston; commencing their departure February 17. I shall probably gain more information before night.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863. (Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

From information which I cannot discredit, General Jackson, with his whole command, was yesterday across the Rappahannock from me. His corps was visible from the balloon this morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863—6.30 p. m. (Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Headquarters Defenses:

A large cavalry force has made its appearance in front of our right, said now to be moving toward Stafford Court-House. We send out up the river to try and get between them and the Rappahannock. Can you send out from Catlett's and Rappahannock Stations to intercept them if they move that way? Answer, and advise me what you can and will do.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

I have the honor to inclose for your information, by direction of the commanding general, copy of letter to Brigadier-General Doubleday, together with his reply, on the subject of the removal of the Pennsylvania Reserves from this army to your department.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Hope Landing, February 25, 1863.

Major MARKELL,
Commanding Pickets, First Cavalry Brigade:

MAJOR: General Stoneman reports that the enemy are moving in force in the direction of Stafford Court-House. Notify your pickets,

* See these letters, pp. 87, 90.

and, if compelled to fall back, do so; fall back on Dumfries. Send in report of any information of the enemy.

Yours, truly,

B. F. DAVIS,
Colonel Eighth New York Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a good brigade of infantry up to Berea Church. The enemy have a force of cavalry in front of our picket lines, on the right. General Stoneman will endeavor to capture them. Averell is following them up, and a cavalry force from here will move to get between them and the river. Let the commanding officer take care not to get in collision with our cavalry. Move quickly. Troops will be out until to-morrow p. m.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

I inclose herewith for your information copies of telegrams and statements of prisoners captured to-day, in reference to the present expedition.* General Hooker says that a major-general's commission is staring somebody in the face in this affair, and that the enemy should never be allowed to get away from us.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copies furnished Brigadier-General Pleasonton and Major Cram.)

DUMFRIES, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our scout brought in information this evening that he was told by a citizen that the enemy's cavalry intend making a raid on this place, to capture the commissary stores, &c., supposing that the new picket line established last Saturday was simply a ruse, and supposing that we have left this. From what information he could get in regard to position of cavalry, the Prince William Cavalry was at White Sulphur Springs, with five light pieces of artillery; the Black Horse Cavalry are at Warrenton. We will be on the alert, and are able to repel any attack from their cavalry.

W. R. CREIGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade and Post.

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*Not found; but see Part I, pp. 21-25.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch has been received from Stafford Court-House:

[FEBRUARY] —, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Colonel Creighton, commanding at Dumfries, has information from a citizen of a contemplated raid on that place; that the Prince William Cavalry are at White Sulphur Springs with five pieces of artillery, and the Black Horse Cavalry at Warrenton. He is fully on the alert, and confident of his ability to repel any attack from cavalry.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

We are pushing out forces from here up the Rappahannock and toward Warrenton. Answer what co-operation we may expect from above.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 25, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I have sent out a force of cavalry, 2,000 strong, toward Catlett's and Rappahannock Stations, by the way of Fairfax, to intercept the enemy. This force will leave by 8 o'clock, February 26; if possible, sooner. The commanding officer will have a copy of the telegram received from you at 7 o'clock this evening.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863. (Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A mystery hangs over the dispatch of Yager [following]. It is a physical impossibility for the enemy to make a raid into Maryland at this season of the year. Besides, the Potomac River, I should judge, is not fordable. The rebels have a cavalry force on this side of the river, outside of my exterior pickets, which I hope to hive before morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WARRENTON, [*February* 25, 1863.]

General Jackson and army are at Staunton, with the intention of making a raid in Maryland, with the help of General Stuart.

YAGER.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Brig-Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Potomac Run:

The commanding general directs that you follow the enemy's force; that you do not come in until the force which General Stoneman is

directed to send out at 1 a. m. gets up with the enemy, and you have captured him or found it utterly impossible to do so. Stoneman will endeavor to get between them and the river.*

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL, *Potomac Run:*

Stoneman has been instructed to move the force from here at once. Pleasonton to be in position at Aquia Church, to co-operate or execute any order. A brigade of infantry to move to Berea Church from Couch's corps at once.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863.

General WILLIAMS,
Comdg. Twelfth Corps, Stafford Court-House, Va.:

Telegraphic advices report three brigades of the enemy's cavalry moving in the vicinity of your front. Advise the force at Dumfries to be vigilant. Our infantry there can whip the cavalry if they come. The cavalry can get no advantage of them if they are alert and vigilant. Give us any information you receive. Advise General von Steinwehr. Acknowledge receipt of this.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863—9 p. m.

Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, *Stafford Court-House, Va.:*

Dispatch from Colonel Creighton received. Inform General Pleasonton of its contents. Averell has gone up with a division of cavalry toward Hartwood. The division of Regulars will go up the river road. Pleasonton will be in position within a few hours at Aquia Church. A brigade of infantry has gone up to Berea Church. Inform Pleasonton of all these arrangements. General Heintzelman has been requested to co-operate from above, sending a force down toward Warrenton Junction and Rappahannock Station. Have Creighton informed of all movements. Have him advise Pleasonton. Communicate here all you get. Send a brigade of infantry to Aquia Church to support Pleasonton, if desired.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*]

FEBRUARY 25, 1863—9.10 p. m.

General A. S. WILLIAMS, *Stafford Court-House, Va.:*

Keep the officers in command of the cavalry forces this way fully advised of all movements and appearances in your front. Prisoners

* See skirmish at Hartwood Church, February 25, Part I, pp. 21–25.

captured and brought in report the force as Fitzhugh Lee's and Hampton's brigades. Marched from 12 miles the other side of the Rappahannock last night, made a long circuit to-day, and horses very tired. We ought to capture every one of them. Say to Pleasonton a major-general's commission is staring some cavalry officer in the face in this business.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 25, 1863—11 p. m.

General PLEASONTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

Lee and Hampton crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about 4 miles below the railroad, and encamped this side of the river last night. Attacked Averell's pickets to-day. Horses very tired, so said. General Williams has orders to support you with an infantry brigade, if required. It is very possible the enemy is making for Dumfries. Get off at once, and if you can find out where the enemy is, push him to the utmost of your ability wherever he may go. Be sure to get between the enemy and the river.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 25, 1863.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

Move with the whole of your division, and be in position on the Telegraph road, near Aquia Church, as soon as you can. Averell has gone out toward Hartwood and to the northward of the Hartwood road.

The enemy's cavalry force is said to be moving toward Stafford Court-House. Notify your pickets at once, and direct them, if driven in, to fall back toward Dumfries. Inform General Butterfield the hour you will be in the position indicated above.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The force is F. Lee's and Hampton's brigades; crossed at Kelly's Ford last night, and encamped near Morrisville. Their horses are well tired. We are pushing all out to-night. Cannot you push out to night and push this side of the railroad and Rappahannock Station? Look out for any collision with our forces. Our parties are ordered to capture them, if possible. Answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

AQUIA CREEK, *February* 25, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

Let me know the hour of starting of the infantry brigade for Berea Church. Reserve Brigade, Regular cavalry, just started from there. The enemy are supposed to be lying around the vicinity of Hartwood. We want them caught, if possible. The commanding officer of the infantry force will co-operate with and support the cavalry.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

Packing supplies for one or two days to the brigade at Berea Church; they may have to stay over to-morrow night.

General Stoneman will be at Hartwood at daylight. Let the commanding officer communicate with him and take his orders from him. Answer in the morning.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 25, 1863—Midnight.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Twelfth Corps d'Armée:

GENERAL: The general commanding—Pleasonton—directs me to express his thanks for the information received through your dispatch of this date, and to state that he does not see in what way a brigade of infantry would be of service to him at Aquia Church, nor does he think the enemy would be likely to cross in that vicinity, on account of the condition of the creek. Some 350 men of this division are picketing in your front, with whom he begs you will communicate, and to whom instructions from headquarters Cavalry Corps have been sent by him.

This division has been ordered to move at daylight to Aquia Church, by the Telegraph road.

The general will be thankful for any further information you may receive, and will in turn keep you advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
February 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I find that the whole of the pontoon here consists of fifty-eight boats, equal to a bridge of 1,740 feet. At Harper's Ferry we must have forty-two boats, equal to 1,260 feet. This is more than half of what General Woodbury allows. Thirty-nine boats had already been taken up before hearing from you. We want but three boats more. I beg that I may

be permitted to take them. This will still leave boats for 460 feet here. I ask an immediate decision, as the engineer is waiting to throw the bridge across.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
February 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

GENERAL: My cavalry have encountered the scouts and pickets of the rebels several times within the last week at and near Strasburg. Had a skirmish there yesterday, and captured a horse and rigging belonging to the rebel cavalry. I sent a battalion of the First New York Volunteer Cavalry to Wardensville on last Saturday. They found no rebels there, but the people were confidently looking for Imboden every hour. A gentleman arrived here to day from Harrisonburg, having flanked the rebel pickets, who, I have good reason to believe, is a good Union man, and reports that [V. A.] Witcher's rebel cavalry regiment, raised in East Tennessee and Virginia, passed through Harrisonburg on Friday last to join the rebel forces under Jones; that Imboden went west, through Brock's Gap, last week, to come down west of North Mountain, either to Romney or between here and Romney, with 2,500 men; that a Georgia cavalry regiment, 1,100 strong, had come across from Madison Court-House to near Luray, and that a strong infantry force was moving in the direction of Berryville from Culpeper. This cavalry and infantry were under Stuart. The rebels here are expecting their friends soon.

It is also reported that General Fitzhugh Lee is to supersede Jones, and that he intends making raids upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 26, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

I have ordered the cavalry at Fairfax Court-House, about 600 strong, to leave camp immediately for Rappahannock Station, to be supported by the force leaving camp to-morrow morning.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 26, 1863—3 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: General Stoneman desired me to inform you when I should leave for Aquia Church. I have, therefore, the honor to report that the

Second Brigade left its camp at 2.30 this morning and the First is about leaving. I shall move with the latter. One regiment of the Second is already at the church, which is some 8 miles from here by the road which can now be traveled.

General Williams, commanding Twelfth Corps, kindly offered me a brigade of infantry to march to Aquia Church; but I told him I did not think it could be of much service, the roads were so bad. My force is amply sufficient for the rebels if we can get hold of them. General Williams states that reports to him make out the rebels intend attacking Dumfries. I have sent to warn my pickets in front of that place to be on their guard and give me the earliest information of any approach. I shall not move beyond Aquia Church until I hear further concerning the rebel movements. I have requested General Williams to keep me informed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general directs me to say that the cavalry force recently stationed on the Maryland shore to prevent desertions from this army and the entrance of improper persons and traffic within our lines from that direction having been withdrawn, you will be expected to picket along the river on this side from the infantry pickets on our right flank to Aquia, and from Belle Plain to the infantry pickets on our left flank.

The portion excepted is at present picketed by the infantry brigade under the command of Col. W. F. Rogers, Twenty-first New York Volunteers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1863—9 a. m. (Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The report of an intended raid into Maryland by the united forces of Jackson and Stuart is entirely without foundation.

About 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry felt my pickets yesterday afternoon; were repulsed, and Stoneman is now after them at full chase, with instructions to follow them to their camps, should it be necessary, to destroy them.* These are on the south side of the Rappahannock, and near Culpeper. The rebels crossed the river at Kelly's Ford.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See skirmish at Hartwood Church, Part I, pp. 21–25.

FEBRUARY 26, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The accompanying dispatch just received from Pleasonton. His brilliant dash and rapid movements will undoubtedly immortalize him!

8 A. M.—In position at Aquia Church.

It is fair to presume that he failed to receive your orders to push on, otherwise I cannot account for his movements at all. I sent him a dispatch, of which I inclose a copy [following]. General Couch has been ordered to withdraw his infantry.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

FEBRUARY 26, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding, Aquia Church:

I don't know what you are doing there. Orders were sent you at 11 p. m. last night, by telegraph and orderlies, to push for the enemy without delay, and to communicate with General Stoneman at Hartwood. The enemy have recrossed the river, at Kelly's Ford probably, and Averell is pursuing them. Get your orders from Stoneman.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Withdraw your brigade of infantry from Berea.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

UNION MILLS,
February 26, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is no evidence of any enemy in front in force. For two nights past signals have been observed in the passes and along Bull Run Mountains, indicating an enemy. Bull Run is high, and, so far as this brigade is concerned, the general commanding need have no apprehensions. Refugees come in daily in numbers, and are questioned only so far as regards our own defense, and then sent to provost-marshal in Alexandria.

Hampton's command was at Culpeper, but relieved by Fitzhugh Lee, and ordered to concentrate at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

The Rappahannock Bridge has been rebuilt, and is strongly protected by artillery.

ALEX. HAYS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 94. } *Washington, February* 26, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. J. Hooker, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 7. } *February* 26, 1863.

The following named officers are announced on the staff of the general commanding the corps:

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMahon, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, chief of artillery; Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, chief quartermaster; Capt. J. K. Scofield, acting chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. Charles O'Leary, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Surg. E. B. Dalton, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, medical inspector; Maj. T. W. Hyde, Seventh Maine Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. Church Howe, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. C. A. Whittier, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. C. Pratt, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 27, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Army of the Potomac:*

The authority given to you to grant leaves of absence cannot be delegated by you to commanders of corps. Leaves not signed by your orders are null.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARPER'S FERRY,
February 27, 1863.

Captain MEANS, *Berlin, [Md.:]*

Within the last few days I have sent two expeditions after White's cavalry, in Loudoun County. One went to Leesburg, and the other toward Snicker's Gap, neither of which found the enemy. I have no doubt, however, that at least a portion of his command is in that county, but they are in small detached portions, for the purpose of enforcing the conscript act and stealing horses.

Unless you have some reliable information as to where White can be found, I am not disposed to approve of the expedition. You will please come up to-night to see me.

Respectfully, yours,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
February 27, 1863.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The following instructions will govern communications by flags of truce:

No letters or communications will be sent over under flag of truce without the indorsement of the commanding general, the chief of staff, the assistant adjutant-general, or the provost-marshal-general at these headquarters.

No citizen, officer, or soldier will be allowed to accompany the party bearing flag of truce except those designated in orders for the purpose by General Couch, approved at these headquarters, without a special written order from these headquarters.

Flags of truce from the enemy will be met by the party designated in orders, and by those only, save as heretofore provided.

Flags of truce will not be sent out except for letters or communications forwarded from these headquarters, or to meet a flag from the enemy. Newspapers may be received but not exchanged, except under special approval from these headquarters.

After each flag of truce, the officer in charge will submit in writing, without unnecessary delay, to these headquarters, a full statement of all that occurred, memoranda of the conversation, and a register of the persons and papers exchanged, with the hour of date.

The exchange of money, letters, or any article whatever, under the flags, except as herein provided, or permitted by special order from these headquarters, is prohibited.

General Couch will take the necessary means to satisfy himself that parties passing under a flag of truce have no letters, communications, goods, wares, or merchandise of any description, save their personal effects (which must be examined), before they are allowed to leave our lines.

The foregoing is communicated for the information and government of all concerned.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(To commanding officer Second Corps and provost-marshal-general.)

FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

Colonel Wyndham arrived here this evening with his force, via Warrenton, Rappahannock Station, and the Post road.* Reports his command in good condition. Has a few prisoners—a corporal and 6 privates. Lost 1 horse only, by accident. He has been provided with rations and forage. Proposes to rest to-morrow and return on Monday. Please inform General Hooker, if he is still in Washington.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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* See scout from Centreville, etc., Part I, pp. 38-40.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 28, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: There are now in the cavalry corps about 12,000 men, and 13,000 horses, present for duty. The last return showed 11,955 enlisted men and 13,875 horses. The line this force has to guard is but little less than 100 miles. One-third on duty at one time gives 40 men to the mile on post at one time, and one-third of these gives 13 to the mile on post at one time. Considering the condition of the roads, it is a good day's march to get out to the line and another to return, so that actually the horses are out one-half the time or more. Added to this the fact that frequently the whole cavalry force is in the saddle for several days together, and it will be perceived that but little more than one-third of the time is allowed the horses in which to recruit.

I consider it my duty to call these facts to the attention of the general commanding for his information, which I should have done before, perhaps, but for the thought that I might possibly be considered as complaining. Should the general consider it expedient to diminish the amount of duty at present being performed by the cavalry, either by weakening or contracting the lines as now established, or by substituting a system of patrols for stationary vedettes, or in any other mode he may prescribe, I shall most gladly do so, and consider that the interests of the service have been benefited thereby.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, Major-General Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, for February 28, 1863; *headquarters, camp near Falmouth, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	64	2	66	66	66	....
Oneida Cavalry Company, Capt. D. P. Mann	2	32	35	78	198	....
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	151	2,144	2,706	3,421	3,623	....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross	2	360	423	474	471	....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.	31	802	976	2,073	2,085	....
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. Charles S. Kendall	22	69	126	196	196	....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	42	1,286	1,502	1,706	1,950	58
First Corps, Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth	955	15,482	20,171	28,166	27,903	52
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	929	14,658	19,976	30,963	31,311	48
Third Corps, Brig. Gen. D. E. Sickles	967	16,900	21,223	29,329	30,309	60
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade	798	14,862	18,830	26,411	26,749	42
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	1,132	21,682	26,617	34,618	35,004	60
Eleventh Corps, Brig. Gen. A. von Steinwehr	660	13,337	16,643	20,996	21,250	42
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	637	11,446	15,160	21,252	21,495	34
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman	599	12,265	15,755	20,420	17,292	22
First Massachusetts Cavalry (Company F), Capt. T. L. Motley.	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	....
Total	6,991	125,327	160,209	220,169	220,003	418

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty equipped.					
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General and staff						
Oneida Cavalry Company, Capt. D. P. Mann			2	35		
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	148	2,076				
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross	2	360				
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.	31	802				
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. Charles S. Kendall						
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	4	92			38	1,094
First Corps, Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth	881	14,171	5	150	28	999
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Conch	870	13,801	4	7	19	905
Third Corps, Brig. Gen. D. E. Sickles	898	15,266			34	1,155
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade	763	13,836			20	816
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	1,092	18,633	3	103	33	1,204
Eleventh Corps, Brig. Gen. A. von Steinwehr	587	11,909	3	2	23	855
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	615	11,205	9	180	12	590
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman			379	8,325	45	459
First Massachusetts Cavalry (Company F), Capt. T. L. Motley.						
Total	5,891	102,151	405	8,802	252	8,077

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for February 28, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	15	35	50	56	58		
District of Alexandria*	143	2,871	8,112	8,622	10,530		
Artillery defenses of Alexandria	135	2,424	3,014	3,472	3,538	219	20
Artillery Brigade (Cogswell's)	71	1,588	2,122	2,886	2,890	89	17
Abercrombie's division†	266	5,946	7,083	8,940	11,645		12
Casey's division	356	7,093	9,110	10,862	12,996		24
Provisional Brigade	35	476	603	869			
Cavalry	221	3,990	4,977	5,915	5,936		
Pennsylvania Reserves‡	147	4,013	4,856	5,625			
District of Washington	177	3,173	4,247	5,116	4,300		
Artillery camp of instruction	33	905	1,055	1,140	1,145		40
Defenses north of the Potomac	256	5,733	7,389	8,333	8,359	248	78
Corps of observation	137	3,056	3,693	4,165	4,128		6
Railway Brigade	30	707	878	914	916		
Fort Washington, Md	4	87	118	118	119	70	3
Total§	2,026	42,097	57,307	69,033	66,560	626	200

* Including camps for convalescents, paroled, and exchanged prisoners, and stragglers.

† Including Provisional Brigade. The One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and fifty-second, and One hundred and fifty-ninth New York transferred to District of Washington.

‡ Transferred from Army of the Potomac.

§ The One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, One hundred and fiftieth, and One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania transferred to Army of the Potomac.

Abstract from return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck commanding, for the month of February, 1863; headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
Department staff	36	.....	36	36	36	.....	.....	
First Division, Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley.	718	13,980	17,243	19,215	18,669	25	38	Harper's Ferry.
Second Division, Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy.	209	4,068	5,024	5,696	6,714	.....	.....	Winchester.
First Separate Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood.	84	1,603	1,892	2,098	1,508	.....	.....	Point Lookout, Md.
Second Separate Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William W. Morris.	94	2,176	2,907	3,394	3,478	.....	.....	Fort McHenry, Md.
Third Separate Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs.	170	3,062	3,718	4,251	4,372	.....	6	Baltimore.
Post of Annapolis, Md., Col. C. A. Waite.	28	456	576	713	713	.....	.....	
Post of Philadelphia, Brig. Gen. W. R. Montgomery.	11	187	222	263	646	.....	.....	
Post of Fort Delaware, Lieut. Col. D. D. Perkins.	13	429	544	549	419	67	6	
First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry, Capt. Charles Farnsworth.	3	97	264	342	317	.....	.....	Baltimore.
Total	1,366	26,058	32,426	36,557	36,872	92	50	

NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—The above return is as nearly correct as can be rendered on account of the confusion and incorrectness of the several returns of subordinate commanders, particularly those of Major-General Milroy and Brigadier-General Kelley.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 1, 1863. (Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Geary at Stafford Court-House, who says the party communicating the information is entirely reliable.* The portion of it relating to Fitzhugh Lee is verified by his late appearance here.

FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY:

DEAR SIR: I wish to inform you that the rebels have sent 1,000 cavalry to Frank Adams', near Aldie, Loudoun County, Va. Major White's battalion and Major Strayhern's [?] battalion and a Virginia regiment of cavalry of General Stuart have also arrived at the same place. All of the above rebel troops were there on February 22, and issued orders that no citizen should bring any provisions within our lines, and that they came to enforce an order that no provisions or supplies of any kind shall be sent out of their lines. Fitzhugh Lee has moved with 5,000 troops—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—to Culpeper Court-House, and I have also reliable information that General Jackson is now encamped 10 miles below Fredericksburg.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

DUMFRIES, *March* 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Our scout brought in information to-day that there was a force of cavalry and artillery at Warrenton. They came there day before yester-

* Copies telegraphed by Potter to Hays and Stoughton, March 1.

day. Also that Jackson was going up the Valley toward Strasburg. This information came from a reliable soldier who was in the neighborhood of Brentsville, who came from Warrenton.

W. R. CREIGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

General BUTTERFIELD:

The above is copy of a dispatch just received from Dumfries.

H. W. SLOCUM.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
March 1, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER:

Your dispatch, containing dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, is received.* The enemy has made no demonstrations anywhere on my lines. I will inform the major-general commanding that I have discovered that our cavalry pickets do not keep up a connected line on our right. Thus, the right picket of Colonel Wyndham's right rests on the Ox road; then there is an opening of a mile or two before reaching the left picket of the command at Dranesville. This should be remedied, as it gives free ingress and egress to any wishing to give intelligence to the enemy. If anything transpires I will inform you. Last night, about 9 o'clock, while I was at headquarters, at the station, a man, undoubtedly a spy, was at the court-house, dressed as a captain. He interrogated all my servants minutely respecting the troops in the vicinity, asking if I kept my horse saddled in the night, and other suspicious questions.

E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
March 1, 1863—9.55 p. m.

Captain POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I take leave to represent to the major-general commanding that it is absolutely essential to the entire security of the commands in this vicinity that the women and other irresponsible persons in this neighborhood be compelled to take the oath, or placed outside the lines. I cannot fix upon any one person or persons who are culpable, yet I am perfectly satisfied that there are those here who, by means known to themselves, keep the enemy informed of all our movements. Soldiers in the Southern service have even gone so far as to pay their families in the vicinity visits, for a week at a time, without it being discovered; and the few Union people there fear to give the intelligence they would like to, lest the rebels should be informed of it, should they again get possession of this country, by their neighbors, who are watchful spies, notwithstanding they have subscribed to the oath, which half of them will not respect. There are in our midst men who are on their parole, who have large families (mostly women) who are rampant secessionists, and disguise it on no occasion. They are themselves constantly informed of their friends in the rebel service, and, I have no doubt, are in constant

* See Hooker to Halleck, p. 113.

communication with them. But a short time since two sutlers' teams were captured by bushwhackers between Alexandria and Wolf Run Shoals. I cannot urge [too strongly] upon the major-general commanding the manifest necessity of moving all persons beyond our lines who do not subscribe to the oath of allegiance. It is absolutely essential to the security of the command in this vicinity.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

UNION MILLS, VA.,
March 1, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The matter as regards Fitzhugh Lee's presence at Culpeper Court-House with some considerable force of cavalry and artillery has been known to me for a few days past, and I had the honor to report it to division headquarters. I have been acting with increased vigilance for a week past, knowing of the presence of the enemy in my front. This morning a refugee came into my lines with a pass of General Lee's own staff officers, dated Culpeper Court-House, February 28, and another one, who had worked upon Merrimac, No. 2, and who gave all information about the same. Both were forwarded to Alexandria. I have found information in the public papers which came to me directly from prisoners which I had forwarded to the provost-marshal of Alexandria, expecting that through him such matter would be forwarded to department headquarters. Hereafter all information at all interesting will be forwarded directly to you.

ALEX. HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 1, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

The battery 1 mile below Lowry Point has in it one 30-pounder Parrott. Do not know the caliber of the other two guns. Do not consider it permanent. Battery can be brought down when the enemy choose at short notice. All the wharves on the enemy's side of the Rappahannock have been destroyed, and those on the Neck side are in a dilapidated condition. I know of no wharves on the Piankatank whatever. I send you a full asssortment of charts from the Observatory.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieutenant-Commander, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 1, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Will you please inform Colonel Wyndham that I desire him to return to his camp immediately with his command?

Respectfully,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

Colonel Wyndham left with his command about daylight this morning.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1863.

General AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your picket-line will, until further orders, be as follows: Its left commencing with the infantry pickets on the Rappahannock River, and extending up the river to a point near Rocky Pen Creek; thence in front of Berea Church to Guy's Old Tavern, and thence to a point near the headwaters of Accakeek Creek, where you will connect with the left of the First Division.

This new line will be established either by yourself in person or by some officer upon whose judgment and experience you can depend. Patrols, mounted on the best horses, will be sent out on all the main approaches sufficiently often to keep you well informed of what is going on in your front. These patrols will not only watch all the main approaches, but will examine and thoroughly inspect the intervening country between these approaches.

The general directs me to say that the strength of the force to guard this line must depend upon circumstances, of which you must be the judge, as you will be held responsible that the duty is properly and thoroughly performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1863.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your line of vedettes will, until further orders, be as follows: Your left will connect with the right of the Second Division at a point near the headwaters of Accakeek Creek, and from thence northwardly to some point some 2 or 3 miles in front of the outposts of the force at Dumfries, and as much farther northward as you may think safety requires. Arrangements have been made to enable your cavalry on duty near Dumfries to draw forage, &c., from that point.

This new line will be established either by yourself in person or by some officer upon whose judgment and experience you can depend. Patrols, mounted on the best horses, will be sent out on all the main approaches sufficiently often to keep you well informed of what is going on in your front. These patrols will not only watch all main approaches, but will examine and thoroughly inspect the intervening country between these approaches.

The general directs me to say that the strength of the force to guard this line must depend upon circumstances, of which you must be the judge, as you will be held responsible that the duty is properly and thoroughly performed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 2, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, volunteer service, is assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, this assignment to have effect from the date he assumed command of that brigade.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUMFRIES, *March* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry have the proper orders to go. This leaves us without a single cavalryman of any use whatever to this post. In regard to protecting the telegraph line, it cannot be done without cavalry to patrol on the Telegraph road, and as soon as the bushwhackers and rebel cavalry find out that we have no patrols on the road, they will turn the right of the Eighth New York Cavalry's picket-line and have everything their own way. As for protecting this place, we have no doubt but what we have sufficient force within ourselves, and ask no more. We should have cavalry at our disposal to make this post of any service whatever.

W. R. CREIGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
March 2, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please inform the post at Wolf Run Shoals that my command will probably cross to-night, and instruct them not to obstruct us.

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel, &c.

UNION MILLS, VA.,
March 2, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram in regard to Colonel Wyndham's move is received.* Numerous signals or camp-fires were observed last night in the passes

* Probably copy of Wyndham to Potter, same date.

and along Bull Run Mountains, such as we have before reported. The First Michigan Cavalry, returned just now (2 o'clock) from a scout in front, report that, from smoke and fires observed in the same localities, there is a force there. Are our troops in front? For we fear a conflict with them.

All is quiet within range of our guns.

ALEX. HAYS,
Brigadier-General.

UNION MILLS, VA.,
March 2, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Washington:

I have asked for information, which has since been answered thus:

The body of ours was driven into Centreville by the enemy's cavalry from Aldie this day. It is now reported that a force is passing along our front at Yates' Ford, 2 miles below this place. All apparently quiet otherwise, but we are on the alert.

ALEX. HAYS,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

The field return for February 28, of the troops sent to replace the Pennsylvania Reserves, exhibits the following discrepancy in numbers, viz:

	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick and under arrest.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Sent as per field return, Pennsylvania Reserves, January 29, 1863	153	3,516	24	477	21	330	4,521
Received as per field return, One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, One hundred and fiftieth, One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 28, 1863	153	2,549	5	249	11	321	3,288
Aggregate of each class sent from here in excess of those returned	.....	967	19	228	10	9	1,233

The extra-duty men of the Pennsylvania Reserves have all been sent to join their command, with General Heintzelman. I have to request that two regiments, of an aggregate strength of 1,233 officers and men, may be sent to me to make up this deficiency. The absentees from the Pennsylvania Reserves that will undoubtedly soon rejoin their commands are so much in excess of those from the regiments sent here that 1,500 officers and men would not more than make the exchange equal.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 3, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant General:*

I have the honor to acknowledge a telegram from the major-general commanding the army, directing in future that all application for leaves of absence and furloughs be acted on at these headquarters, and that the right to grant them must not be delegated to corps commanders.

Soon after assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, I had issued an order on the subject, for the purpose of establishing uniformity throughout the army in granting leaves of absence to the officers and men, and under the restrictions therein named, in which corps commanders were required to perform this duty, holding them responsible for any infraction of the order. A copy was furnished the major-general commanding, and, as I supposed, was approved by him. It was issued under the conviction that it would be productive of beneficial results to the army, which have been fully realized. In order to prevent circumlocution and delay, and also to relieve the adjutant-general's office at headquarters of a vast number of unimportant communications, the authority to exercise this power, under well-defined restrictions, was conferred upon corps commanders, and I have never heard of its having been abused by them. If officers holding these high positions cannot be intrusted with this duty, it seems to me that they should be replaced by others who can.

The delay incident to applications for leave will be appreciated when you are informed that my camp is nearly 100 miles in circumference, and, if acted on immediately on their receipt at these headquarters, would, in the majority of cases, delay the departure of the applicant eight and forty hours. On being informed of the facts, I cannot but request, for convenience as well as for the dispatch of the current business of this army, that corps commanders may continue to grant leaves of absence in conformity with General Orders, No. 10, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated February 7, 1863.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 18. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 3, 1863.

I. The large number of enlisted men detached as servants, orderlies, extra-duty men, &c., requires the attention of corps, division, and brigade commanders to the correction of abuses in this respect.

II. Contrabands will be employed as laborers, teamsters, and servants whenever practicable, and all not so employed must be sent to the provost-marshal for his disposition.

III. Citizens, non-residents, will not be allowed to remain within the lines or camp of this army without a permit from the provost-marshal-general. Commanding officers will cause all such persons within their commands to be brought before the provost-marshal-general for his decision and action.

IV. Commanding officers of corps, divisions, and brigades will cause strict inquiry to be made to correct abuses in the disposition of the funds of regiments and batteries accruing for hospital savings. They will take such means as may be necessary to punish delinquents and offenders in the premises.

V. The inspection reports of the following regiments and batteries giving evidence of the necessity of strong exertions on the part of every officer and member of the command to bring them up to a proper state of discipline and efficiency, no further leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to these commands, and all officers absent therefrom must be recalled, and their leaves revoked, viz:

Regiments.—Twelfth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-eighth, One hundred and fourth, One hundred and fifth, One hundred and seventh, and One hundred and forty-fifth New York; Twenty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, One hundred and thirty-second, One hundred and thirty-sixth, and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana and Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Batteries.—B, First New York, Pettit's; Tenth New York, Bruen's; Eleventh New York, Puttkammer's; C, First New York, Barnes'; B, First Maryland, Snow's; A, First New Jersey, Hexamer's; C, First Pennsylvania, McCarthy's; D, First Pennsylvania, Hall's; Twelfth Ohio, Johnson's; Third Pennsylvania, Hampton's; and C, First New York Battalion, Langner's.

When, in the discretion of their corps commander, after a careful inspection, any of the above commands shall show such improvement as to render it proper that the privileges of General Orders, No. 3, as to leaves and furloughs should be restored to them, an application to that effect, accompanied with a copy of the inspection report, may be forwarded for consideration to these headquarters.

VI. The following regiments and batteries appearing from the inspection reports to have earned high commendation from inspecting officers, it is left to the discretion of the corps commander, having regard to the efficiency of the command, to increase the leaves of absence and furloughs to these commands for the fifteen days following the receipt of this order to 3 instead of 2 enlisted men for every 100 present for duty, and 3 officers instead of 2, as provided in General Orders, No. 3, January 30, 1863, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, viz:

Regiments.—First, Second, and Twentieth Massachusetts; Tenth and Nineteenth Maine; Fifth and Tenth New York; Fifth New Jersey; One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin, and First Minnesota Volunteers.

Batteries.—Fifth Maine, Leppien's; A, First Rhode Island, Arnold's; B, First Rhode Island, Hazard's; K, Fourth United States, Seeley's; D, First New York, Osborn's; E, First Rhode Island, Randolph's; D, Fifth United States, Hazlett's; C, First Massachusetts, Martin's; A, First Massachusetts, McCartney's; Third New York, Harn's; Second New York, Blume's; K, First United States, Graham's; Fifth New York, Taft's; B, First Connecticut, Brooker's.

VII. The leaves and furloughs granted under the foregoing paragraph must state on the face thereof that they are given "in pursuance of Paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 18, Army of the Potomac," and have a copy of the paragraph attached thereto. The commandant of the Cavalry Corps will discontinue the leaves and furloughs authorized under General Orders, No. 3, to regiments of his command neglectful in discipline, efficiency, care of arms, equipments, animals, &c. It is expected that all commanding officers of corps and divisions will disapprove and refuse leaves and furloughs to those regiments or batteries which are similarly situated.

VIII. Inspecting officers will note under "remarks" on their inspection returns the extent of instruction and compliance with Paragraphs 254 and 257, inclusive, Revised Army Regulations.

IX. The attention of all officers is called to the provisions of Paragraphs V and VI, of General Orders, No. 3. The proportion of furloughs must be based upon the effective men present for duty, and confined to soldiers whose behavior, appearance, and character make them proper representatives of their command and the army.

X. Infantry outpost details will be made for three days from corps. The grand guards will be formally mounted; a medical officer must be detailed, the guard provided with three days' rations for officers and men, and no officer or soldier will be allowed to return to camp during their tour of duty, except as special messengers or in cases of emergency. In such cases they must be provided with a proper pass from their commanding officer. In case of sickness, the pass must be approved by the medical officer.

XI. As the favorable consideration of applications for extensions of leaves of absence would, under the operations of existing orders, be productive of injustice to officers expecting the indulgence of a leave, such applications will in all cases be denied. All officers and enlisted men absent beyond the period of their leave or furlough must be tried by court-martial.

XII. When the absence of descriptive lists and advices of enlistment of returned deserters renders doubtful their regiment, company, or identity, provost-marshals or commanding officers will apply direct to the adjutant-general's office for the necessary copies of the recruiting returns of their regiment, battery, or company, to enable them to properly dispose of such cases.

XIII. Important information from the outposts or advices regarding movements of the enemy must not be delayed in transmission. All reports of this character must be marked upon the envelope "important," and exertions made to hasten their arrival at headquarters. While the telegraph must be made use of to transmit such intelligence, dispatching duplicates by couriers must not be omitted where the slightest possible doubt exists as to certain and correct transmission by telegraph.

XIV. The reports called for under Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 167, October 24, 1862, Army of the Potomac, need be transmitted only to corps commanders, and in their discretion may be omitted, as the commanders of corps will be held responsible for the prompt transmission and proper execution of orders within their respective commands.

XV. The packages for commissioned officers arriving by express will not be subjected to examination by provost-marshals except in the presence of the officers themselves, and then only when there is strong reasons to suppose that the contents are contraband.

XVI. All sutlers will confine their traffic to the regiment to which they are appointed and belong. The goods and property of those found violating this order will be confiscated upon proof thereof, one-fourth to the benefit of the informer and the remainder to the benefit of the hospital fund of the regiment of the officer or soldier who gives the information. Sutlers who use the names or orders of officers to procure transportation or purchase and sell contraband articles will be subjected to the same penalties.

XVII. Commanding officers will see that within the limits of their respective commands the public business is promptly and efficiently

conducted, and they will tolerate no delays in the transaction of such business that are not unavoidable.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Hope Landing, March 4, 1863.

Major MARKELL,
Commanding Pickets:

MAJOR: I neglected to inform you that the Twelfth Illinois having been ordered away from Dumfries, you will patrol the Telegraph road to the same extent that it was patroled by that regiment.

You will also send in a full report of the attack on your pickets and forage party, especially in reference to the attack on Company M. The report will show what disposition was made by the officer in charge to prevent a surprise, and the character of his defense. The attack must have been made by a small party, and it should have been defeated.

If the conduct of the officer was not perfectly satisfactory, you will send him in arrest to these headquarters, with a full statement of the particulars.

You will be relieved by the Third Indiana to-day or to-morrow. The picket-line will be drawn in some 5 or 6 miles. The colonel desires that you reconnoiter a new line at about that distance from the old, so that when the officer arrives he can post his pickets without delay; you will then withdraw yours and return to camp.

By order of Colonel Davis, commanding brigade:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 4, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Your dispatch of March 1, from Dumfries, to H. C. Rodgers, speaking of a force at Warrenton, &c., by some accident was mislaid, and I did not see it until this a. m. Colonel Wyndham, with 2,000 cavalry, was at Warrenton on Friday last. Was it not him? Can you get us further information on the subject?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MARCH 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

I respectfully request authority to send upon the recruiting service, for the batteries of this army, 1 regular and 15 volunteer officers. Our batteries require over 3,000 recruits, and as the artillery is a popular arm of the service, I trust the efforts of recruiting officers directly interested will result in supplying us with the men we need.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 5, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d instant, in relation to leaves of absence, is just received. You will perceive by referring to General Orders, Nos. 61 and 100, series of 1862, that authority to give leaves of absence, except on a specified surgeon's certificate, was denied to all commanders of armies and army corps. This rule has been relaxed only in regard to yourself and General Rosecrans. From all other commands the applications for leave must go to the Adjutant-General, and no leaves can be granted except by order of the Secretary of War. As many officers presented themselves here in Washington with leaves from commanders of army corps, I applied to the Secretary to ascertain if such authority had been granted. He replied that he had conferred that authority only on you, and that it could not be given to commanders of army corps. To give it to your generals of army corps and refuse it to other commanders of armies and departments would not be just. Last reports show that 9,692 officers are now absent from their commands. It is the determination of the War Department to diminish this number by retaining to itself the power to grant leaves and by refusing them except in the most urgent cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MARCH 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding Third Corps:

It is of vital importance that the late deserters from the Third Corps be caught and returned. Please telegraph Generals Heintzelman and Schenck, in order that all of the bridges, boats, and avenues leading from this direction to Washington and Baltimore be thoroughly guarded and all travelers examined. The boats from the south of Maryland should be searched as they arrive in Baltimore. The deserters will be generally found in citizens' or negroes' clothes, with forged passes. The provost-guard should also examine the cars as they leave for the North.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } *Baltimore, Md., March* 5, 1863.

The following-named troops of the Eighth Army Corps will constitute the Second Division, to the command of which General R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.—The One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. W. Keifer; the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. James Washburn; the One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. H. Ball; the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. T. Wilson; Battery D, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Capt. John Carlin; the First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Andrew T. McReynolds; the Twelfth Pennsylvania Vol-

unteer Cavalry, Col. L. B. Pierce; the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Col. James A. Galligher.

Second Brigade, Col. George Hay, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanding.—The Ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Isaac H. Duval; the Tenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas M. Harris; the Twelfth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. John B. Klunk; the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John W. Schall; Battery L, Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery, Capt. S. F. Chalfin; Battery B, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Capt. John V. Keeper; Company K, First Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Capt. Weston Rowand; Companies D and E, Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Capt. James R. Utt.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from Commodore Harwood, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, in reference to the conduct of the troops on duty at Piney Point.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Inclosure.]

POTOMAC FLOTILLA, WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD,
Commandant's Office, March 2, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Lieutenant-Commander McCrea, commanding the lower division of the Potomac Flotilla, reports to me that the conduct of the soldiers stationed there is outrageous; constantly drunk, going 5 and 6 miles for liquor; insulting the wife of the proprietor at the Point, and threatening his life, and that they are without discipline.

The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment seems also to object to any interruption of his boats while crossing troops from Piney Point to Point Lookout, but the guard-boat cannot discriminate, as boats with men in Federal uniforms have been afterward ascertained to be manned by rebel spies. The necessity of a pass of some kind is evident. I have inculcated the most entire courtesy toward and hearty co-operation with the army, and regret extremely to find fault, but I have seen a great deal of the conduct of undisciplined troops since the breaking out of the war, and the deplorable effects their treatment of citizens produces.

I requested some time since that a cavalry force should be sent to patrol the shores of the river to prevent contraband trade.

I understand the body of infantry has been sent to the mouth of the

* See Watson to Welles, April 6, p. 191.

Potomac for that purpose; if so, I feel quite sure they would be of little or no service, even if their conduct were good.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. A. HARWOOD,
Commodore, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

[Indorsement No 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 7, 1863.

Referred to the Adjutant-General for prompt investigation and report, numerous complaints of the bad conduct and inefficiency of these troops having been made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 12, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Middle Department for investigation and prompt report. Also to take efficient measures to put a stop to such outrages.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General, with the request that the attention of the Secretary of War may be especially called to the explanations of Brigadier-General Lockwood contained in his two letters of the 19th instant. The matters therein contained, I think, should also be specially looked to by the Secretary of the Navy. General Lockwood is an officer in whose energy, discretion, and loyalty I have the utmost confidence, and I believe he is doing more effective service now on the bank of the Lower Potomac than has ever been accomplished by any officer in charge of that district before him.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures to third indorsement.]

DRUMMONDTOWN, VA.,
March 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have received the communication of Commodore Harwood, commanding Potomac Flotilla, referred to me under date of March 14, 1863, and respectfully reply that since the date of that letter, namely, the 11th instant, I was at Piney Point, and made particular inquiry as to the conduct of the troops stationed there by my order. The commanding officer represented it as good, and this was confirmed by the proprietor of the hotel, with some trifling exceptions incidental to all troops, whether disciplined or undisciplined, and for which the commanding officer was by no means responsible.

I hope there may be some mistake respecting the objections used by the lieutenant-colonel to uninterrupted passage of boats. I see no objection to the regulations referred to, and should certainly have ordered respect for them, had the subject been named to me. I have also inculcated the most entire courtesy toward the flotilla, and expressed to Lieutenant-Commander McCrea my desire for a hearty co-operation in a field where there is abundant room for the display of the energies of all.

As to the proper treatment of rebellious and disloyal citizens, whether north or south of the Potomac, the commodore will permit me to use my own judgment, under the orders of military superiors, as also as to the quality and disposition of the troops committed to me with orders to break up the very large contraband trade passing through this region between the Patuxent and Potomac, and thence across the latter river, despite the flotilla on duty there. I, too, have had some experience in this business, and, with all due deference for the commodore, must differ as to whether the troops, as now disposed, will or will not be of service.

I now have infantry pickets within sight of each other, along the entire north bank, with patrols connecting them, whilst five companies of cavalry scour the roads lying between the rivers.

I have already captured some 700 letters and some goods, and expect large results from my efforts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

DRUMMONDTOWN, VA.,
March 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The communication from the War Department, dated March 7, forwarding the letter of Commodore Harwood of the 2d, states that numerous complaints have been made of the inefficiency and bad conduct of the troops stationed at Piney Point. I have referred to this letter in general terms in the accompanying letter of this date, but for the special information of the commanding general, I feel it my privilege to say more.

In January last, a communication was referred to me from Mr. [Charles B.] Calvert, M. C., to General Schenck, covering a letter from a Union citizen near Piney Point, stating that the present proprietor of the hotel at that place had for months been engaged in the contraband trade; indeed, had moved to the place for that purpose, and that efforts on the part of the provost-marshal and board of trade to suppress it had resulted in a reign of terror in the neighborhood; that there were but five Union men in Saint Mary's County, and that the lives and property of these Union men, and the so-called provost-guard, were greatly imperiled; that having called on the commandant (McCrea) of the flotilla, the Union men had arrived at the conviction that he was indifferent to stopping the trade; that he affiliated with the "Secesh," and spent every evening taking suppers, &c., with those known to be in the trade and enemies to the Government. Afterward, in an interview with Governor Bradford, the same statement was made by him, with the declaration by the Governor that the efforts of the flotilla were a nullity. Particular reference was made to Piney Point. For these and other reasons, I placed troops there, with directions to occupy the vacant houses, but by no means to annoy the family. Visiting the place after

ward, I conversed with the Union men, and received the same statement respecting the conduct of the fleet and their affiliation with those whose hearts were in the rebellion. I found the impression strong that the blockade-runners had found friends in the naval men. The lieutenant-colonel complained of their coming on shore every night, and carousing and gambling with the "Secesh" proprietor, &c. Being responsible to Major-General Schenck that this very large traffic should be stopped, or at least greatly reduced, I felt that my proceedings must be independent of the Navy.

I don't, for a moment presume that the troops have been faultless. I presume, even, that they might have been more efficient. But it is hard to have their bad conduct and inefficiency referred to, after a trial of one fortnight only, on the report without specification of those who are regarded as not true to the Government by the only Union men in the county.

Colonel, the task I have to do is a hard one; the results may perhaps be uncertain, and, whatever they may be, will bring no applause; but having undertaken this thankless task, let me pursue it my own way, always, of course, under the instructions of the general commanding, or give it to another. I protest against the interference of the Navy, or of those whom good men regard as untrue.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The irregularities spoken of by those at Piney Point arose from a disregard by the proprietor of the hotel of an order of the lieutenant-colonel not to sell liquor to the soldiers.

As several parties were sent out to look up boats, possibly some of these may have got drunk. I will inquire more particularly in a few days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 6, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

General Milroy thinks that a large cavalry force is collecting in front of Winchester, and asks re-enforcements. We have no cavalry to send him, except from your army. If General Milroy's suspicions are well founded, your cavalry should move so as to cut off the enemy or compel him to fall back.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 6, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have no means of verifying the suspicions of General Milroy. I only know that his general character is that of a stampeder, and that if a large cavalry force is in his front, I am puzzled to know where it came from. Certainly not from the army in my front. If my cavalry is to be sent there on the present information, a positive order will be

required. That trip will disable my cavalry for service for six weeks. If General Milroy has 4,000 infantry, he should be able to take care of himself against any cavalry force the enemy can send against him.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 6, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Dispatches just received from the South state that D. H. Hill's forces are in North Carolina, and Longstreet's in Charleston or Savannah.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Hope Landing, March 6, 1863.

Major MCCLURE,
Commanding Outpost of First Cavalry Brigade:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs that you send to these headquarters to-night a sketch showing your picket-line, the position of your small and main reserve, and all the various roads leading to and from your position.

He also desires that, in addition to patrolling the Telegraph road, as heretofore requested, that you patrol all the roads leading toward the enemy, so as to obtain reliable information of what is going on in front. These patrols are to be sent out often, especially at night, and on the best horses.

Orders from division headquarters require the line thoroughly observed and patrolled; and the colonel directs that if your present force is not sufficient, you make application for the number which you may consider necessary.

The colonel commanding expects that your command will meet with no disgraceful surprise, such as occurred the other day in the Eighth New York.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

B. F. DAVIS,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

UNION MILLS, VA.,
March 6, 1863—7 p. m.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information is received that 150 of the enemy's cavalry are near Manassas. Colonel Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, has just received information of other bodies assembling for the purpose of effecting a crossing at Woodyard or Wolf Run Shoals. Two of the Michigan Cavalry were yesterday captured within reach of my artillery. I have telegraphed Colonel [Asa P.] Blunt, Colonel [C. D.] MacDougall, and General Stoughton. We will be ready to receive them if they come.

ALEX. HAYS,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 7, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

I have the honor to inform you that the bodies of Surgeon [William B.] Davis, Lieut. Edward [W.] Horner, and Private [George A.] Price, Second Virginia Cavalry, who fell in a recent skirmish, have been placed in coffins and taken to the Falmouth Depot. They will be delivered at the usual place for exchanging flags of truce to such officer as you may empower to receive them and at any hour you may designate. I will have an officer ready on Monday, the 9th instant, to receive the body of J. C. Newcomer, killed in the engagement at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, and which I have learned you have authorized to be sent across the river.

As, in two instances of late, communications have been sent under flags of truce to subordinate officers of my command, I respectfully state that I have directed that, until further orders, no communication coming from your lines be received unless the same be addressed to myself, and, under existing circumstances, delivered in front of Fredericksburg.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR FORT WARD, VA.,
March 7, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: As you have requested me, I inclose copies of letters relating to equipment and putting into the field heavy guns. A well-organized train cannot in any event fail to be useful, whether for the attack of a fortified position or to hold some important point. I believe, too, that you will be satisfied that the only way to collect and move the material is on and by water.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. TYLER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosures.]

FORT WARD, VA.,
October 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I would propose the following as the most practicable organization for putting three heavy batteries, of four guns each, in the field:

The ten 4½-inch guns now at Fort Ward, or Worth, to be replaced by 30-pounder Parrotts. Two additional pieces of the same caliber to be supplied by the Ordnance Department. A company to be assigned to each four guns. A field officer to be in charge of the whole. To move the guns, 6 strong horses per gun will be required—the two wheelers with artillery harness; the remaining 4 horses to be hitched with wagon harness to lead bars. The implements to be carried on the guns.

Two wagons per gun, each carrying 72 rounds of shell (twelve boxes, weighing 2,400 pounds), 1 wagon to four guns for powder, and 1 per company; in all, 1 forge wagon, B; 1 battery wagon, D; 30 wagons; 32 6-mule teams; 80 draught horses; 6 saddle horses, 1 for the captain, 1 for the quartermaster-sergeant and wagon-master per battery; 32 sets of 6-mule harness; 12 sets of 4 horse team harness; 3 sets of team harness, lead (span), 13 sets of artillery wheel harness (1 span), and 6 sets of accouterments for saddle-horses.

All the preliminaries will be arranged and the batteries sent forward by land as soon as possible after the receipt of your approval of this communication.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. TYLER,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 22, 1862.

This proposition approved with the following modification, viz, one forge, A (for shoeing). The officers should all be mounted, and the supplies increased accordingly—8 horses for each siege carriage with its gun, 2 drivers, 1 for pole horses, the other for a 6-horse team at the end of the pole, and one-tenth of the number of spare horses.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

—

FORT WARD, VA.,
October 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In anticipation of the probable necessity for a siege train in the operations in Virginia, and the disadvantages arising from a hastily collected and heterogeneous mass of guns and ammunition, I would respectfully suggest—

1. That immediate steps be taken to collect at a convenient point the necessary materials, in about the following proportions, viz: 40 rifles (4½-inch), 10 howitzers (8-inch, model 1861), 10 mortars (8-inch, model 1861), and 10 mortars (Coehorn), with the necessary mortar-wagons, battery-wagons, forges, sling-carts, gins, spare implements, &c. If guns are equipped to move with the army, the above estimate may be reduced by the number sent. No allowance is made in the above train for any extraordinary calibers which may be found necessary in particular positions.

2. That these pieces be held in reserve until used, and not drawn upon for field work.

3. If Washington Arsenal be the point selected to collect the train, that suitable barges be procured from the Quartermaster's Department, on which the ordnance will be stowed until needed, and where it will be ready for immediate transportation by water.

4. That previous to the siege train being disembarked at any point, sufficient notice be given to the Quartermaster's Department to enable them to supply the necessary animals for land transportation at the given point. Two regiments would be required to serve efficiently the

above train. If a siege train is required suddenly before the Ordnance Department can collect the above guns, orders might be given to withdraw from the forts about Washington the necessary number, from the pieces added to the armanent of those works from the train formerly under my charge in the Peninsula.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. TYLER,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 25, 1862.

Approved, with the exception that, unless perfectly safe and dry barges can be obtained, the ammunition be kept housed until the train is ordered.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
March 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, inclosing plan for the organization of this division, and asking for my views thereon. I have filled the blanks, and now return it herewith.

As to the first point, I am not prepared to express a decided opinion. In Western Virginia a somewhat anomalous state of affairs exists. A vote is about being taken on the new State question, and trouble is apprehended at the polls. Many of the citizens in prominent circles believe that the spring will witness renewed attempts on the part of the enemy to overrun that section of the country, destroy property, and prevent, if possible, the formation and organization of the proposed new State. Under these circumstances, it is believed that it is the desire of a large majority of the people of West Virginia that an officer who is presumed to be familiar with the country and the necessities of the service in that section should command the troops for its protection; and, should the general commanding decide to create a third division, I will be pardoned for saying that I would much prefer to be assigned to it.

In case General Roberts is assigned to a division, the Second Brigade, as arranged, would be commanded by Colonel Staunton, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, who is oldest in commission of the regimental commanders. I cannot recommend the appointment of Colonel Staunton to this position. I am of opinion that, in view of the importance of the position, a good and efficient officer—a general officer, if practicable—should be assigned to the command of the brigade intended to be stationed on the Heights.

I concur fully in the opinion that the Massachusetts and New York heavy artillery should be placed upon Maryland Heights, and the bri-

gade composed principally of infantry on the Harper's Ferry side of the river. Both these regiments are now on the Maryland side. The only change I suggest in the plan proposed is to allow one or both of the batteries of light artillery to remain on duty with Kenly's brigade on the Virginia side, where they could probably be of more service than on the Heights.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker, is not mentioned, but it is presumed that it will be included in the First Brigade.

Owing to the very bitter feeling which is reported to exist between the officers and men of the Twenty-third Illinois and the Second Potomac Home Brigade, occasioned by a conflict between the provost-guard in Cumberland and some men of the Twenty-third, resulting in the death of one of the latter, which affair is about to undergo an investigation before a general court-martial, it is probable that the arrangement proposed in the Fourth Brigade will not work so harmoniously as it ought; and yet, without a change of position, it is not seen how a better arrangement can be made.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, ordered to General Milroy, will be relieved by Major Cole's battalion, Potomac Home Brigade, in pursuance of your telegram of yesterday.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 7, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

GENERAL: The substance of your dispatch* in regard to Winchester was telegraphed to General Hooker, who replied that no considerable forces of the enemy could possibly be in front of General Milroy, and that he was probably "stampeded," as usual. General Milroy seems to be a very unreliable man, and hardly fit for such a position. Can you not make a better disposition of him?

In regard to reconstructing the railroad to Winchester, the Secretary of War is of opinion that to do so at the present time would be a mere waste of public money.

I have already communicated to you my opinion in regard to Winchester. It is a mere post of observation, or, in military phrase, a post in the air. The Upper Potomac is a mere line of defense, not a base of operations. It is, therefore, injudicious to risk any large number of troops at Winchester, and these must retire if there be any serious danger that the enemy will cut them off from Harper's Ferry.

General Milroy's plan of operations is contrary to every military rule. To move an army up the Shenandoah while Hooker operated from the Rappahannock, would be to repeat the same old error of distant parallel lines, with the enemy between them, ready to concentrate upon and crush our divided forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* Not found.

BALTIMORE,
March 8, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The following is from General Milroy, this evening:

WINCHESTER, *March* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

Various rumors reach me of a large rebel force having come across Luray. Some say it is Hampton's Legion, others that it is A. P. Hill's forces.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
March 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: Pardon me for again calling your attention to the overwhelming importance of the repair of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to this place at the earliest possible moment. When it is remembered that this Valley is the key, not only to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but to all of West Virginia; that it is necessary to establish a permanent base at this place for supplies and operations, for taking and occupying the Valley south to Staunton; that the transportation now in use between this and Martinsburg would, by the repair of said railroad, all be released and be made available in an advance up the Valley; that said advance will be greatly delayed, if not defeated, unless the transportation is thus released and made available; that the season for active operations is at hand; that the repairs of said railroad would give assurance to the inhabitants of this place and surrounding country that the Government had firmly re-established its power, and revive and call out a strong Union sentiment, now suppressed and held in check by our present apparently doubtful occupancy, surely the wisest strategy, economy, and effort for the public good would require its immediate repair, cost what it may.

I am, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

DUMFRIES, *March* 9, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Commanding Twelfth Army Corps:*

A red signal has been seen during the last hour between the Brentsville road and Quantico Creek, about 4 miles distant. My pickets have just fired on a small party of cavalry near there.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: While I was in command of military defenses southwest of the Potomac, and stationed at Arlington, a small brigade, called Carroll's

brigade, was added to my command. This was composed of the First [West] Virginia, Eighty-fourth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. S. S. Carroll, of the Eighth Ohio, was in command. Afterward the First [West] Virginia was detached and sent to Western Virginia. The One hundred and sixty-third New York was then joined to the brigade. On the 14th of January, Colonel Carroll obtained leave of absence for twelve days. He has not since returned, having obtained, I believe, successive sick leaves from headquarters in Washington.

Meanwhile, the One hundred and sixty-third New York has been detached from my command, and, by consolidation with the Seventy-third New York, joined to the Second Division of this corps. There were left of the so-called Carroll's brigade only two regiments, comprising about 570 men present for duty.

In reorganizing my command, one was joined to the First Brigade, now commanded by Colonel Bailey, the other united to the Twelfth New Hampshire and the U. S. Sharpshooters, forming the Second Brigade, now commanded by Colonel Potter.

It has occurred to me that these facts should be made known at headquarters of the army, for, should Colonel Carroll return to this division, he would not find the command he left, and the colonels of regiments now here would doubtless feel annoyed should a colonel whose regiment is in another division be selected to command them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 10, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. It is presumed that Colonel Carroll will be ordered to his regiment when he reports for duty.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 10, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the General-in-Chief.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 19, 1863.

The major-general commanding Army of the Potomac will make all assignments in that army, except commanders of army corps, which latter assignment of permanent commanders must be made by the President.

H. W. HALLECK,
General in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 20, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac, and attention invited to the remarks of the General-in-Chief.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 11, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Twelfth Army Corps:

Please see that the force at Dumfries and intermediate pickets are all vigilant to-night and to-morrow, and that every precaution is taken; also provision for prompt transmission of information.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

DUMFRIES, *March* 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS:

The cavalry pickets on my right have been drawn in, leaving the entire country between the Quantico and Occoquan open to the enemy. What shall I do for patrols? The roads in that direction should be watched closely, to guard against surprise. Without cavalry here I cannot be responsible.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

DUMFRIES, *March* 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Twenty cavalry are to patrol the road from here to Occoquan, on the Telegraph read, every six hours. I considered it my duty to inform you that all the cavalry on my right had been removed, leaving the country open. Nothing but infantry in that direction, as far as I can learn.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 11, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Corps:

Information received through one of our scouts speaks of an intended raid by the enemy toward Potomac Bridge for its destruction. You are informed thereof, to insure vigilance and care on the part of your reserves and pickets. It may be deemed prudent, if the definite information necessary can be obtained, to withdraw the picket-line temporarily, and conceal General Sykes' troops and camps for the purpose of permitting the approach of the enemy to the vicinity of the bridge. You will be prepared to meet such an order, if occasion should require it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 11, 1863—8.20 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Washington, D. C.:

Sharpe's signals have all day indicated, as yesterday, a move. He will explain. A signal station of enemy's reported broken up and

moved. Scout in (named Skinker) reports Stuart in the Valley with one brigade; also reports a raid contemplated on Potomac Bridge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MARCH 12, 1863.

General GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send out a force to make a reconnaissance to Kelly's Ford and the intermediate fords between that and our lines; that the force be one merely for observation and knowledge of what movements the enemy may be making in those neighborhoods. One regiment, properly commanded, ought to accomplish this. That the force leave at daylight to-morrow; that means be taken to secure prompt and correct information from them, and that such information be reported here immediately upon its arrival.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 12, 1863—8.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Major-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, still claims the troops under General Moor, and asks me to recall my order directing General Moor to this command until you can decide. I have instructed General Kelley to suspend the order for a week. I certainly consider these troops mine, under your authority. They belong to General Kelley's railroad force and to General Milroy, and two regiments have been sent by you, since I have been in this command, transferred from General Cox, to report for duty to Brigadier-General Kelley. See my former communication.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 12, 1863.

In the absence of Major-General Schenck, the undersigned, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, assumes the command of the Middle Department.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
March 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have reliable information from Union men this moment from Charlestown that Herndon [?], Jones, and Imboden are with their forces at Stras-

burg, in all over 10,000 men, with ten or more field pieces. It is believed they are moving on Winchester.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Major-General Heintzelman, Department of Washington; General Schenck, Baltimore; General Hooker, Army of the Potomac.)

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 14, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following sent to commanding officer, Harper's Ferry:

You will immediately send forward two regiments of infantry to re-enforce General Milroy at Winchester.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Morris:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 14, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

I have just received the following from Dumfries. I have sent for the scout to come in to-night:

[MARCH] —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have returned from scouting in the vicinity of Brentsville. At Brentsville and vicinity is Hampton's Legion. On Bacon Ridge, *en route* to Occoquan, about 250 cavalry. On the road from Dumfries to Brentsville three or four squads, numbering from 80 to 100. Met none of our cavalry on my route. At Brentsville one piece of artillery. Enemy under the impression that this place (Dumfries) has been evacuated, and are ravaging the country. From information, I learn there is quite a force near Warrenton. Have you any directions to give, or shall I return to you or start again in the direction of Brentsville and vicinity? Answer immediately.

A. YAGER.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., March 14, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Officers reviewing the proceedings of courts-martial will hereafter withhold their approval from sentences which cannot be carried into effect within the limits of this army. When such are awarded, the court will be directed to reconsider its action.

IV. The commissions directed by Paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 20, of the 5th instant, from these headquarters, to be appointed to examine into the cases of officers absent from duty without proper authority, will be detailed by corps commanders, and the proceedings of

such commissions will be forwarded for the consideration of the commanding general.

V. No furloughs will be granted to enlisted men except under the provisions of Paragraph VI, of General Orders, No. 3, of January 30, 1863, from these headquarters. When, in the opinion of the medical officers in charge of a regiment or field hospital, it may be necessary to remove a soldier for treatment beyond the limits of this army, an application for the purpose will be transmitted through the prescribed channel to the medical director at these headquarters, and, if he approves the same, he will indicate the hospital to which the soldier is to be sent, and return the application to the corps commander, who will give the requisite order in the case.

VI. Copies of all orders sending officers or enlisted men to the general hospitals in Washington, Alexandria, or Georgetown will be transmitted, at their dates, to Surg. R. O. Abbott, medical director of the Department of Washington.

VII. As the inspection reports of the following-named regiments and battery show that they have greatly improved in condition since the promulgation of General Orders, No. 18, of March 3, 1863, from these headquarters, they are relieved from the disability as to leaves of absence and furloughs placed upon them by Paragraph V, of those orders, viz: Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteer Regiments, Sixth-ninth and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments, and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Battery.

VIII. All orders and instructions given by a staff officer at any headquarters to his subordinates on duty with troops, affecting the troops or their supplies, will be issued in the name of the commander with whom such staff officer may be immediately serving, and be transmitted to the officer or agent for whom they are designed through the commander with whom the officer or agent may be on duty.

IX. Scouting parties and pickets will exercise a wise discretion in the arrest of citizens peacefully remaining at home. Such persons will not be brought within the lines of this army unless upon proof sufficient to warrant their being taken into custody, and in all cases the witnesses, or a statement showing their names and places of residence, will accompany the parties held as prisoners.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
March 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON,
Charleston, Va.:

General Moor telegraphs that he has information that Summerville will be attacked in a few days, and that rebels know exact strength at that post. Send this intelligence to the commanding officer, and give him such aid as you can spare, and is necessary.

Similar instructions given to General Moor, with directions to report to you direct in this matter.

H. G. WRIGHT,
[*Major-General.*]

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
March 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. MOOR,
Buckhannon, Va.:

Your dispatch to Major Bascom is received.* General Scammon has been instructed to notify commanding officer at Summerville of apprehended attack, and to send such aid as he can spare. You will do the same thing, and report direct in this matter to General Scammon, at Charleston. You must head off the rebels in this matter.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Reports received here to-day, apparently more reliable than heretofore, indicate that the enemy has concentrated some 10,000 men near Strasburg, to threaten the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. You have the only cavalry force to cope with that of the enemy, and it is expected that you will observe or occupy it so as to prevent any large body from moving toward Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 16, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

All troops in Western Virginia will be added to your command. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company represent that their road about Harper's Ferry is unsafe under General Milroy. Can you not put a more competent officer in his place? I must again call your attention to the importance of constructing block-houses for the defense of railroad bridges.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 16, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have just received your telegram of this p. m. This morning I dispatched 3,000 cavalry to attack and break up the cavalry camp of Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton in the vicinity of Culpeper. Is it ordered that the residue of my cavalry force shall be sent on to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so as to prevent any large body from moving toward Harper's Ferry? Can no one tell where all the enemy's cavalry come from?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Substance given in Wright to Scammon, p. 138.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 16, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received a telegram from the major-general commanding the army, informing me that it is expected that I will dispatch all my cavalry force to the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As this movement will involve consequences of the most momentous character, I have applied for unconditional orders. Please see that they are sent me. See my telegram to Major-General Halleck.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I am not aware that any of your cavalry has been ordered to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is expected, however, that you will not permit a very large cavalry force to pass from your front to destroy that road without intercepting or destroying it. Very possibly Milroy's report of over 10,000 in his front is the old story. It was supposed you would know from your scouts whether or not there was good foundation for the report.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 66. } *Washington, March* 16, 1863.

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II. Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the Department of the Gulf, to command the District of Key West and Tortugas.

III. All Western Virginia is included in the Middle Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON,
March 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, contained in note of 28th ultimo, I now forward you the "name, rank, regiment, and battle where the officers were killed, with date," after whom certain forts in this vicinity were recommended to be named:

Brig. Gen. I. I. Stevens, U. S. Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, U. S. Volunteers, captain of ordnance, died of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army, died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 18 [17], 1862.

Maj. Seneca G. Simmons, Fourth Infantry (colonel U. S. Volunteers), killed June 30, 1862, at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va.

Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, U. S. Volunteers (captain Fourth Cavalry), died of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny, U. S. Volunteers, killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.

Capt. Henry Benson, Second Artillery, died of wounds received at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., August 11, 1862.

Capt. John R. Smead, Fifth Artillery, killed at the battle of Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

First Lieut. Henry W. Kingsbury, Fifth Artillery (colonel of volunteers), died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 18, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Julius P. Garesché, assistant adjutant-general, killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Capt. Guilford D. Bailey, commissary of subsistence (colonel of volunteers), killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jameson, after whom it is proposed to name the battery near Fort Lincoln, served as colonel of the Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, at Bull Run. He was appointed brigadier-general September 3, 1861. His brigade formed part of the army corps under General Heintzelman, and—

Distinguished himself individually at the battle of Williamsburg, being at the front rendering aid to General Kearny, though his brigade was not engaged, * * * and he particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks, where his horse was shot under him in battle, receiving three balls. He died [November 6, 1862] of typhoid fever (at Old Town, Me.), brought on, no doubt, by exposure and the excitement of the battles alluded to.—*Extract from a letter from General Heintzelman.*

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON,
February 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I recommend that the battery which I proposed to be called Battery Maine be named Battery Jameson, after Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jameson, who died of disease contracted in the service on the Peninsula. He was a citizen of the State of Maine, was in the first battle of Bull Run, and in all the battles of the Peninsula.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY,
March 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate, for the information of the general commanding, my opinion of the defenses in and about Harper's Ferry.

Having carefully examined them, I am convinced they are inefficient for the purposes intended, so far as I understand what those purposes are. Bolivar Heights, the key to this post, a position of great strength, commanding one of the main approaches, is without works for guns of any caliber. It is true the guns of Fort Duncan, on the Maryland side, command these heights and the entire length of their crest, the nearest point being 1,250 yards, and the most distant only 2,900 from that work. These heights are commanded, and would be enfiladed, by enemy's batteries from Loudoun Heights, on the opposite side of the Shenandoah, could batteries be established there. But our guns on Maryland [Heights] so completely command Loudoun [Heights] that it may be regarded as altogether impracticable for those heights to be held by an enemy while Maryland Heights are in our possession. This condition of defenses is such that an enterprising enemy can easily possess themselves of Bolivar Heights, and hold them without serious damage from the guns of Fort Duncan by the construction of a few traverses for the protection of gunners, the labor of a single night. That position in the possession of an enemy of sufficient force to attempt the capture of this place by seige or *coup de main*, would compel the withdrawal of our troops to the Maryland side. There the natural difficulties of attack and the strength of our works would secure small forces against five times their numbers.

We should have, then, the singular spectacle of a place commanded by two contending armies while neither can hold or occupy it. The bridge and the railroad would then fall into the power of the enemy, and by night enterprise of small parties could be destroyed. It would be impossible for the forces on Maryland Heights to prevent such destruction.

If, as I suppose, one of the main purposes of holding Harper's Ferry and the erection of the defenses already made here is to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it seems to me certain that such intention may be defrauded, because of the failure to fortify Bolivar Heights, the main key and strength of this position on the Virginia side. If, in fact, Harper's Ferry is of any considerable military importance, either for the protection of the railroad, to hold Maryland from invasion, or as an exterior defense to aid Washington, and is to be held at any cost, I conceive it to be essential to fortify strongly Bolivar Heights.

With these views, I ask the major-general commanding the department to order an experienced engineer officer to report to me without delay, to plan defenses for Bolivar Heights, to superintend their construction, and to determine the number and caliber of guns needed to arm them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] BALTIMORE, MD., *March* 16, 1863.

(Addressed to the military officers stationed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Potomac River, and at all points within this department between the meridians of Washington, D. C., and Piedmont, Va., from which goods are carried into Virginia.)

The major-general commanding the department and Eighth Army Corps directs me in this manner to enjoin upon all officers stationed as above mentioned a strict enforcement of General Orders, No. 6, issued on the 14th day of January, 1863, prescribing regulations for the trans-

portation of such goods as are thereby authorized to be taken or sent into Virginia, south of the Potomac, and between the parallels named.

It will be remembered that family supplies, in quantities such as are ordinarily required for actual family consumption, and intended for the use of those who have properly and satisfactorily established their loyalty, and authorized sutlers' goods, for lawfully and regularly appointed sutlers of regiments, and such goods and packages as are intended for the private use of officers and soldiers of the United States Army, are the only goods allowed to be transported to or into the interdicted district; and these must not be allowed to pass unless accompanied in each case by a custom-house permit, signed by a proper revenue officer or aide, and further approved in writing by one of the military officers specially appointed or detailed to examine such permits and indorse upon them the necessary authority for the parties and their goods to pass.

No goods whatever, upon any pretext, are to be allowed to go within the interdicted district unless accompanied by the permit and pass named.

The military officers appointed or detailed to indorse passes upon permits are not so to indorse them as a matter of course, but must first satisfy themselves, beyond a doubt, of the certain loyalty and good intention of the parties presenting such permits, as well as of the loyalty of those to whose use the goods covered by such permits are being conveyed; and that the parties presenting such permits are identical with those named therein, or are duly and properly authorized by those named to act for them. And it is the duty of all military officers stationed at points where there is any likelihood of goods being carried within the said district not only to see that all goods are accompanied by the required permits and passes, and to satisfy themselves of the genuineness of the same, but also, in each case, to examine every trunk, box, or other package, in order to ascertain by comparison whether its contents correspond with the inventory accompanying the permit.

And it is further required of all military officers stationed at all those points along the river from which goods are carried into Virginia, after having carefully examined the permits and passes, and after having compared the contents of trunks, boxes, and packages with the inventories, to take up and cancel such permits and passes, in order that they may not be again fraudulently used to cover other bills of goods.

No permit will be allowed to cover spirituous liquors, excepting where taken by, or sent to, medical purveyors or army surgeons for medicinal purposes, and it is enjoined upon all officers commanding posts, detachments, &c., to seize all spirituous liquors—except such as are intended for use as above specified—all articles contraband of war, and all goods of whatever description not protected by the proper permits and passes, attempted to be carried within the interdicted district.

Whenever officers stationed at points where goods are being carried into Virginia are clearly convinced that those who have obtained permits and passes for goods are not what they have represented themselves to those granting such permits and passes, but are really disloyal and seditious, and have only assumed the cloak of loyalty to impose upon the authorities, they will seize and hold the goods and parties implicated, and report as in other cases.

All persons arrested attempting in any way to violate the revenue and department regulations respecting the transportation and use of goods must be sent through the lines, after being strictly searched, or reported to the provost-marshal of the army corps, to be held to be

otherwise dealt with, according to the aggravated character of the offense.

Simply taking the oath of allegiance is not to be regarded as proof of loyalty, where it is evident it is only taken to profit by the privileges accorded to the loyal, and those granting and indorsing permits must see to it that they are not thus imposed upon.

All seizures of goods must be immediately reported in writing to Maj. William S. Fish, military provost-marshal of the Eighth Army Corps, with all the circumstances attending such seizures, an exact inventory of the articles taken, and the names and rank of the officers and soldiers performing the duty, as well as the names of the parties detected.

Any officer or soldier appropriating to his own use, selling, giving, or otherwise disposing of any article seized on personal account, will, upon the facts being established at these headquarters, be severely punished for such dishonesty and misconduct.

The following is a list of the names of the custom-house officers authorized to grant permits:

* * * * * * *

List of military officers detailed to examine permits, and who alone have the authority to indorse upon them the required passes:

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. M. ESTE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
March 16, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Scammon, commanding in the Kanawha Valley, is desirous of mounting two regiments of, say, 1,000 in all. He is sanguine that, with this mounted force, he can not only better protect the country in his neighborhood, but act offensively against the rebel communications. Have I authority to procure the necessary horses and equipments?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

MARIETTA, OHIO,
March 16, 1863.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The following dispatch just received from Buckhannon:

Major Lang, commanding at Sutton, reports that a prisoner brought in last night states that he left Frankford on the 10th; that a cavalry raid of 300 or 400 was to be made on Sutton or Bulltown on the 18th or 20th instant. Major Long states that he is sadly in need of arms and ammunition. My whole command is in the same condition. Requisitions have been made long ago. Telegraphed you of our wants on the 3d instant; also February 19.

A. MOOR,
Brigadier-General.

I have telegraphed to General Moor for particulars in regard to the requisition forwarded.

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 17, 1863.

General H. G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Western Virginia has been transferred to the Middle Department. A new commander has been appointed for the Department of the Ohio.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
March 17, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

I am in communication with General Scammon. Birch Station was attacked yesterday, but the attack was repulsed. He has re-enforced Bulltown and Sutton; apprehends no danger if ammunition reaches there in time. Ammunition for one regiment only got to Clarksburg yesterday, one month after requisition had been forwarded for same, and for about 500 arms. Ordnance officer answered: "No stores at Wheeling."

This brigade should be fully equipped for active service at once. My entire front is menaced, and my available reserve to support any threatened part or main attack on Beverly (as expected) consists of 700 armed men.

A. MOOR,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 17, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

The accompanying General Orders from the War Department, dated February 28, 1863, in regard to paroles, is respectfully transmitted to you, in compliance with the requirements contained in its closing paragraph.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., February* 28, 1863.

I. The following rules in regard to paroles, established by the common law and usages of war, are published for the information of all concerned:

1. Paroling must always take place by the exchange of signed duplicates of a written document, in which the name and rank of the parties paroled are correctly stated. Any one who intentionally misstates his rank forfeits the benefit of his parole and is liable to punishment.

2. None but commissioned officers can give the parole for themselves or their commands, and no inferior officer can give a parole without the authority of his superior, if within reach.

3. No paroling on the battle-field, no paroling of entire bodies of troops after a battle, and no dismissal of large numbers of prisoners, with a general declaration that they are paroled, is permitted or of any value-

4. An officer who gives a parole for himself or his command on the battle-field is deemed a deserter and will be punished accordingly.

5. For the officer the pledging of his parole is an individual act, and no wholesale paroling by an officer for a number of inferiors in rank is permitted or valid.

6. No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer. Individual paroles not given through an officer are not only void, but subject the individual giving them to the punishment of death as deserters. The only admissible exception is where individuals, properly separated from their commands, have suffered long confinement without the possibility of being paroled through an officer.

7. No prisoners of war can be forced by the hostile Government to pledge his parole, and any threat or ill-treatment to force the giving of the parole is contrary to the law of war.

8. No prisoner of war can enter into engagements inconsistent with his character and duties as a citizen and a subject of his State. He can only bind himself not to bear arms against his captor for a limited period or until he is exchanged, and this only with the stipulated or implied consent of his own Government. If the engagement which he makes is not approved by his Government, he is bound to return and surrender himself as a prisoner of war. His own Government cannot at the same time disown his engagement and refuse his return as a prisoner.

9. No one can pledge his parole that he will never bear arms against the Government of his captors nor that he will not bear arms against any other enemy of his Government not at the time the ally of his captors. Such agreements have reference only to the existing enemy and his existing allies and to the existing war, and not to future belligerents.

10. While the pledging of the military parole is a voluntary act of the individual, the capturing power is not obliged to grant it, nor is the Government of the individual paroled bound to approve or ratify it.

11. Paroles not authorized by the common law of war are not valid until approved by the Government of the individual so pledging his parole.

12. The pledging of any unauthorized military parole is a military offense, punishable under the common law of war.

II. This order will be published at the head of every regiment in the service of the United States and will be officially communicated by every general commanding an army in the field to the commanding general of the opposing forces, and will be hereafter strictly observed and enforced in the armies of the United States.

By order of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 125. } *Washington, March* 17, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, now serving with the Army of the Potomac, is assigned to duty with the command of Major-General Heintzelman, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 75. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 17, 1863.

I. Col. E. Schriver, inspector-general, having reported for duty to the commanding general, is announced as the chief of his department, at these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Commanding First Corps:*

I send, for your information, the following synopsis of Averell's affair:

He sent in a large number of prisoners (about 80), including 1 major. Captain Moore, of General Hooker's staff, who accompanied him, reports it as a brilliant and splendid fight—the best cavalry fight of the war—lasting five hours, charging and recharging on both sides, our men using their sabers handsomely and with effect, driving the enemy 3 miles into cover of earthworks and heavy guns. Forces about equal.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copies furnished commanding officers of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 28. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 18, 1863.

I. Pursuant to instructions, which have been received from the Secretary of War, it is hereby ordered that the commander of each regiment, battery, independent battalion, and company serving in this army prepare immediately duplicate lists of deserters now absent from their respective commands, and transmit the same, without delay, to the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, Washington. One copy will be sent direct and the other through the usual military channel; and hereafter similar reports will be made out and forwarded in like manner to the Provost-Marshal-General on the first day of each month.

II. All officers, guards, and sentinels are required to arrest any enlisted man, teamster, or other person found violating the provisions of Paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 134, of June 12, 1862, from these headquarters, with respect to fast riding and driving, it being as follows:

All fast riding or driving of public horses and mules is positively prohibited, unless in cases of necessity. Trains will not move faster than a walk, except under written orders to the officer or wagon-master in charge. Officers sending mounted messengers with dispatches, which are to be carried at a faster pace than a walk, will indicate upon the envelope the gait the messenger is to take, whether a trot or a gallop. The same directions may be indicated by the seals on the envelope—one seal for the walk, two for the trot, and three for the gallop. Officers will be held responsible for the instructions they give to mounted orderlies or trains with regard to their gait. All provost-marshals and provost-guards are specially charged with the enforcement of this order.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 18, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
(Care Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Fort Monroe, Va.:)

Embark the troops as nearly by brigades as possible, with their wagons, camp equipage, and animals belonging to the brigades, so that they may arrive nearly together, that the men may unload the wagons and start them with the commands. You may have to put the wagons, &c., on different vessels, but they ought to arrive about the same time. Five days' grain should be on the boats, and the men should start on the vessels with five days' cooked meat, so that they can start when they land with three in their haversacks. I will make all necessary arrangements for coffee, &c., on the route. Make your orders for embarkation distinct, and place the responsibility of carrying them out upon the division commanders.

Is it necessary for me to be with you before you land? Telegraph fully in cipher. All men on extra orderly duty anywhere must join their regiments, and all that are able to go must be taken. Have all the staff horses, baggage, servants, and orderlies sent in a separate small vessel as soon as possible. French can come with it. It can bring anything else you wish.

Telegraph progress two or three times each day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 19, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I congratulate you upon the success of General Averell's expedition. It is good for the first lick. You have drawn the first blood, and I hope now soon to see "the boys up and at them." Give my compliments and thanks to Averell and his command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No 129. } *Washington, March* 19, 1863.

Col. George Thom, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and thence, with such officer as Major-General Schenck may designate to accompany him, will examine the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and branches to the Ohio River, and designate positions for block-houses. He will report the result of this examination to General Schenck, and, returning to Washington, will also report to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 77. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 19, 1863.

* * * * * * *

9. There being now 2,000 pack-saddles for issue at Aquia Creek, they will be distributed as follows, and corps commanders will at once cause

requisitions to be made for the number apportioned to them, viz: First Corps, 329; Third Corps, 361; Fifth Corps, 328; Sixth Corps, 450; Eleventh Corps, 275; Twelfth Corps, 257.

Of these pack-saddles, two will be distributed to each regiment to carry the shelter-tents, with which officers will be provided, and extra rations for them. The remainder will be devoted to the transportation of ammunition, the average amount of which, to be carried in each pack-saddle, will be two and a half boxes; the stronger and larger animals to carry three boxes, and the lighter ones two boxes.

Water-proof pouches will be used to protect the ammunition in rainy weather. Drills for a few hours each day in packing and unpacking will be instituted, without delay, to familiarize the men and animals to the use of the pack-saddles.

The animals for the ammunition-pack, if there are none extra on hand, will be taken from the ammunition wagons, in which case the wagons and harness will be turned in to the quartermaster's department.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the President's proclamation, issued in compliance with the twenty-sixth section of the act of March 3, 1863, pardoning all soldiers now absent without leave from the army who report at certain posts before April 1.* There are numerous cases in this army of men now undergoing punishment for desertion, or awaiting sentence or trial for that crime, many of those awaiting sentence being sentenced to death. As it would seem to be unjust to visit the severe penalty of the law upon deserters who have been apprehended, while pardoning those who have succeeded in evading apprehension, I have the honor to recommend that the President, by a general order, pardon all persons now undergoing punishment for desertion, those awaiting sentence, and those awaiting trial for that offense, all, of course, to forfeit pay and allowances for the time lost by desertion.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
March 20, 1863.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet along our lines last night. Mosby was threatening our post in the direction of Frying Pan last night, but did not venture to attack.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania go on duty to-day, and, unless supported by some other troops, I feel apprehensive. The men are utterly

* Printed in Series III.

discouraged with their arms, and in several instances the men of that regiment have deserted to the enemy.

One company mutinied rather than go on picket.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

DUMFRIES, *March* 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Clifford, the scout, has reported. Cannot some cavalry be assigned temporarily for duty here? Can subsist and forage them better than they can themselves, thereby saving the Government considerable expense. Without cavalry, it would be madness for him to venture outside my lines without support, as the enemy are in the immediate vicinity, pressing men into their service, and driving Union families from their homes. The country between the Quantico and Maple Valley is open, as far as I can learn. Small parties are heard from daily, robbing, &c.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, &c.

BALTIMORE, *March* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding:

Having no returns yet from Western Virginia, please telegraph me what general officers are on duty there, commanding divisions or brigades, and where stationed. Can you send me by mail copy of last consolidated report? I will attend to General Moor's ammunition.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, March 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. Gen. J. Stahel, volunteer service, is relieved from further duty with this army, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report for instructions to Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, commanding Department of Washington.

* * * * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham will relieve Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury in the command of the Engineer Brigade, and the latter will then comply with Paragraph IV, of Special Orders, No. 123, of the 16th instant, from the headquarters of the Army, assigning him to duty in the Department of the Gulf.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 21, 1863.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

* * * * * * *

The accompanying statement gives the number of men for duty in each corps, according to the report of the 10th instant.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Corps	13,510
Second Corps	15,337
Third Corps	17,438
Fifth Corps	15,467
Sixth Corps	22,076
Eleventh Corps	12,880
Twelfth Corps	11,933
Cavalry	11,937
Total	122,578

Total, without cavalry, 110,641.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The batteries of horse artillery will reduce the number of ammunition chests on the caisson body to one, which will be arranged so as to sit over the axle, as in the Sixth New York Battery (Martin's). The remaining chests will be kept full. But one spare wheel to the section will be taken by each field battery of the army; the remainder will be turned into the ordnance department.

To reduce the weight, only six felloes, twelve spokes, one jack-screw, and one splinter-bar will be carried in the battery wagon. The excess of these articles will be turned into the ordnance department; no other stores than those authorized in the table of contents will be carried in the battery wagons and forges, except spare fuses and primers, well boxed and secured.

Repairs of gun-carriages, of wheels, &c., will, so far as possible, be made from the stores carried with the battery. When, from the extent of injuries received, in action or otherwise, it is necessary to employ more labor than the battery can supply, the commandant of artillery of the corps may collect such wheelwrights and other mechanics as are disposable from the batteries of his corps to effect it; when carriages and wheels are so broken as to be useless, the sound parts will be secured, and as soon as possible the repairs effected.

When in camp, the coal-boxes will be filled with hard coal, if possible, and remain so, as they are intended to carry coal for the march. For ordinary use, other sources of supply must, when practicable, be depended on.

When the batteries go into camp with a prospect of remaining sufficiently long, the commandants of artillery will cause coal-pits to be made for current uses.

In the batteries of light 12-pounders, it is very important that the fuse be screwed down tightly, so that the horseshoe on the bottom may be supported by the shoulder of the fuse-hole. If this is not done, a premature explosion may result. The fuse-wrench, furnished with the

battery stores, is used for this purpose, and, when practicable, the fuse should always be screwed down just before firing.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

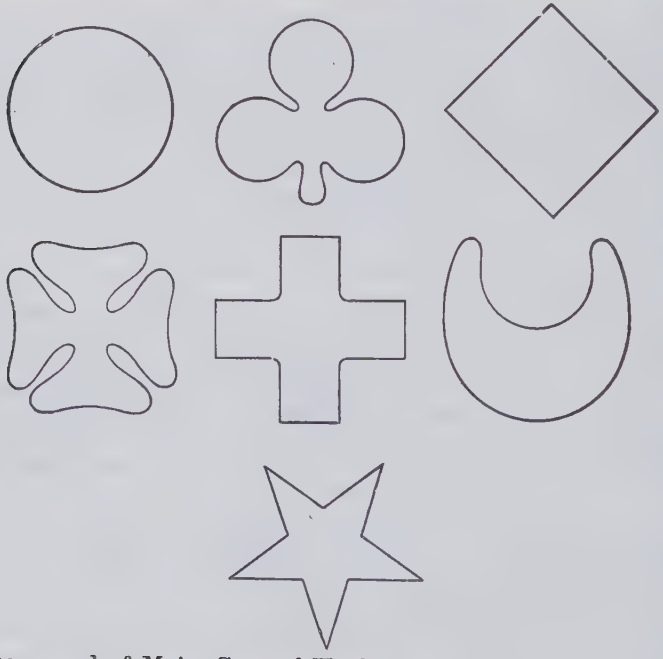
CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 21, 1863.

For the purpose of ready recognition of corps and divisions in this army, and to prevent injustice by reports of straggling and misconduct through mistake as to its organization, the chief quartermaster will furnish without delay the following badges, to be worn by the officers and enlisted men of all the regiments of the various corps mentioned. They will be securely fastened upon the center of the top of the cap.

Inspecting officers will at all inspections see that these badges are worn as designated:

First Corps, a sphere—First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.
Second Corps, trefoil—First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.
Third Corps, lozenge—First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.
Fifth Corps, Maltese cross—First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.
Sixth Corps, cross—First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue. (Light Division, green.)
Eleventh Corps, crescent—First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.
Twelfth Corps, star—First division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.

The sizes and colors will be according to pattern.*



By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*As printed, the badges are one-half size.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
March 21, 1863.

Commanding Officers, Poolesville and Union Mills:

The following information is just received from Harper's Ferry:

General HEINTZELMAN:

I have received reliable information that Stuart's cavalry is moving in the direction of Loudoun County, 3 miles from Fish Gap.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

The general commanding desires that attention be given to this information, and that your commands be on the alert. It is possible that Fish Gap means some other point. You will report any information you have.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

POOLESVILLE, [MD.,]
March 22, 1863—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel LATHROP,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Your dispatch in relation to movements of Stuart's cavalry is received, and measures taken to carry out the general's wishes. The men will not be caught napping. I have been along the bank of the river this p. m., and could discover no signs of an enemy. The river is high and unfordable. We shall be able to give him a warm reception if he attempts to cross within our lines.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

A. B. JEWETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
March 23, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

Colonel Schley has just this moment telegraphed me that Stuart, with his cavalry, is this side of Leesburg, in the direction of Nolan's Ferry.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 23, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In view of the fact that when this army moves the sudden stoppage of all visitors to this camp would be a preliminary notice thereof; also

that the attention of all officers and men is now absolutely required to be free from the interference of such visitors, I would respectfully suggest that hereafter the permits to visit this army be restricted to absolute positive necessity, and that the permission heretofore granted to females is denied.

It is advisable that these restrictions be gradually introduced within the next few days, and not upon the ground that anything is likely to occur here requiring such a course. It cannot be foreseen at what moment this army will move, and the action in respect to the stoppage of travel heretofore has invariably been such as to indicate to the country pretty nearly the precise time of a movement.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March* 23, 1863.
VIA MARTINSBURG, VA., *March* 25.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

The enemy has fallen back beyond Mount Jackson. Heavy firing heard yesterday in the direction of Culpeper, or to the left of that place.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., March* 23, 1863.

The following officers are announced as the staff of the major-general commanding, or assigned for staff duty with this army corps:

Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff.

Lieut. Col. William H. Chesebrough, assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson, depot quartermaster at Baltimore, and acting quartermaster Eighth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Crane, commissary of subsistence.

Col. William F. Raynolds, additional aide-de-camp, chief of engineers.

Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple, additional aide-de-camp, and assistant adjutant-general, on special duty commanding at Philadelphia.

Maj. William M. Esté, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Maxwell V. L. Woodhull, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Dickinson P. Thruston, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Fish, First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry, provost-marshal.

Maj. H. Z. Hayner, additional aide-de-camp.

Maj. H. W. Wharton, U. S. Army, commissary of muster.

Maj. William L. Marshall, judge-advocate.

Maj. Josiah Simpson (surgeon), medical director.

Maj. C. C. Cox (surgeon), medical purveyor.

Maj. T. P. Gibbons (surgeon), in charge of invalid officers.

Capt. N. L. Jeffries, assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. David S. Gordon, Second U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
March 24, 1863.

Colonel TRUEX,
Frederick City, Md.:

At midnight Colonel Schley reported from Point of Rocks that Stuart, with his cavalry, had passed Leesburg in the direction of Nolan's Ferry. Doubtful; but still you will be on the alert with your Jerseymen at Monocacy and on the railroad. This will be communicated here to General Briggs.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have you any information of rebel cavalry movements in Loudoun County? General Roberts last night telegraphed me a report from Colonel Schley, Point of Rocks, that Stuart, with his cavalry, had passed Leesburg, in the direction of Nolan's Ferry.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

We have no information of Stuart except General Roberts' telegram.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 24, 1863—11.30 p. m.

General SLOCUM,
Twelfth Army Corps:

The commanding general directs that you give the necessary orders to your infantry pickets to permit the officers and messengers of the cavalry on duty to pass through their line at such points and with such pass as may be agreed upon between yourself and General Pleasonton.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 24, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Army Corps:

The following dispatch has been received here from General Meade:

The rebel cavalry have been seen in front of our lines. A dash is anticipated. All is quiet along the right wing.

S. P. STENSENTSEN,
Colonel One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

We know of no such regiment or colonel. Can you enlighten us? Have your pickets vigilant.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 24, 1863—11.36 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Army Corps:

Please furnish General Pleasonton with copy of dispatch. If anything authentic by any information you have from your front or in front of the Eleventh Corps, keep him advised. Let me know if it is confirmed in any way.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Yours of the 23d is just received. I give no passes to the Army of the Potomac. Those given are given under the direction of the War Department. I have shown your letter to the Secretary, who will see that your wishes are complied with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., March 25, 1863.

On and after the receipt of this order, all requisitions for ordnance stores will be made in duplicate. Those for infantry and cavalry, after being signed by the colonels of the regiments, will be presented to the acting ordnance officers of divisions, who will make consolidated requisitions for all stores required for their divisions. These consolidated requisitions, after being signed by the general commanding the division, and, when for the cavalry, by the general commanding the corps, will also be presented to the chief ordnance officer at these headquarters, and, after being approved by him, will be issued upon. In all cases the division ordnance officers will present, along with the consolidated requisitions, the original regimental requisitions or copies of the same for the examination of the division commanders and to the chief ordnance officer at these headquarters, for his approval, to be forwarded to Washington.

All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores for batteries, after being signed by the captain of the battery, the chief of artillery of the corps, and the chief of artillery of this army, will be presented to the chief ordnance officer at these headquarters, and, after being approved by him, will be issued upon. Blanks for requisitions can be obtained from division ordnance officers, and officers requiring stores are directed to fill up all the columns according to the printed headings, and to fol-

low all the printed directions therein. Requisitions, when the printed form has been mutilated and changed, will not be approved.

Division ordnance officers will be held responsible that the following supply of ammunition is kept constantly on hand: For infantry, 140 rounds, with that in the cartridge-boxes; for cavalry, 100 rounds of carbine and 40 rounds pistol, with that in the cartridge-boxes; for artillery, 250 rounds, with that in the ammunition-chest. The 20 rounds infantry ammunition heretofore carried in the knapsacks of the men, after that is expended which they now have in their knapsacks, will not thereafter be carried by the men; but, immediately before an action, generals commanding divisions will see that 20 extra rounds are issued to the men, to be carried in their pockets.

The wagons containing the reserve ammunition will be under the control of the division ordnance officers. Ammunition wagons will be distinguished by a horizontal stripe, 6 inches wide, painted on each side of the cover; for artillery ammunition, red; for cavalry, yellow; for infantry, light blue. The wagons will also be distinctly marked with the number of the corps and division to which they belong and the kind and caliber of ammunition contained. The main depot for the army will be designated by a crimson flag marked "Ordnance Depot, U. S. A." Upon the march, or when the brigades are widely separated from each other, the wagons containing the reserve ammunition for each brigade may, at the discretion of the division commander, be turned over to the brigade quartermaster, who will draw his supplies from the division ordnance officer.

In time of action, division ordnance officers will be careful to get explicit instructions from their division commanders in regard to the disposition to be made of their trains, and they will themselves remain with their trains to attend to the issue of ammunition. If it should be necessary during a prolonged action to replenish the trains, the division ordnance officers will be informed where the ammunition can be obtained, and they will send for it a portion of their trains, in charge of a competent officer or non-commissioned officer, with a correct list of the kind and amount of each kind they require.

Division ordnance officers will keep themselves constantly informed of the condition of the regiments in their division, and when deficiencies in ordnance stores are found to exist they will see that requisitions are promptly made to supply them. They will, on the 15th of each month, submit for the examination of the general commanding their division, to be forwarded through corps headquarters to the chief ordnance officer at these headquarters, a report of the number, kind, and caliber of arms in each regiment of their division, and of the amount, kind, and caliber of ammunition in their trains.

Unserviceable and condemned ordnance stores, which are to be turned in, will not pass through division ordnance officers. When the companies of a regiment have such stores to turn in, they will first turn them over to the quartermaster of the regiment, who will, as will also be done in all other cases, turn them in at the ordnance depot, or send them to an arsenal, transmitting with them invoices and receipts, stating the exact condition of the stores, as shown by the inspector's report.

So much of General Orders, No. 152, of August 9, 1862, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, as conflicts with this order is hereby revoked.

The officer detailed as division ordnance officer will be relieved from all other duty, and will report at the headquarters of his division. He will select from the privates and non-commissioned officers of his division

a competent clerk and an acting ordnance sergeant, who will be detailed for extra duty by the division commander, to report to the ordnance officer.

When the provisions of General Orders, No. 189, of November 18, 1862, from the War Department, are not sufficient to keep in repair the arms of a brigade, the brigade commander will detail an armorer from his brigade, to report to the division ordnance officer, who will supply him with a set of armorer's tools.

The extra-duty men thus detailed will be under the charge of the division ordnance officer, and will be borne on his extra-duty rolls.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 27, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Dispatches from Generals Dix, Foster, and Hunter, and from the west, indicate that the rebel troops formerly under Lee are now much scattered for supplies, and for operations elsewhere. It would seem, under these circumstances, advisable that a blow be struck by the Army of the Potomac as early as practicable. It is believed that during the next few days several conflicts will take place, both south and west, which may attract the enemy's attention particularly to those points.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1863.

The following named troops of this army corps will constitute the First Division, charged especially with the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* from Monocacy Bridge to the Ohio River, and to the command of which Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned;

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.—The First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. N. T. Dushane; the Fourth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. N. Bowerman, commanding; the Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. E. H. Webster, commanding; the Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. W. Denison; Baltimore Battery Light Artillery, Capt. F. W. Alexander; Seventeenth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, Capt. Milton L. Miner; the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.—The Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. William L. Schley; the Sixth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. E. R. Travis commanding; the Fourteenth Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. F. A. Rolfe, commanding; Fourth Battery Maine Light Artillery, Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson; de-

* See Imboden's report of expedition into West Virginia, April 20–May 14, Part I, p. 97.

tachment Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, as engineers, Capt. W. V. Personius commanding; independent company Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as engineers, Capt. Albert S. White commanding.

Third Brigade, Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding —The One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan commanding; the Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. M. McCaslin; the One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. E. C. James; Battery C, Sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, serving as artillery, Capt. T. A. Maulsby; Companies A, B, C, and D, Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. H. A. Cole.

Fourth Brigade, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding.—The First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Joseph Thoburn; the Fifty-Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton commanding; Battery E, First Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Capt. A. C. Moore; Ringgold Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. John Keys commanding; company of independent cavalry, Capt. A. V. Smith; company of Washington Independent Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. A. J. Greenfield.

Fifth Brigade, Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanding. -The Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. James Quirk commanding; the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Andrew S. Core; the Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. Robert Bruce; Mulligan's Illinois battery, Capt. John Rourke.

Sixth Brigade, Col. N. Wilkinson, Sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanding.—The Sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Maj. J. H. Showalter; the Eleventh Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. Frost; two independent companies (exempts), Capts. R. Hamilton and Perry G. West.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, OHIO,
March 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: Upon sending you my dispatch of 22d instant, I also sent to headquarters Department of the Ohio a letter, a copy of which I inclose herewith,* together with copy of reply* received by me by last night's mail.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the latter, I have the honor to report to Major-General Schenck for orders. No reply has as yet been received by me from the Adjutant-General's Office at Washington to my letter referred to in the inclosed copy.

The fact that my subordinates have been reporting to other headquarters than mine for some time past makes me take the liberty of suggesting that a new order organizing the district issue from Middle

* Not found

Department headquarters. The most cordial understanding exists between both General Kelley and General Scammon and myself, and both have expressed themselves desirous of reporting to these district headquarters whenever the ambiguity in former orders shall be removed.

The post at Gallipolis has always heretofore been of necessity regarded a part of the West Virginia District, even when no other point in Ohio was included, it being the supply depot for the Kanawha District, and experience there having proven that it cannot be dispensed with. A company of independent Ohio troops is the post garrison there, they being enlisted and stationed there under a special agreement between the Administration and the Governor of Ohio, that they should be permanently used for that purpose. I suppose no objection can exist to their being still regarded as part of the forces of the district under the stipulations mentioned.

If the district remains as heretofore (except the border counties of Ohio), I take the liberty of suggesting that either Parkersburg or Wheeling would be the best points for headquarters, as the communication by rail and water would make either of them practically central, and if any accident in the Shenandoah Valley should occur similar to that of last year, the communication with department headquarters would be more easy and constant by way of Pittsburgh, &c.

Although I some time since made application for transfer to one of the large active columns in the field, I beg leave to assure the commanding general of my personal satisfaction in reporting to him, if the change from territorial to active field command cannot be made, and I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, [W. VA.,]
March 28, 1863.

Colonel TOLAND,
Commanding Fayette.

Troops at Hurricane Bridge were attacked this morning by Jenkins. Enemy repulsed after four hours' fighting. Keep everything in order and ready.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

(Also to Colonel Furby, Gauley, and Colonel Paxton, Camp Piatt.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Herewith you will please find copy of a letter containing instructions to A. Anderson, chief engineer of military roads of Virginia, sent him this day.

Most respectfully, &c.,

H. HAUPT,
Chief of Construction and Transportation, U. S. Mil. R. R.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1863.

A. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Military Railroads of Virginia:

SIR: You will take measures to have everything in readiness to meet the wishes and second the movements of the commander of the Army of the Potomac, sparing no labor or necessary expense to secure the most effective action when called upon, and to provide the materials and men necessary for the purpose.

You will have a well-organized force of skilled men, complete in its appointments, and fully provided with every means and appliance to facilitate the work it may have to do. You will apply to the commander of the army for such details of soldiers as you may want and to the chief quartermaster for transportation of all kinds and forage for animals.

While endeavoring to consult a judicious economy in expenditures, avoid that false economy which is purchased at the expense of efficiency. When active forward operations are resumed, the all-important object will be to secure the reconstruction of roads and bridges and the reopening of communications in the shortest possible time.

You must necessarily keep in service a sufficient number of skilled and reliable foremen and mechanics to perform the duties required in the period of active operations which we soon anticipate, but it is desirable to have them at all times fully employed, and, when work is not sufficient in the department of construction, they may assist in transportation, or aid the quartermasters, commissaries, or military engineers in any way in which they may be useful. In the construction of blockhouses for the protection of bridges, their services may be particularly valuable. When not otherwise employed, the oxen could be used to haul wood and ties, and the men can be exercised in the construction of board and trestle bridges.

Very respectfully,

H. HAUPT,
Chief of Construction and Transportation, U. S. Mil. R. R.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 31. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 28, 1863.

I. The major-general commanding has learned that soldiers are frequently discharged from this army and furnished with a discharge only, and directed to report to the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, through which they are informed their final statements will be sent to them.

It also appears that soldiers discharged for disability in many cases receive with their discharge the surgeon's duplicate certificates.

The papers to which a discharged soldier is entitled have been clearly set forth in the general orders which have from time to time been published to this army, and no neglect of any officer whose duty it may be to furnish such papers to supply them will, in the future, be overlooked.

II. Every discharged soldier, whether his discharge be honorable or otherwise, is entitled to have a discharge and final statements in duplicate of his pay and clothing accounts; these are to be furnished by

his company commander or the officer under whose immediate care he may be at the time of his discharge.

In the case of a dishonorable discharge, the papers will state the facts of the case, in order that the paymaster may have no difficulty in properly adjusting the accounts of the discharged soldier.

III.

Certificates of disability will be made out in duplicate by the soldier's company commander, or other officer commanding the separate detachment to which he belongs, and sent by him to the surgeon who has charge of the hospital where the soldier is sick. The surgeon will then fill out and sign the surgeon's certificate, and forward these papers to the regimental, detachment, or post commander, who will forward them, with his action indorsed thereon, through the proper channel, to the division commander, or, if the troops are not attached to a division, to his corps, department, or other commander or officer to whom the authority to discharge enlisted men may be specially delegated. These certificates, after having received the action of the highest authority to which they are required to be sent, will be returned through the same channel to the regimental, post, or detachment commander, who will, if the discharge is authorized by the indorsement of the proper authority, sign the soldier's discharge and the last certificate on this paper; see that the soldier is furnished with the proper final statements in duplicate, and forward both of these certificates direct to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. They will not, under any circumstances, be given into the hands of the soldier, or to any person in his behalf.—*Extracts from instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office upon this subject.*

When certificates of disability in the case of a volunteer are forwarded to the commander having authority to grant his discharge, they will be accompanied by the blank referred to in Paragraph 165, Revised Regulations, on which the discharge from service is finally made; and the said commander will indorse thereon the same orders that he gives upon the certificate of disability.—*Extract from General Orders, No.* 83, *War Department*, 1861.

IV. All the blanks required for discharges are now furnished by the Government in profusion, and there can be no excuse for sending a discharged soldier away from this army without the papers he needs to secure a speedy adjustment of his accounts. Any officer, therefore, who shall hereafter fail in his duty in this respect, will be deemed guilty of a grave misdemeanor, and brought to trial before a general court-martial for neglect of an important obligation, and it is recommended to courts-martial in such cases to impose sentences of unusual severity.

V. It is made the duty of all officers and soldiers whose province it may be to examine the passes of persons leaving this army, to carefully scrutinize the papers of discharged soldiers, and in case any such discharged soldier is without the papers he should have, or has those he should not have, he will be sent, with the papers given him, to the commander of the corps, or other independent command to which he belonged, who will see that the proper papers are furnished, and promptly arrest and bring to trial the officer responsible for the non-observance of the regulations governing the case.

VI. The following extract from General Orders, No. 86, of July 23, 1862, from the War Department, relating to the reissue of discharge papers, is published for the guidance of all concerned:

The giving in duplicate, by any officer of the army, of certificates of discharge or final statements, is peremptorily forbidden (see Paragraph 165, of Revised Regulations). Not even if such papers are lost or destroyed is any officer of the army authorized to replace them.

General Orders, No. 86, of 1862, and No. 30, of 1863, from the War Department, point out the course to be pursued in cases where certificates of discharge or final statements are lost or destroyed.

VII. The following extract from General Orders, No. 98, of Novem-

ber 13, 1861, from the headquarters of the Army, is published for the information and government of all concerned, viz:

The insane of the military service are entitled to treatment in the Government hospital established in this city. To protect, however, their own interests, as well as those of the Government, it is prescribed by the Secretary of War that, to procure admission into the hospital, application must be made to the Adjutant-General, setting forth the name, rank, company, and regiment of the patient, with a certificate from the surgeon of the regiment as to the duration of the insanity, and whether insane before enlistment. It will likewise be accompanied by the descriptive list of the soldier, and copies of his pay and clothing accounts. The application should precede the arrival of the soldier in this city by at least one day, that the signature of the Secretary of War may be obtained to the paper authorizing admission into the hospital, and that the patient may not have to wait in the streets during that time.

On the departure of the patient from his station, the commanding officer will give such orders to the person in charge as will provide for the transportation of the necessary attendants to the institution and back again to their post, and for their subsistence, either in kind or by commutation, during their absence.

To procure the release of a patient when cured, or for delivery to his friends, application must again be made to the Adjutant-General, who will procure the necessary authorization, and also cause a statement of his accounts to be made and delivered to him.

VIII. The following correction will be made in Paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 27, of March 14, 1863, from these headquarters: For the words, "his superior in command," in the next paragraph to the last of the letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, insert the words, "his successor in command."

IX. Paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 26, of March 13, 1863, from these headquarters, is amended by adding the following words, viz: "Except that in the case of ordnance property the three reports will be sent to the officer accountable for the property, to be used by him as vouchers to his triplicate returns."

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, March* 28, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe, volunteer service, will report to the commander of the Twelfth Corps for assignment to a brigade of the First Division of that corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Hooker:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., March* 28, 1863.

The following-named troops of the Eighth Army Corps will constitute the Fourth Separate Brigade, to the command of which Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts is hereby assigned:

The Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor; the Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. G. R. Latham; the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Thompson commanding; the Eighth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John H. Oley commanding; Ewing's battery light

artillery; Company A, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Hagan; Company E, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Bowen; Company E, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, Lieutenant Flesher commanding; Company D, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Schambeck.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 29, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I send to you my aide, Capt. D. P. Thruston, with several voluminous dispatches received to-night, indicating rebel movements in Western Virginia. They all rest on information from Brigadier-General Scammon, at Charleston. Instead of forwarding an abstract, I have thought it might be more satisfactory to you to hand you the original telegrams. What I gather from them is, that two movements are perhaps being made or threatened by the enemy simultaneously. One from Lewisburg, by the way of Summerville, toward the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the other down the Big Sandy and across to the Kanawha Valley, in the rear of Scammon.

General Scammon having but few troops, and those scattered, at long intervals, as far up us Fayetteville, has been very anxious, since his force cannot be increased, to be supplied with horses, so as to move his infantry with celerity from point to point.

Can anything be done to supply him at once, or soon, with the horses he wants?

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I suppose General Burnside has been informed of these movements on the Big Sandy.

[Inclosures.]

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
March 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

The following dispatch just received from General Cox. In a dispatch from General Scammon, he says:

> Lewisburg information says it is intended to attack Baltimore road and Summerville by collecting men in small squads and meeting at a common rendezvous.

I don't think this very important, but send it to you that Moor may be kept watchful. I do not regard it important or reliable; nevertheless have cautioned Moor to be on the alert. There was no trouble in taking the vote in West Virginia on the 26th instant. The rebels made no raids or other demonstration.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *March* 29, 1863—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

Yesterday I sent this to General Cox:

Two cavalry forces are coming down Sandy toward Ceredo, one on either side of the river. Hear of fighting yesterday at Louisa all day. Posts were immediately warned, and scouts were ordered on all approaches; meantime heard from Lewisburg that Jenkins was *en route* here with 1,500 cavalry, via Sandy. Colonel Paxton, with some 300 men, had been ordered to scout from Camp Piatt, through Boone and Logan Counties. He returned last night with 7 prisoners; two officers. Lewisburg informant says it is to attack Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Summerville by collecting men in small squads and meeting at a common rendezvous.

The Twenty-third Regiment is here, with three pieces of artillery. Fayette is watchful. Please hurry the horses and saddles, and, if you can, give us the force we had before Crook and Ewing left Valley.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

—

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *March* 29, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

This morning was advised that Jenkins had attacked my outposts at Hurricane Bridge, 12 miles west of Coalsmouth, but troops were four companies of Fifth Virginia, very well posted, and, after four hours' fighting, report the enemy in retreat. Have sent three more companies to strengthen the post. Our loss trifling.

Colonel Toland reports that he has scouted the country 50 miles beyond Fayette, toward Pack's Ferry, and head of Coal. No enemy there. In this connection I beg to say that I have been trying for months to get horses to transport men to the front with celerity; this, for defense, would be best policy; offensively, we can do nothing without them. My troops are few and the district large; therefore rapid movement or nothing. I beg the general commanding army corps to order at least 2,000 horses with equipments for this district, otherwise we are necessarily harassed. Later intelligence shows the attack at Hurricane had been by 400 men. We lost 4 killed, 5 wounded. Enemy's loss not given, but report speaks of a wounded prisoner, who says there are more rebel troops coming. He says there will be 20,000; this I give as received, but I doubt not that an attempt will be made on the Valley; if not, the way will be open for us to attack the railroad and salt-works, if we have means of locomotion and men to use them. This talk of prisoner accords with report received from Lewisburg; force exaggerated, I presume, but all indicating the purpose of the enemy to be what would make our increase profitable in any event, and indispensable if reports be true. At present we are too few for so wide a district, embracing so important a portion of the Ohio River.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

—

MARIETTA, OHIO, *March* 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports from Kanawha region show that some rebel cavalry force has come in from Kentucky; a brisk skirmish took place day before yesterday at Hurricane Bridge, about 12 miles south of Red House, in which the enemy were driven off. Report to-night of one of the Kanawha

boats being fired into by several hundred rebels below Red House, on the Kanawha. General Scammon is watchful and active, but his force is, of course, mostly on the Upper Kanawha.

The Big Sandy Valley, which is the key to the Lower Kanawha region, is in charge of the Department of the Ohio, and the opening has been made by the recent retreat of the forces in Eastern Kentucky.

I have no doubt General Burnside will correct that at once, and am confident the present movement cannot be more than a petty raid.

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., March* 29, 1863.

I. Officers and soldiers of the army of the so-called Confederate States having in many instances, by capture or by stripping the bodies of the dead, possessed themselves of uniform, clothing, and equipments of officers and soldiers of the United States, which articles of uniform they have afterward worn and used to aid them in making their way within the lines of this army, and to enable them to approach and deceive, and sometimes make prisoners of, those who did not recognize them, by reason of such disguise, as enemies, it is ordered: That hereafter any rebel officer or soldier who shall be found and taken, either within the lines or otherwise, wearing any article of clothing, or any accouterment belonging to the usual uniform of a Union officer or soldier, so as to make such rebel officer or soldier appear as an officer or soldier of the United States, shall not be held or considered as a prisoner of war, but shall be treated and dealt with as a spy. And proof of the possession and wearing by a rebel officer or soldier of such Union uniform shall be taken to be sufficient evidence in itself of his character as a spy by any court-martial or military commission before which he may be ordered for trial.

II. Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, commanding the Second Division of this army corps, is directed to communicate copies of this order, by flag of truce, to the commander of the rebel forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, [W. VA.,] *March* 29, 1863.

Colonel HAYES, *Gauley:*

Cannelton is the point at which the enemy would strike, where the road comes to the river, near Ayers' works. I would like to make a stand at this point, in case of attack, and have directed Paxton to report to you as to points in the road south from there, as well as the result of reconnaissance ordered to be made from Piatt. Write freely. They could not cross the river at Cannelton if the approach should be by the other side of the river, as I suppose.

Fayetteville is safe enough, but I would like another regiment with you. It is impracticable at present.

See that the scouts are doing their duty, and I think that we will weather the storm.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 30, 1863.

The following-named officers are announced as serving on the staff of the major-general commanding, in addition to those mentioned in General Orders, No. 2, of January 29, 1863, from these headquarters, viz:

Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren, volunteer service.

Col. E. Schriver, inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. N. H. Davis, assistant inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Platt, captain Second Artillery, judge-advocate-general.

Maj. S. F. Barstow, assistant adjutant-general.

Col. G. H. Sharpe, One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, deputy provost-marshal-general.

Capt. Ulric Dahlgren, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Charles E. Cadwalader, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
March 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Aquia Creek Landing:

The defenses of this place consist of a line of slashing, running from King's house, on Aquia Creek, south to Accakeek Creek, strengthened by two redoubts and an advanced redoubt near Watson's house, occupying a position from which the enemy might shell the landing. These redoubts are numbered from right to left, No. 1 being near the Watson house, No. 2 on the Stafford Court-House road, and No. 3 near the railroad. The enemy might attack, first, to force their way at once to the depots; secondly, to reach the hills immediately over the depots to shell the latter; thirdly, by shelling depots from north side of Aquia Creek, or simultaneously engage or threaten the redoubts and shell the depots from the north side. The first two attacks would fail if the advanced redoubt and defensive line were held. To do this, Redoubt No. 1 will have a garrison of 100 men and no guns; Redoubt No. 2 a garrison of 200 men and two 3-inch guns; Redoubt No. 3 a garrison of 100 men and four 3-inch guns, these guns at Redoubt No. 3 being outside the work. There should be a post of one company where the slashing ends at Aquia Creek, to prevent cavalry moving along the shore, and a reserve of 800 men near Redoubt No. 2, to move when needed. One gunboat, at least, should be kept at Aquia Creek, to prevent the enemy from putting a battery in position on the north side of Aquia Creek, to shell the depots, and should be assisted by the guns taken from the redoubts and placed on the hills immediately over the landing, these hills completely commanding the north shore of Aquia Creek. In case the defensive line were forced, the gunboat would be of service in the immediate defense of the depots.

The commanding officer will keep up an efficient system of outposts and lookouts, so that there may be no possibility of surprise. It is doubtful if a cavalry raid would attempt to break through the line without first carrying one of the redoubts. The reserve should move to the threatened point, and, keeping a sufficient sub-reserve, take an

active part in the defense. If Redoubt No. 2 or No. 3 were attacked, the reserve should form to its right and left, under its cover, and, if the enemy were repulsed, should charge to complete his overthrow.

The guns of these works are intended to fire at the enemy's troops, not at his guns. If the enemy should at any time shell a redoubt, the garrison should cover themselves by a parapet, or, if it was certain that no enemy was near, a part might get in the ditches, returning to the work the moment the artillery fire ceased. If any assault was made, the garrison should mount on the parapet and bayonet the enemy back into the ditch.

As Redoubt No. 1 is isolated, and must take care of itself, it should have a good officer in command.

The commanding officer will be held responsible that the works are kept in perfect repair.

Commanding Officer, Accakeek Creek Railroad Bridge:

The garrison for the upper redoubt will be 100 men, with two 3-inch guns; for the lower, 25 men. When not surrounded by other troops, the commanding officer must take every precaution against surprise, keeping the garrison at the works and maintaining sufficient guards and lookouts both by day and night. If the attack were in the day, an attempt would probably be made to carry the works, as it would be difficult to burn the bridge without. This attempt might be preceded by shelling. Ordinarily no reply should be made to this, as the guns are intended to fire at troops, and not to run the risk of being disabled by a superior artillery. The garrison should shelter themselves behind the parapets; or, if it is certain the enemy are not near the works, a part might get in the ditches, returning to the work the moment the artillery fire ceases. If the enemy attempts an assault, as soon as he reaches the ditches the garrison should rush on the parapet and bayonet him as he attempts to ascend.

At night the enemy might try to burn the bridge without taking the works. In this case a part of the garrison of the upper redoubt should move down to the bridge, keeping in good order, and attack the enemy, knowing the ground well. Having a secure place to fall back on, they would have every advantage over him. If the lower redoubt were taken, the bridge should be defended with musketry and canister from the upper.

More men can fight in these works than can well sleep in them. In case of an alarm, all railroad guards and others in the vicinity should at once rally upon the works.

The commanding officer will be held responsible that the works are kept in perfect repair.

Commanding Officer, Potomac Creek Railroad Bridge:

The garrison for the upper redoubt will be 75 men; for the lower, 75 men, with two 3-inch guns outside; for the stockade, at the south end of bridge, 50 men, and for block-house at north end, 30 men.

When not surrounded by other troops, the commanding officer must take every precaution against surprise, keeping the garrison at the works, and maintaining efficient guards and lookouts both by day and night. If the attack were in the day, an attempt would probably be made to carry the works, as it would be difficult to burn the bridge without. This attempt might be preceded by shelling. Ordinarily no reply should be made to this, as the guns are intended to fire at troops, and not to run the risk of being disabled by a superior artillery. The

garrison should shelter themselves behind the parapet, or, if it is certain the enemy are not near the works, a part might get in the ditches, returning the moment the artillery fire ceases. If the enemy attempts an assault, as soon as he reaches the ditches the garrison should rush on the parapet, and bayonet him as he attempts to ascend.

At night the enemy might try to burn the bridge without taking the works. In this case, a part of the garrison of the two upper redoubt should move down to the bridge, keeping in good order, and attack the enemy. Knowing the ground well, and having a secure place to fall back on, they would have every advantage over him.

A good officer should have command of the upper redoubt, which should be held to the last, as, if this were taken, it would be difficult to hold the lower. More men can fight in these works than can well sleep in them. In case of an alarm, all railroad and other guards in the vicinity should at once rally upon the works.

The commanding officer will be held responsible that the works are kept in perfect repair.

Memoranda with regard to the artillery.—The engineers ask for ten guns—six for the defenses of the landing at Aquia Creek and two for each of the railroad bridges. Should it be deemed necessary to move the guns from the works at the landing to fire across Aquia Creek, a field battery should be furnished—two sections of guns, under the captain at Redoubt No. 3 (Comstock's numbers), one section at No. 2, the caissons, stables, &c., at a central position between and in rear of these.

* * * * * * *

The captain of the battery at the landing should be directed to have men properly drilled and instructed, and be required to see that the ammunition, magazines, &c., are kept complete and in good order.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION,
March 30, 1863—5.20 p. m.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received information from one of my staff, just returned from Vienna, that the scouts of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry report Stuart has arrived at Aldie this afternoon in considerable force. Colonel Gurney would like another infantry regiment at Vienna.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—And Mosby with another force on the left of him.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
March 30, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Department of Washington:

Scouts sent out toward Goose Creek, on the Frying Pan road, have returned, and report, from intelligence received from Union citizens there,

that Stonewall Jackson is at or near Aldie, with a large force. The parties sent out toward Aldie and on the Warrenton pike have not yet reported.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I transmit the above as a report received, but do not give it any credit. I have just received information to the contrary. Campfires have been seen to-night west of Leesburg.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION, *Arlington House, Va., March* 30, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Robert Cowdin is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Brigade of this division. Col. Burr Porter, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, will assume command.

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By order of Brigadier-General Abercrombie:

J. A. SLIPPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

You must employ the troops of your department against the enemy's raids in Western Virginia. Troops from other departments cannot be sent there. It seems to me that the troops in Western Virginia are too much scattered, and that they should be more concentrated on important points.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 30, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday, with inclosed telegrams, is received. General Hooker assures me that no considerable force of the enemy can possibly be operating in Western Virginia. Probably they are only small cavalry raids. These you must meet by rapidly concentrating your troops on the points really threatened. You must, for this purpose, depend upon your own troops. Additional forces from other departments cannot be sent to you; that is now an impossibility. You have troops enough to defend Western Virginia, and you must rely upon yourself.

In regard to additional horses, you must make your requisitions on the Quartermaster's Department for their purchase. We cannot, at the present time, raise any more cavalry for your department, as everything in the shape of cavalry equipments that we can obtain must be sent to Kentucky and Tennessee. If you can move your infantry with advantage in the Kanawha by horses, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish them, although I think mounted infantry the poorest troops in the world.

The threatened raids in Kentucky are of a much more formidable character than those in Western Virginia, and we must direct all our energies to meet them; otherwise they will cut off General Rosecrans' line of supplies, and force him to retreat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE,
March 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c.:

General Halleck telegraphs that no troops can be sent from other departments into this, and that those on the railroad must be used as far as possible to meet the raid of the cavalry in Western Virginia. Look out toward the west. General Roberts will concentrate, as far as practicable, in that direction, and you will co-operate with him.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1863—10.55 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

If the enemy are at Point Pleasant, throw sufficient of your forces on that point to drive them out. It is useless to talk about additional cavalry troops. I have none to give you, nor any means to arm them. Act with the forces at your command. I can give you no others.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Schenck has received advices that there is a rebel force on the Big Sandy, threatening the Kanawha Valley. You must look to this, and not let the enemy turn the Kanawha from the Kentucky line.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Some rebel cavalry, estimated about 400, have passed from Sandy Valley and East Kentucky into the Lower Kanawha region. The Sandy Valley posts still belong to the Department of the Ohio, I believe, and as the troops in the Kanawha are necessarily concentrated near Gauley Bridge, they have to rely almost wholly on your forces at Louisa, &c., to protect their right flank. I respectfully suggest the im-

portance of holding these positions strongly, and would like to be informed of the present condition of Eastern Kentucky, so that we may calculate accordingly in West Virginia.

Truly, yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati:

Rebels reported repulsed from Point Pleasant at 5 p. m., and have retired. No further particulars received as yet.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Dispatch from Point Pleasant, 5 p. m., says rebels are repulsed and have retired. No further particulars. I hope part of Scammon's force is within reach of them; also from above.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Capt. E. P. FITCH,
Point Pleasant:

Have the rebels followed up closely, so as to know their route. I hope Scammon will intercept their retreat.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General E. P. SCAM ON,
Charleston, W. Va:

Rebels repulsed from Point Pleasant. I hope you may get a rap at them before they get out.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, OHIO,
March 30, 1863.

General E. P. SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

The commandant at Point Pleasant is ordered to send as large a detachment as he can spare, to reopen communication with you. The rebel cavalry which fired into the boats near Hall's Landing is estimated at about 400. Unless it be much heavier than this, you will be

able to take care of it without materially weakening your posts up the river. I shall urge General Burnside to put a strong force in the Sandy Valley at once.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General A. E. BURNSIDE:

The rebels on Lower Kanawha are below all our troops, except one company at Point Pleasant. If any of your troops are passing, it would be highly desirable for a regiment or two to stop at Point Pleasant till the whole magnitude of the raid is known, and communication with General Scammon at Charleston reopened. I will send you further news as fast as I get it.

I have been informed that about 700 of your men were expected at Parkersburg this morning; if so, the loan of them for a few days might put everything right.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,] *March* 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.
(Received March 30—12.50 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Dispatch from Gallipolis, just received, says the rebels have taken Point Pleasant, at mouth of Kanawha. Only one company of troops is at Gallipolis, and the river is, therefore, the chief protection to the Ohio shore. All sorts of rumors as to their force, up to thousands, but nothing reliable.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH, *Baltimore:*

Dispatch from Gallipolis, just received, says the rebels have taken Point Pleasant. All sorts of exaggerated rumors as to numbers. There are no troops along the Ohio line, and the river is probably sufficient protection, but, if the force is large, I fear they may move northward toward the railroad. I have informed General Burnside also of the condition of things.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Dispatch, just received, says the rebels have taken Point Pleasant. This would look as if their force was larger than first reported, and their being on the north bank of that river will make it necessary to look out for them farther north.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,]
March 30, [1863]—12.30 p. m.

Capt. E. P. FITCH, *Gallipolis:*

Your last just received. You are doing the best possible. Keep the little force watchful, and report. Warn boats along the river to leave the Virginia side. This should be done both by telegraph and messenger. I have informed General Burnside, &c.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,] *March* 30, 1863—2 p. m.
(Received March 30—3 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The number of the enemy at Point Pleasant first sent you is best corroborated by late reports, but even that number is larger than all our troops between here and Portsmouth. I am trying to get volunteers at Gallipolis to go up and relieve Point Pleasant, where, at latest accounts, the company still held the court-house. Is there anything at Portsmouth which can be ordered up?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *March* 30, 1863—2 p. m.

General E. P. SCAMMON, *Charleston, via Clarksburg:*

The best information puts the rebel force below you less than 500. I have ordered a boat down for Zeigler's regiment, and am trying to raise citizens enough, with the company at Gallipolis, to relieve Point Pleasant. Am also urging General Burnside for aid from the Department of the Ohio. You had better push as large a force as you can mount rapidly down the river, and sustain them by what can be spared without abandoning posts above. I am practically without command, but assume this much as a necessity. Be assured everything possible will be done below, and I am confident all will come right shortly.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,] *March* 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Latest and most reliable reports are confirmatory of the first sent you as to enemy's numbers. The company at Point Pleasant was this morning, at 11, still in the court-house, and hoped to hold it till night. I have directed the company at Gallipolis to raise volunteers of the citizens there, and endeavor to relieve the garrison. Have also ordered a boat to go down from Gallipolis for a regiment (Fifth Virginia), lately at Ceredo, and bring it unless it has its hands full there. Have also telegraphed General Burnside to send some aid from below, if possible, and have warned Kelley and all in Northwestern Virginia. Am still confident Scammon will be able to hold his position in the upper valley, and detach force enough to reopen his communications.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,] *March* 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Capt. E. P. FITCH,
Gallipolis:

I have a dispatch from Mr. [William H.] Tomlinson, of Point Pleasant. He is at Mr. Langley's, I suppose. See him, and, if his report is reliable, the company at Gallipolis, together with citizens who will volunteer and arm for that purpose, ought to make force enough to relieve Captain Carter before night. See Captain Smith, and, if possible, let this be done at once. I am trying to get aid from below. Send down a boat if you have one, and bring up Zeigler's regiment unless it has its hands full where it is. Sign orders by my command.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 146. } *Washington, March* 30, 1863.

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XI. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Schenck, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Middle Department, for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Colonel Fairchild has just returned from Lower Machodoc Creek. I inclose his report, a letter from Colonel Kress, in command of the cavalry, and some Richmond papers.* I will send up in the course of [the day] a deserter or a prisoner. He came over with a furlough, or, as he says, for the purpose of deserting; wishes to take the oath of allegiance; has friends at Georgetown; brought his family up with him.

I think that reports confirm the opinion I have hitherto expressed as to the expediency of occupying the Neck with sufficient force of infantry and cavalry to intercept contraband trade, the supplies furnished to the enemy, and receive supplies for our own army. These supplies are taken from wealthy farmers, undisguised rebels, and who are only anxious to send their crops to the enemy. This force on the Neck would give facility to deserters from the enemy, and intercept his means of procuring information from within our lines. The wealthiest region on the Neck, on the Yocomico, is yet untouched by us. If the troops of this division are not required immediately for other purposes, I respectfully recommend that an expedition be sent to that point.

I beg leave further to report that this division is fully supplied with horses and mules, and to ask where the major-general commanding desires that the animals brought up by the expedition should be turned in?

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Inclosures not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 31, 1863.

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II. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Volunteers, being the senior major-general not in command of a corps, is temporarily assigned to the command of the Eleventh Corps, and will assume the duties appertaining thereto without delay.

III. Brig. Gen. J. Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay, for assignment to duty, to Major-General Couch, commanding Second Corps.

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XIII. In consequence of the continued bad weather, the circular from these headquarters, dated the 24th instant, suspending, after the 1st proximo, the operation of so much of General Orders, Nos. 3 and 10, of the present year, as authorizes leaves of absence and furloughs, is revoked, and leaves and furloughs may be granted as provided in those orders until otherwise directed.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March* 31, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your orders I anticipated. I did not mean to ask for cavalry, but only to indicate what troops I find especially wanting in Western Virginia. General Scammon, I ascertain, has been desirous to mount 2,000 of his infantry; but I understood you not to approve of that sort of mongrel force. Nothing further heard. I hope we shall intercept the rebels' retreat.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 31, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

GENERAL: You are mistaken in telegram in supposing that I disapprove your mounting a portion of General Scammon's men. On the contrary, I approved your making requisitions for horses, &c., for that purpose. But I think such mongrel force is very poor, and should be organized so far only as is absolutely necessary. They should, as soon as possible, be changed into cavalry or replaced by cavalry. The horses so procured can be used for that purpose. The difficulty is in procuring horse equipments and cavalry arms. Everything of this kind which we can get now must be sent west. If each army should purchase for itself, Government agents would be bidding against each other in the market.

The attention of Assistant Secretary Watson was called to the importance of giving more cavalry equipments and arms to Western Virginia several weeks ago, and he will be able to supply you as soon as other and more pressing wants are attended to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MARIETTA, [OHIO,] *March* 31, 1863.

Capt. A. V. BARRINGER,
Parkersburg, W. Va.:

I think all is now right below. We are in possession of Point Pleasant again. Let me know when ——— with the baggage-fleet is ready to start, and I will then determine whether I shall need them at Point Pleasant.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *March* 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: I herewith send a tabular statement* of armament, garrisons, &c., of the forts constituting the Defenses of Washington. Also a statement of the length of lines of rifle-pits.* Also a statement giving a list of batteries for field guns, indicating their location and the number of guns they will receive.* Drawings will be made and sent to you, which will indicate the position of these rifle-pits and batteries, as also of all the forts.

It will be seen that the total of full garrisons for all the forts is 26,725 men, of which 10,305 consists of artillerymen and 16,420 of infantry.

These garrisons are apportioned as follows:

Location.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Fort Lyon position	890	1,260	2,150
From Fort Ellsworth to Fort Corcoran	3,315	4,730	8,045
Chain Bridge position	600	1,000	1,600
Potomac to Eastern Branch	3,500	5,700	9,200
Over Eastern Branch	2,000	3,730	5,730
Total	10,305	16,420	26,725

It is a matter of some difficulty to say with any precision what additional troops are necessary to hold Washington, as it would depend much upon the circumstances and force of the attack, and also upon the condition of the Potomac.

It may be stated, in the first place, that besides the full garrisons at the Chain Bridge, there should be, when the enemy is, or can be, near enough and strong enough to attack in any force, an additional infantry force there (with some cavalry) of about 2,000 men, making, say, 3,600 in all. With this force, the rifle-pits can be sufficiently manned to resist a strong attack. Should an attack be protracted, or should an enemy appear before the position in force, about 4,000 more men, and at least three field batteries, would be required for a protracted resistance.

The rifle-pits of the position are 3,500 yards (say 2 miles) long, but here, as elsewhere, it will be never necessary to man the whole length. A considerable portion of those between Fort Ethan Allen and the Potomac, for example (behind the ravine), would be sufficiently guarded by two companies, as it is almost unassailable, and needs only to be carefully watched.

At Fort Lyon and outworks there should be permanently, I think, a force equal to the full garrisons (2,150 men), and, if the enemy's movements or positions are such that he can throw himself in force upon this

* Not found.

position, 1,000 men, in addition, should be added to guard the rifle-pits (about 1 mile long); and this latter number may need to be increased from the reserves in case of a prolonged attack.

The artillery garrisons of all the forts should be kept full. I have calculated for three reliefs of gunners for all the guns. This provides for contingencies, and the artillerymen are counted as part of the garrison, as all not serving guns would be subject to man the parapets in case of assault; 10,305 men are necessary for this purpose.

There should be at least infantry enough to fill up all the garrisons of all the works south of the Potomac; to supply an additional 1,000 men at Fort Lyon, and 2,000 at the Chain Bridge, and a reserve of 15,000 men, besides 2,000 or 3,000 cavalry and eight or ten batteries of artillery, making 35,000 men in all, besides cavalry and field artillery; and this is the very lowest estimate for defense, under the most favorable circumstances, as will be seen hereafter.

If the enemy was in front of Washington in force, and the Potomac was low, we might expect him to threaten both sides, and it would be necessary to have the works between the Potomac and Eastern Branch fully garrisoned.

Finally, should he establish himself in force on the north side of the Potomac, we might expect formidable assaults upon the works over the Eastern Branch, unless they were fully garrisoned. In general, however, the defenses of part of the works might be safely trusted to their artillery garrisons.

The following extract from the report of the commission ordered last autumn by the Secretary of War to report on the Defenses of Washington may be interesting:

> The total infantry garrison required for their defense, computed at 2 men per yard of front perimeter, and 1 man per yard of rear perimeter of works, is about 25,000. The total number of artillerymen (to furnish three reliefs for each gun) required is about 9,000. It is seldom necessary to keep these infantry supports attached to the works. The artillerymen, whose training requires much time, having learned the disposition of the armament, and computed the distances of the ground over which attacks may be looked for, and the ranges and service of their guns, should not be changed; they should remain permanently in the forts.
>
> The 25,000 infantry should be encamped in such positions as may be most convenient to enable them, in case of alarm, to garrison the several works, and a force of 3,000 cavalry should be available for outpost duty, to give notice of the approach of any enemy.
>
> Whenever an enemy is within striking distance of the capital, able by rapid march to attempt a *coup de main*, which might result in the temporary occupation of the city, the dispersion of the Government, and the destruction of the archives, all of which could be accomplished by a single day's possession, a covering army of not less than 25,000 men should be held in position, ready to march to meet the attacking column. Against more serious attacks from the main body of the enemy, the capital must depend on the concentration of its entire armies in Virginia or Maryland. They should precede or follow any movement of the enemy seriously threatening the capital.

You will observe that from Hunting Creek north to the Potomac there are about 11,000 yards of rifle-pits. As observed elsewhere, it will never be necessary to man the whole at once. Take that part between Hunting Creek and Four-Mile Run, for example. There are 5,100 yards of rifle-pits connecting the works, but the actual front before which the enemy could arrange his line of battle will not be more than 2,100 yards. He will not mass his men in the valleys, or on the slopes of the valleys of these streams, where they would be seen and cut up by plunging and cross-fires of our forts. He may try their flanks with small columns, favored by darkness, &c., and they would be resisted by the fire of the forts, and by a few men holding the pits until reserves could be brought up.

Let it be supposed that the total of 35,000 men were provided, and that the enemy attacked our lines on the south side; of these 35,000, there would be appropriated as artillerymen for all the works, 10,300; for complement of infantry, to make up full garrisons for all the works south of the Potomac, 7,000; for additional supports to Fort Lyon and Chain Bridge position, 3,000; making a total of 20,300. This force would hold our two flanks at Fort Lyon and the Chain Bridge strongly, and would distribute along the line of forts from Ellsworth to Corcoran, as artillerymen and supports, 8,045 men, of which the infantry supports would be posted near the works, and need not be shut up in them except in case of actual assault. There would remain 15,000 men, of which 4,000 might be in reserve at Arlington, 2,000 men where the Military road crosses Four-Mile Run, and 4,000 or 5,000 near the toll-gate, on Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, leaving but 4,000 or 5,000, and such portions of the cavalry not employed in patrolling, and portion of the field artillery as a general reserve north of the Potomac, the works of which would only be held by their artillery garrisons.

It will be seen, therefore, that a force of this magnitude would not furnish a satisfactory defense against a powerful and prolonged attack. It would be necessary to sustain it by arming all the able-bodied men in the District, and putting them upon the lines and in garrisons in the northern forts, and even then the defense would be weak.

If the river was low, and the enemy held both shores, the necessity of more troops would be still more apparent, and it would be unsafe to mention a less number than 50,000 or 60,000 men as sufficient to make a good defense, and this last number coincides nearly with what the commission thought necessary to hold and cover the city in case an enemy is within "striking distance," and even then they would rely only upon the concentration of our entire armies "for ultimate security against more serious attacks from the main body."

The tabular statement of armament, garrison, &c., gives the number, caliber, and character of guns in the works.* In those few cases where the guns are not on hand, the figures are entered in red; so also are the names of two or three forts not actually commenced, or as yet not materially advanced. Most of the guns wanting can be supplied at short notice from the Arsenal, as soon as the works are ready to receive them.

It should be remembered that the commission recommended a strong work on Rozier's Bluff, opposite Fort Lyon, to defend water batteries on the left bank of the Potomac; a water battery on Jones' Point, below Alexandria, and two works in advance of the Arlington lines, none of which are included in the statement. They would probably require in all 2,000 more men.

The figures representing actual garrisons at this date are the numbers of "enlisted men" present at the work. While in some few cases (as at Fort Corcoran) there are more than required as artillery garrisons, in others there is a deficiency.

The rifle-pits south of the Potomac require but a very short period of good working days to be completed, with the force now detailed for that purpose. At the Chain Bridge they are completed; at Fort Lyon, nearly so. From the Potomac to Eastern Branch the line has been run through, but it is proposed ultimately to enlarge the part from Rock Creek to the Eastern Branch. This, with good weather, would require a regiment a couple of weeks to do.

I understand from General Barry that there are on hand in the

* This statement not found.

forts 100 rounds of ammunition per gun, and sometimes more, except for the 100-pounders, for which ammunition is now being supplied.

The statements as to number of guns required for new or old works are not regarded as final and exact. There is indetermination on these points and others in some few cases.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker commanding, for March 31, 1863; headquarters, camp near Falmouth, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	66	2	68	68	67	.....
Detachment Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. James Starr.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	159	2,345	3,082	3,755	3,290	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Capt. C. B. Reese	2	351	419	468	469	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham.	28	544	684	2,041	2,050	.....
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing	22	77	134	180	191	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	53	1,362	1,561	1,745	1,944	58
First Corps, Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds	972	15,586	20,216	27,011	27,320	52
Second Corps, Maj Gen. D. N. Couch	1,013	15,893	20,581	29,268	29,745	48
Third Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles	1,004	17,591	21,560	28,306	28,577	60
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade	845	15,786	19,594	25,796	25,992	42
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	1,204	22,384	27,077	33,635	33,796	58
Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. C. Schurz	643	13,224	16,517	20,117	20,300	36
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	711	12,452	15,466	20,126	20,639	34
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman	594	11,811	16,046	22,251	22,201	22
Total	7,316	129,408	163,005	214,767	216,718	410

Command.	Present for duty equipped.					
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detachment Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. James Starr.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	130	1,839	2	85	.....	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Capt. C. B. Reese	2	351	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham.	28	544	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	4	88	.....	.....	45	1,274
First Corps, Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds	911	14,270	4	103	27	1,004
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	943	14,833	4	19	21	930
Third Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles	933	16,195	.....	.....	30	1,156
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade	810	14,996	.....	.....	17	864
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	1,155	20,847	3	109	37	1,173
Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. C. Schurz	604	12,315	4	32	14	588
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	688	11,857	.....	.....	15	595
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman	.....	.....	535	9,947	8	472
Total	6,208	108,135	552	10,295	214	8,056

* Now included in provost-guard.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman commanding, for the month of March, 1863; headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	16	47	63	64	.....	.....
District of Alexandria	102	1,965	2,450	2,942	.....	.....
Camp Convalescent	13	.....	2,537	2,537	.....	.....
Camp Distribution	6	987	1,080	1,080	.....	.....
Artillery defenses of Alexandria	122	2,353	2,929	3,447	162	28
Heavy Artillery Brigade	71	1,687	2,074	2,824	89	17
Abercrombie's division	239	5,389	6,406	8,736	36	25
Casey's division	351	6,914	8,472	9,538	.....	24
Pennsylvania Reserve Corps	208	4,352	5,278	7,387	.....	.....
Cavalry Division	299	4,944	6,748	7,912	.....	.....
District of Washington	194	4,127	5,173	6,143	149	117
Artillery camp of instruction	34	814	948	1,130	.....	42
Defenses north of the Potomac	253	5,908	7,400	8,357	.....	.....
Corps of observation	131	3,026	3,644	4,112	.....	6
Railway Brigade	30	722	875	907	.....	.....
Fort Washington	5	110	144	151	70	3
Total	2,074	43,345	56,221	67,267	506	262

Troops in the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman commanding, March 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

5th New York Cavalry, Company I, Capt. George C. Morton.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.

1st District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Lemuel Towers.
26th Michigan, Col. J. S. Farrar.
153d New York, Maj. E. P. Davis.
11th Rhode Island, Col. George E Church.

ARTILLERY DEFENSES OF ALEXANDRIA.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. H. L. Abbot.
19th Connecticut, Col. L. W. Wessells.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery,† Col. Thomas R. Tannatt.
34th Massachusetts, Col. George D. Wells.
2d New York Heavy Artillery,† Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Palmer.
3d New York Artillery Battalion, Lieut. Col. A. Senges.
Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one company), Capt. C. C. Meservey.

ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE.

Second Brigade.

Col. BURR PORTER.

22d Connecticut, Col. George S. Burnham.
40th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Jos. A. Dalton.
141st New York, Maj. J. W. Dininny.
16th Virginia, Col. J. T. Close.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY.

127th New York, Lieut. Col. S. L. Woodford.
142d New York, Col. N. M. Curtis.
143d New York, Col. D. P. De Witt.
144th New York, Col. R. S. Hughston.

* Comprising Forts Barnard, Blenker, Ellsworth, Lyon, Richardson, Scott, Ward, and Worth.

† These regiments constituted a heavy artillery brigade, under Col. M. Cogswell.

‡ Near Fort Albany, and at Arlington, Cloud's Mill, Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, Minor's Hill, Upton's Hill, and Vienna.

Unassigned.

9th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Bigelow.
4th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. H. H. Hall.
17th New York Battery, Capt. G. T. Anthony.

CASEY'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANK FESSENDEN.

25th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. E. Shaw.
27th Maine, Col. Mark F. Wentworth.

Second Brigade.

Col. ASA P. BLUNT.

12th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Roswell Farnham.
13th Vermont, Col. F. V. Randall.
14th Vermont, Col. W. T. Nichols.
15th Vermont, Col. Redfield Proctor.
16th Vermont, Col. W. G. Veazey.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

39th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Schwarz.
111th New York, Col. Clinton D. MacDougall.
125th New York, Col. George L. Willard.
126th New York, Col. Eliakim Sherrill.

Artillery.†

2d Connecticut Battery, Capt. J. W. Sterling.
11th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. E. J. Jones.
Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. M. Hastings.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Jeffrey Hazard.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.‡

Col. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

1st Rifles, Col. C. F. Taylor.
1st Infantry, Capt. William C. Talley.
2d Infantry, Capt. Richard Ellis.
6th Infantry, Capt. James Carle.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY C. BOLINGER.

3d Infantry, Maj. William Briner.
4th Infantry, Col. R. H. Woolworth.
7th Infantry, Capt. L. B. Speece.
8th Infantry, Maj. S. M. Baily.

Third Brigade.

Col. J. W. FISHER.

5th Infantry, Lieut. Col. George Dare.
9th Infantry, Lieut. Col. James McK. Snodgrass.
10th Infantry, Maj. J. B. Knox.
11th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
12th Infantry, Col. Martin D. Hardin.

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* At Centreville, Chantilly, and Union Mills, Va.

† The Second Connecticut and First Rhode Island Batteries with Second Brigade; the others with Third Brigade.

‡ Transferred February 5–12 from the First Army Corps. Encamped at Fairfax Station, Minor's Hill, and Upton's Hill.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOS. T. COPELAND.

5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Gould.
6th Michigan, Col. George Gray.
7th Michigan, Col. W. D. Mann.

Second Brigade.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE.

1st Michigan, Col. Charles H. Town.
1st Ohio (two companies), Capt. N. Jones.
2d Pennsylvania, Lt. Col. J. P. Brinton.
1st Vermont, Col. Edward B. Sawyer.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT JOHNSTONE.

5th New York.
18th Pennsylvania.
1st West Virginia.

Artillery.

9th Michigan Battery, Capt. J. J. Daniels.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Brig. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE.

2d District of Columbia, Col. C. M. Alexander.
10th New Jersey, Col. W. R. Murphy.
118th New York, Lieut. Col. O. Keese, jr.
152d New York, Lieut. Col. Alonzo Ferguson.
169th New York, Col. Clarence Buell.
27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. Chauncey Spering.
150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. David V. Derickson.
157th Pennsylvania (four companies), Maj. Thomas H. Addicks.
—— Pennsylvania Infantry (six companies.)†
11th New York Cavalry (six companies), Col. J. B. Swain.
U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Lieut. Col. George D. Ramsay.
1st U. S. Cavalry, Company L, Capt. C. R. Fisher.
2d U. S. Cavalry, Company M, Capt. C. W. Canfield.
5th U. S. Cavalry, Company M, Capt. William McLean.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

1st Delaware Battery, Capt. B. Nields.
10th Michigan Battery, Capt. J. C. Shuetz.
1st New York Artillery (Battery A), Capt. Thomas H. Bates.
12th New York Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.
16th New York Battery, Capt. F. L. Hiller.
19th New York Battery, Capt. William H. Stahl.
27th New York Battery, Capt. J. B. Eaton.
Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Lieut. E. H. Nevin, jr.
1st West Virginia Artillery (Battery A), Lieut. Max. Sivers.

DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.‡

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON.

3d Maine Battery, Capt. James G. Swett.
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. A. A. Gibson.
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col. J. M. Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. D. Chaplin.
7th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Lewis O. Morris.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Welling.
9th New York Battery, Capt. Emil Schubert.
117th New York (Battalion), Lieut. Col. A. White.

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* Near Fairfax Court-House. Stahel assigned to command March 21.
† Drafted men attached to the Second District of Columbia.
‡ Advance battery, Battery Jameson and Forts Alexander, Baker, Carroll, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Ripley, Simmons, and Slocum.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. PEASE.

5th New York Heavy Artillery (Battalion), Maj. G. F. Merriam.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Alex. Piper.
117th New York (Battalion), Col. William R. Pease.

CORPS OF OBSERVATION.*

Col. A. B. JEWETT.

23d Maine, Col. William Wirt Virgin.
39th Massachusetts, Col. P. S. Davis.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.
10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.
6th Michigan Cavalry, Companies I and M, Capt. Charles W. Deane.
11th New York Cavalry, Companies E, F, and I, Lieut. Col. S. H. Wilkeson.
10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.

RAILWAY BRIGADE.†

109th New York, Col. B. F. Tracy.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

16th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Charles R. Deming.
4th U. S. Artillery (headquarters).

Abstract from return of the Middle Department, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, for March 31, 1863; *headquarters, Baltimore, Md.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	22	.....	22	22	36	.....	.....
First Division (Kelley)	563	12,198	14,945	16,560	19,215	25	38
Second Division (Milroy)	386	7,775	9,596	11,323	5,696	.....	20
First Separate Brigade	123	2,255	2,592	2,838	2,098	.....	.....
Second Separate Brigade	102	2,275	2,941	3,311	3,394	.....	.....
Third Separate Brigade	159	2,925	3,679	4,087	4,251	.....	.....
Fourth Separate Brigade (no report)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis	30	491	583	636	713	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11	173	237	275	263	.....	.....
Fort Delaware	18	558	722	747	549	67	6
Camp Chesebrough	3	97	185	347	342	.....	.....
Total	1,417	28,747	35,502	40,146	36,557	92	64

RECORD OF EVENTS.

From the 1st to the 11th March, Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley commanded the troops in and around Harper's Ferry, Va., and the Defenses of the Upper Potomac and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the 11th March, he was relieved of this command, and assigned to the command of the Third Division, transferring his headquarters to Cumberland, Md. March 16, Brigadier-General Kelley assumed command of

*At Edwards Ferry, Poolesville, and White's Ford.
† Headquarters at Annapolis, Md.

the Third Division, relieving Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, assigned to the command of the Fourth Separate Brigade, comprising a portion of the troops of Western Virginia, transferred to this department by General Orders, No. 66, War Department, 1863, the troops of the Third Division being assigned to the First Division, Brigadier-General Kelley commanding. The remainder of the troops in Western Virginia, Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon commanding, constituted the Third Division of this department, and will be reported in next monthly return.

The First Separate Brigade is engaged in preventing illicit traffic between the lower counties of Maryland and Eastern Virginia. The Second Separate Brigade is engaged in garrisoning the forts around Baltimore, and guarding the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The Third Separate Brigade is doing guard duty in and around Baltimore, and guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as Monocacy Junction. They are also doing guard duty in and around Frederick City, Md.

The troops at Annapolis furnish guards for the general hospitals and the camp of the paroled prisoners. The troops at Philadelphia are doing guard and provost duty.

The troops at Fort Delaware are engaged in garrisoning the fort. The First Connecticut Cavalry are engaged as provost-guard and furnishing orderlies for the headquarters.

Abstract from return of the District of the Kanawha, Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding, for March 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	4	.....	4	4	.....
First Brigade (Hayes)	44	953	1,215	1,414	.....
Second Brigade (White)	71	1,708	2,090	2,386	.....
5th West Virginia	32	453	625	771	.....
Cavalry (District)	32	698	808	925	.....
Artillery	6	227	270	336	14
Total	189	4,039	5,012	5,836	14

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 1, 1863—2.30 a. m.

General SLOCUM, *Twelfth Corps:*

General Sickles, commanding Third Corps, reports that he has just received word from his outposts that the enemy have appeared in force in his front. The commanding general therefore directs that you have your advance guards well on the alert, and your troops in readiness to meet this threatened demonstration.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 1, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

The following is forwarded for your information, by order of Major-General Hooker:

POTOMAC CREEK—Midnight.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I have just received the following from the commanding officer of my picket toward Hartwood:

"The colonel commanding infantry pickets has sent here a report that the cavalry

vedettes on our right have been driven in by a large force of the enemy's cavalry, supported by six guns. I have received no report of this from my line, but will take measures to ascertain the truth, and report at once.

"J. L. THOMPSON,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel.*"

I have given the necessary orders, and am ready and waiting for further information.

W. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 149. } *Washington, April* 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Charleston, W. Va., April* 1, 1863.
(Received, Clarksburg, April 1.)

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS:

Guerrillas have retreated by the way they came or through the same district of country. All these raids are but to withdraw attention from the front. Rebels were whipped back with loss; but without horses no long or rapid movements can be made in this country, especially at this season. My posts all duly cautioned and are on the *qui vive*, but I doubt their effecting anything decisive against the retreating rebels. Infantry cannot pursue cavalry, nor effectually block a dozen roads against half their own numbers. What cipher do you use?

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 83. } *Washington, April* 1, 1863.

The new or modified forts and batteries around Washington will hereafter be known by the following names:

The name of the enlarged work now known as Fort Massachusetts to be changed to Fort Stevens, after Brig. Gen. I. I. Stevens, U. S. Volunteers, of Massachusetts, who was killed September 1, 1862, at the battle of Chantilly, Va.

The name of the enlarged work now known as Fort Pennsylvania to be changed to Fort Reno, after Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, U. S. Volunteers (captain of ordnance), of Pennsylvania, who was mortally wounded, September 14, 1862, at the battle of South Mountain, Md.

The fort next and east of Fort Ripley to be called Fort Mansfield, after Brig. Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army, who was mortally wounded, September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, Md.

The new fort next and east of Fort Mansfield to be called Fort Sim

mons, after Col. Seneca G. Simmons, Pennsylvania Volunteers (major Fourth U. S. Infantry), who was killed, June 30, 1862, at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va.

The round fort near Great Falls turnpike to be called Fort Bayard, after Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, U. S. Volunteers (captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry), who was mortally wounded, December 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

The new fort between Forts Reno and De Russy to be called Fort Kearny, after Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny, U. S. Volunteers, who was killed, September 1, 1862, at the battle of Chantilly, Va.

The battery between Forts Ripley and Mansfield, and west of Powder Mill Branch, to be called Battery Benson, after Capt. Henry Benson, Second U. S. Artillery, who died August 11, 1862, of wounds received at the second engagement at Malvern Hill, Va.

The battery east of Battery Benson and Powder Mill Branch to be called Battery Bailey, after Capt. Guilford D. Bailey, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army (first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery), who was killed, May 31, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

The battery between Forts Reno and Kearny to be called Battery Rossell, after Maj. Nathan B. Rossell, Third U. S. Infantry, who was killed, June 27, 1862, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va.

The battery west of Fort De Russy to be called Battery Smead, after Capt. John R. Smead, Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was killed, August 30, 1862, at the battle near Centreville, Va.

The battery on the right of Fort De Russy to be called Battery Kingsbury, after Col. Henry W. Kingsbury, Connecticut Volunteers (first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery), who was mortally wounded, September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, Md.

The battery on the right bank of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac to be called Battery Jameson, after Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jameson, U. S. Volunteers, who was in the battle of Bull Run, and who distinguished himself at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and died, November 6, 1862, at his house in Old Town, Me., of typhoid fever, contracted in the field.

The 100-pounder gun battery on Maddox's place to be called Battery Kemble, after the venerable Gouverneur Kemble, of Cold Spring, N. Y., formerly president of the West Point Foundry, where most of the Army and Navy heavy guns have been made.

The 100-pounder gun battery between Batteries Kemble and Cameron to be called Battery Parrott, after Robert P. Parrott, of Cold Spring, N. Y., formerly a captain of ordnance, U. S. Army, and the inventor of the Parrott gun.

The battery in advance of Fort Blenker, to be called Battery Garesché, after Lieut. Col. Julius P. Garesché, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, who was killed, December 31, 1862, at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 2, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

MY DEAR SIR: I send you our last advices from Richmond. The papers contained but little news. Lieutenant-General Longstreet was

on the opposite side of the river night before last. It is reported that his command is returning. Shall know the fact, if it be so, to-day. The transfer of troops to Lee's army will afford a solution of the report that the enemy is evacuating Richmond, which will never be until he is compelled to. Why is not the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers on its way back?

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 2, 1863.*

I. In pursuance of instructions which have been received from the War Department, there will be a general muster of all the troops serving in this army on the 10th instant, and the muster-rolls will be immediately thereafter sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the use of the Provost-Marshal-General in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper complement.

II. Accounts for company savings should be forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, at Washington, D. C. When such accounts are made out as required by the regulations, and the commissaries signing the certificates to them have taken up the stores on their return, payment will be made. The envelopes containing the accounts, besides having the usual direction, must be indorsed "company savings."

III. Application for the return of absent officers and men must be accompanied by separate lists of those who are at different stations or places.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
April 2, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

I have just received a message from General Elliott, at Lost River, 5 miles beyond Wardensville. He found the river too high to cross with his infantry and artillery. Sent on a regiment of cavalry toward Moorefield. Says he cannot cross his infantry and artillery without bridging, and he has not tools to build a bridge. I think before he can cross, Jones will have escaped. What do you say to having Elliott go from Wardensville to Woodstock, then up the Valley to Harrisonburg, to head Jones off? I think it would be best to turn Leopole over to the civil authorities of Maryland. Shall I do so?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 2, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

If your troops have arrived at Parkersburg, please direct them to push forward by the railroad toward Clarksburg, clearing the road of guerrillas who may be engaged interrupting communications, and advancing as far, if possible, as New Salem, where there is an important

crossing, and where they may communicate with and support General Roberts, who is at Clarksburg, and has been joined by General Kenly's brigade from Harper's Ferry, and have troops enough to engage the division—I think the combined forces of the rebels, Imboden, [W. L.] Jackson, and Jones—who have made a junction 6 miles south of him.

I am occupying and working the road as far west as Grafton.

The rebel force which was at Morgantown, and is, I still believe, never very large, has gone, I think, with Jones by way of Fairmont to the neighborhood of Clarksburg.

I have been endeavoring to allay the wild panic in Clyde and at Wheeling, and to have them advance what troops they can toward Morgantown and Grafton.

SCHENCK,
Major-General.

APRIL 3, 1863.

Information relative to the command of General David R. [William E.] Jones, at present reported to be in the Valley.

The following information was obtained from a deserter last February:

That Brigadier-General Jones commands in the Valley of the Shenandoah, his force consisting of two small regiments of infantry, three small regiments of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and the Maryland battalion of infantry.

At Woodstock there was a force of cavalry about 300 strong. At Edenburg General Jones has his headquarters, with his infantry and artillery. The remaining force of cavalry is at Mount Jackson.

[E. V.] White's battalion was at New Market, and six companies in Harrisonburg.

The above was the distribution of General Jones' forces last February, and is very reliable. From later information, we are enabled to give the organization of General Jones' forces more fully.

Infantry: First Maryland Battalion [cavalry], White [Ridgely Brown] commanding; Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Maryland Line [First Maryland Infantry].

Cavalry: Sixth Virginia Regiment; Seventh Virginia Regiment; Twelfth Virginia Regiment.

It is reported that he has a few other regiments or battalions of Virginia cavalry, all of which are small.

Artillery: Baltimore Light Artillery.

This comprises all the reliable information we have concerning General Jones' command.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Department Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, through headquarters of the Army, for the information of the major-general commanding Defenses of Washington. It is believed that some dependence can be placed upon the information contained within, collected from scouts and spies employed in this army.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, April* 4, 1863.

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IV. Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUFFOLK, VA., *April* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am honored with your communication of the 2d,* touching the strength and position of my troops; also the strength and position of the enemy in my front. As these data may have an important bearing upon your operations, I most cheerfully proceed to give you the desired information:

By the inclosed map* you will perceive that a large district is under my command, being, in general terms, all east of the Blackwater and Chowan. Several counties of North Carolina are nominally in General Foster's department, but really dependent upon me for protection. General Viele has a small force at Norfolk. My headquarters are at Suffolk, where I keep nearly the whole force, and from which point I move my columns according to circumstances. The service is hard, and they are kept active when the weather permits. The enemy occupies the Blackwater in force down to the Chowan and probably below Winton.

From the fact that some 4,000 have been several weeks fortifying Fort Powhatan, on the James, I infer that Chipoak and Birchen Rivers, with Cypress Swamp, form the left of their line. (See military map of Southeastern Virginia, from Coast Survey.)

All the fords, passes, and bridges are fortified and guarded. He occupies Surry Court-House, and pickets a belt of 5 or 6 miles on this side of the river. The intermediate country is traversed by both, and is the theater of many collisions.

On the 1st of March, Hood's and Pickett's divisions left Fredericksburg for Petersburg, and General Longstreet assumed command about that time or a few days before. One division started for Charleston, but returned. General Longstreet made a reconnaissance, with General [M.] Jenkins commanding, on the river last week, and returned to Petersburg. My information from numerous sources has been that Longstreet had within 20 or 30 miles of this place 15,000, and 15.000 along the railway this side of Petersburg which he could concentrate in twelve hours, and I was advised from headquarters a few days since that one of our spies had a list of the regiments and the strength, and they amounted to 28,000.

Deserters who left the Blackwater on the 1st, say that General [M. D.] Corse's brigade of Virginia troops arrived at Zuni on the 23d; also that a large pontoon train came by rail. They state that Hood's division was expected to follow. A large brigade of Mississippians, under General

* Not found.

J. R. Davis, arrived recently from Goldsborough; also a brigade of South Carolinians, under General [John] Bratton. He is strong in cavalry and artillery.

Ever since my arrival, the enemy has been impressed with the idea that an army would attempt this route, and they have watched very closely. Much of the time their force has been greatly in excess of mine. This has been in part due to the demonstrations I have made. My force has been greatly magnified by our people, and the rebel's was rated from 30,000 to 50,000, when I had less than 12,000.

Total infantry for duty	12,590
Total cavalry	1,683
Total artillery	893
Two divisions, total for duty	15,166

Four of my batteries are good and three are indifferent.

There is no foundation for the report of an intended evacuation of Richmond.

It will give me pleasure to advise you from time to time of any important changes made by the enemy and of the information brought to me from creditable sources.

Wishing you all success in your very responsible command, I remain, very truly, yours,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

CLARKSBURG, [*April*] 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS:

Governor Peirpoint telegraphs as follows:

A number of horses were stolen last night from the head of Fishing. Watch the points. Don't catch the thieves alive.

General, there is no doubt in my mind but that this is the beginning of a concerted plan to get recruits and horses for the rebel forces. I have telegraphed to commander of post at Weston to carefully watch for the thieves.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a communication from Commodore Harwood, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, in reference to the conduct of the troops at Piney Point, and to inform you that, on reference to the Adjutant-General, he has returned the same, with the report of Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck, made to him, indorsed thereon, as follows:

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General with the request that the attention of the Secretary of War may be especially called to the explanation of Brigadier-General Lockwood, contained in his two letters of the 19th instant. The matters therein contained, I think, should also be specially looked to by the Secretary of the Navy. General Lockwood is an officer in whose energy, discretion, and loyalty I

have the utmost confidence, and I believe he is doing more effective service now on the bank of the Lower Potomac than has ever been accomplished by any officer in charge of that district before him.

Copies of the two letters of Brigadier-General Lockwood, mentioned in the above report of Major-General Schenck, are herewith transmitted.*

Very respectfully, yours,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 7, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Scammon telegraphs of our pursuit of the rebels on the Kanawha that Captain Dove, Second Virginia Cavalry, returned to Coalsmouth yesterday with 34 prisoners and same number of horses. He had also destroyed between 75 and 100 stand of arms of the enemy. No further particulars.† Jenkins reported to be at Salt Rock, on the Guyandotte, with 800 men.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SUFFOLK, *April* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, Falmouth:

Answered your communication.‡ Just examined a man who left Petersburg on Wednesday; confirms my previous information. Longstreet moving troops this way last week.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 7, 1863.

GOVERNOR OF WESTERN VIRGINIA:

I have the honor to send you a letter I thought proper to address to the loyal citizens of the counties embraced in my command.§ If you see any merit in the organization I propose to them, it may be well for you to indorse the recommendation, and make it general and uniform throughout the State. A determined will on the part of the people to aid in this way (the army) in destroying the outlaws now busy in planning their system of brigandage, will have a great moral effect. If the pretending neutrals see that the people are rising and organizing to make war upon them, I am undoubting in my convictions that their atrocious schemes will at once be abandoned, and comparative quiet will be restored to your new State.

If this address meets your approval, you will oblige me by sending

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* See inclosures to third indorsement, pp. 125, 126.
† See Part I, p. 79.
‡ See Peck to Hooker, April 4, p. 190.
§ Not found.

it to your Union paper that has the greatest circulation in these counties, with my request to the editor that he will publish it in his daily and weekly.

I also inclose a letter I have addressed to Major-General Schenck, suggesting my views of a policy that should, in my judgment, be adopted to purge your new State of the disloyal families making habitual mischief while remaining within our lines. Should my views accord with yours, you may aid me in persuading General Schenck, or the War Department, to adopt them.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 7, 1863.

Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to suggest to the commanding general of the department the line of policy I wish to pursue in my regulation of the district of country embraced in my command toward that class of people who favor secession and the rebellion, and who are alike opposed to the new State government of Western Virginia and the Federal Government of the Union.

This class is very much more numerous than I had expected to find them, and are much more dangerous here than they could possibly be in open rebellion and in arms within the rebel lines. They harbor and give shelter to the guerrillas, and to rebel soldiers who, in disguise, pass into our lines, bringing information, and returning with intelligence for our enemies, and carry off horses and other property they steal from Union citizens, or that are supplied to them by the class who conceal them. They are especially active at this time, and prompt and severe measures must be adopted to strike down this great mischief. The character of this country favors this kind of brigandage, and the disloyal portions of the citizens who claim to be neutrals can, as a general thing, escape detection.

I propose to compel this class to go beyond our lines, making few exceptions, if any, and to take with them their families, old and young, but not their property, or anything that could aid the rebels. I see neither humanity, justice, nor any wisdom in permitting them to live under the protection of the new State government of Western Virginia, or the Federal Government, while they withhold their allegiance to either, and covertly aid the rebellion, vexing the loyal citizens, inflaming resentments, and encouraging the raids of the guerrillas in the destruction of their property, and in continuing the system of brigandage, planned by Governor Letcher at Richmond, for the overthrow of the new State government at Wheeling.

There is another class that should be sent at once into the enemy's lines. They are the wives and families of officers and soldiers in the Confederate service. They carry information and supplies from point to point in these mountains, where they meet their friends, and thus keep up a channel of communication that can only be broken up by expelling them from the country.

I have consulted with the prominent and most intelligent Union citizens in and about this region, and there is but one sentiment among

them, and that is that the measures I propose have become now a necessity. That is my undoubted conviction.

But I beg to suggest to the general commanding that this policy should receive his sanction by a general order that shall make it uniform throughout Western Virginia, and if such order should emanate at Washington, its execution and effect would be still more beneficial.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR HOPE LANDING,
April 8, 1863.

Colonel CLENDENIN,
Eighth Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: Colonel Chapman, commanding pickets, reports a company of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Brentsville. The colonel commanding the brigade directs that, in accordance to the detail for pickets, you send a squadron to-morrow morning, under an energetic officer, to scout in that vicinity, and to endeavor to capture them. The squadron should not be gone more than two or three days, and, after reporting the result of the scout to the officer commanding pickets, to return to camp.

The officer commanding pickets, if called upon to do so, will furnish an escort to the telegraph operator at Dumfries, to protect working parties on the line from that place to Occoquan.

Instruct him, also, to be on the lookout, for it is about time Stuart was making another raid. If he thinks his force insufficient, direct him to report to that effect.

Very respectfully,

E. B. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 8, 1863.

I. Each purveyor, desiring to obtain Government transportation from Washington to this army for his supplies, will apply, with the approved list prescribed in Clause 3, Paragraph VIII, of General Orders, No. 10, of February 7, 1863, from these headquarters, to First Lieut. C. D. Mehaffey, First U. S. Infantry, who is hereby appointed inspector of purveyors' supplies for the Army of the Potomac. This officer will be posted at Washington, at such convenient place as may be assigned him by the Quartermaster's Department. He will carefully inspect each package, and, if satisfied that it contains nothing not borne on the approved list, will place upon it a label denoting that it has been inspected and approved for transportation. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to purveyors for all packages so approved, when it can be done without detriment to the service, and to none others.

II. The lists aforesaid will be made out in triplicate; will state in precise terms the quantity of each species of goods ordered, and will be accompanied by the original orders calling for the same. The items on

these lists will be numbered, and opposite each item will be placed the name of the officer ordering it. No list, wherein the provisions of this order are not complied with, will be approved at these headquarters.

III. Purveyors, in putting up their packages, will mark each package with numbers corresponding to the numbers of the items contained therein, as borne on their approved lists, so as to be enabled to tell, if called upon, the contents of each package.

IV. Misrepresentation to the inspector as to the contents of a package, or any attempt to evade the inspection herein provided for, will be punished by forfeiture of purveyorship and confiscation of the goods.

V. No officer's name will be placed on any package, but each will be marked distinctly with the numbers aforesaid, the purveyor's name, and the point to which Government transportation is desired.

VI. No orders for supplies will be given to any purveyor by an officer, unless in good faith, and for the personal use of the officer or his mess.

VII. While the army remains in its present position, no passes for sutlers or purveyors to points beyond Aquia Creek will be granted, except by the provost-marshal-general. These passes will expire with the trip for which they are given, and will be taken up on the return of the party to whom they are granted.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *April* 8, 1863.

I. No passes whatever will be respected to cross or recross the lines of this department on the south side of the Potomac.

II. Should any persons be permitted to pass the lines, they will be accompanied by a military escort.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April* 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

Having learned that the recommendations of the general officers commanding corps in this army for the appointments on their respective staffs authorized by law cannot be favorably considered until the corps commanders themselves have been regularly designated by the President, I respectfully request that the President will be pleased to confirm the following selections with as little delay as practicable:

First Corps, Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds; Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch; Third Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles; Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade; Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum; Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 10, 1863.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Major-General Hooker directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, asking that, in the event of a forward movement of this army, the delegates of the Christian Commission serving with it may be furnished with certain facilities to enable them to accompany the troops, and, in reply, I am directed to state that while the major-general commanding fully appreciates the benevolent spirit which has brought here the gentlemen of your commission who are with us, and is sensible of the valuable services they render, as well as of the good they do, he regrets that he cannot give you any assurance that when the army is actually on the move it will be in his power to provide your delegates with anything in the way of means of transportation or of supplies. The army will, without doubt, on such an occasion absolutely need all its resources. I am directed to add that the major-general commanding will at all times be very happy to provide your delegates with any assistance in the discharge of their noble mission to this army that the state of the military service will justify.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 10, 1863.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. G. S. Smith, whom you sent down to me, has made his report, and his explanations are consistent, and appear satisfactory. I have sent him to General Hooker's headquarters, and submitted his case to that officer. He gives some points of information that seem to be important for you to know:

1. The rebel force on the Rappahannock has not been diminished. Two divisions of Longstreet's troops have returned to Fredericksburg.

2. The rebels are fortifying the fords of the Rapidan, and intend to fight on that stream and at Fredericksburg.

3. There are no works or troops on the railroad from Culpeper to within 3 miles of Richmond. All the heights around Richmond are fortified. He saw three of these works, viz: One on the Williamsburg road, with ten heavy guns mounted—very formidable; one on Murray Hill, with eight heavy guns and two light ones—mounted; one between Murray Hill and the river, with three light guns.

4. * * * The Merrimac No. 2 and one gunboat are at Fort Darling. Two new iron-clads now building, on model of Merrimac No. 2; no iron on yet; one planked, the other not quite. The iron appears to be ready. No troops to be seen near Richmond, except in the fortifications.

5. * * * The bread riots in Richmond were gotten up by Union men, of whom there are as many as ever. There is much suffering among the citizens in the South, but the soldiers are well supplied and are in good heart and spirits. Everybody has been conscripted. The troops have 22 ounces per day of flour, one-fourth pound of meat, with some sugar and rice occasionally. The rebel officers at Culpeper

appear to think it is not the intention to hold that country if pressed, but to fight on the Rapidan and at Fredericksburg.

6. * * * The blockade-runners ship their goods by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Long Creek Station, and from thence pass down the Valley through Brock's Gap to Staunton.

7. * * * There is a brigade of cavalry near Winchester, under Jones. White's battalion is between Jones and Culpeper. Cobb's Cavalry Legion is near Madison, at Wolftown.

8. * * * The rebels are seizing all the able-bodied negroes north of the Rappahannock and taking them south.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The rebels have [arrested] numbers of Northern men, under the plea of their being spies.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April* 10, 1863.

I. Unnecessary delay has occurred in forwarding to these headquarters deserters, contrabands, and prisoners captured or coming into the lines of this army.

It is the duty of all to see that every prisoner, deserter, contraband, or citizen, also all newspapers, communications, or other articles, wherever received, whether captured or coming from the enemy, are sent, without delay, to the provost-marshal-general, at these headquarters.

II. The commanding general regrets that it has become necessary for him to reprimand, in general terms, officers who send incorrect information from the picket lines.

The outposts of an army are its safeguards, and this duty must be so performed that the camps are not unnecessarily disturbed. Officers of outposts are expected to inform themselves accurately of all events transpiring in their vicinity, and those whose fears magnify trifling squads into large bodies of the enemy as richly deserve death as the base wretch who deserts his country's flag or his comrades in battle. It has been too much a practice, upon outposts and battle-fields, to send back reports and calls for re-enforcements, founded upon imagination or the tales of a frightened or cowardly shirk. The fate of battle may be changed by such reports.

Officers will be held responsible that their reports from the front are perfectly reliable. Their attention is called to the Forty-ninth Article of War. Corps and division commanders are required to see that any officer or soldier, guilty of conduct in conflict with its provisions, or of the character referred to in this order, is brought before a court-martial without delay.

III. Upon the march straggling must not be permitted. Corps commanders will take effectual measures to prevent it. Officers who fail to prevent it in their respective commands must be relieved and sent to the rear, and their names and the number of their regiments forwarded for publication in orders. Leaves of absence and furloughs must also be withheld from regiments in which straggling is tolerated. Drum-head courts-martial, if necessary, can be held, for the punishment of this class of offenders.

IV. Corps and division commanders, and assistant inspectors-general, should watch the conduct and behavior of officers and men on the march as well as in battle. Regiments not moving promptly, as ordered, permitting straggling, or where the officers show a lack of capacity and zeal in pushing forward and overcoming obstacles, must be specially reported for such neglect, in addition to other measures that may be taken by commanders in such cases for the enforcement of discipline.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *April* 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS:

I have from a scout on Cheat River as follows:

This is to inform you that I have found out the plans of the Secesh at Beverly. Learn they have frequently conveyed news to General Imboden by letters every week. The Beverly ladies say that if they knew the time when the Secesh would make an attack on Beverly, and if they would send them the materials, they would spike their cannons. They say they are not guarded. We have this news from reliable persons. There is news carried which you are not aware of. Tell them to watch Jedson B. Ware. He conveys news to his brother Haman, and Haman conveys it to Imboden. Attend to this immediately, and convey it to the commander at Beverly. Imboden's forces are not exceeding 800.

The foregoing is a true copy.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Brigade, &c.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 11, 1863.

I. The effective force of this corps will be in readiness to move at daylight Monday, April 13.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Department of Washington.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
April 11, 1863.

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XIII. The Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and Eleventh Vermont Heavy Artillery, will prepare to report on the 13th instant to

Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, Military Governor of Washington, for temporary duty. No movement will be made without further orders from these headquarters.

XIV. The Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, will prepare to report on the 13th instant to Brig. Gen. J. P. Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, for temporary duty. No movement will be made without further orders from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUTTON, [*April*] 11, 1863.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Buckhannon:

That scout I informed you of yesterday came in last night, but has no particular information of the rebel movements.

There is no citizen here in whom I can trust. I will send a party of 3 or 4 out to-morrow toward Lewisburg, and dress them in rebel uniforms.

H. F. MAYER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 11, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

After giving the subject my best reflection, I have concluded that I will have more chance of inflicting a heavier blow upon the enemy by turning his position to my right, and, if practicable, to sever his connections with Richmond with my dragoon force and such light batteries as it may be deemed advisable to send with them. I am apprehensive that he will retire from before me the moment I should succeed in crossing the river, and over the shortest line to Richmond, and thus escape being seriously crippled. I hope that when the cavalry have established themselves on the line between him and Richmond, they will be able to hold him and check his retreat until I can fall on his rear, or, if not that, I will compel him to fall back by the way of Culpeper and Gordonsville, over a longer line than my own, with his supplies cut off. The cavalry will probably cross the river above the Rappahannock Bridge, thence to Culpeper and Gordonsville and across to the Aquia Railroad, somewhere in the vicinity of Hanover Court-House. They will probably have a fight in the vicinity of Culpeper, but not one that should cause them much delay or embarrassment. I have given directions for the cavalry to be in readiness to commence the movement on Monday morning next. While the cavalry are moving, I shall threaten the passage of the river at various points, and, after they have passed well to the enemy's rear, shall endeavor to effect the crossing. I hope, Mr. President, that this plan will receive your approval. It will obviate the necessity of detaching a force from Washington in the direction of Warrenton, while I think it will enhance my chances for inflicting a heavy blow upon the enemy's forces.

We have no news from over the river to-day, the enemy refusing to

let us have the newspapers. I sincerely trust that you reached home safely and in good time yesterday. We all look back to your visit with great satisfaction.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Your letter, by the hand of General Butterfield, is received, and will be conformed to. The thing you dispense with would have been ready by midday to-morrow.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will move with the entire effective force of your division (with pack and supply trains) at 7 a. m. to-morrow, reporting the arrival of the head of your column at these headquarters, where you will receive further instructions. The regiment which you were notified to hold in readiness to scout the Lower Rappahannock will be instructed to be kept constantly on the move, keeping up as decided a show of force as possible, and the commander of it will report for instructions to the headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Corps headquarters to-morrow night will be at Spotted Tavern, where you will send, on your arrival at your designated camp, a staff officer, with a small escort, for further instructions.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the major-general commanding directs that you keep the regiment you have as picket, moving so as to produce as much show as possible, in order to prevent communications across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR HOPE LANDING,
April 12, 1863.

Captain COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my brigade ready to move to-morrow morning, in compliance with orders, excepting the Eighth

Illinois, which has not yet returned from picket, and which is not fully supplied with forage. Upon examination, 50 horses of the Eighth Illinois and 100 of the Eighth New York are found to be in such poor condition that they would undoubtedly give out in two or three days' march. I have directed them to be sent to the depot, subject to the approval of the division commander.

The regiments report as follows, inclusive of packers and pioneers, viz:

Eighth New York Cavalry	560
Eighth Illinois Cavalry	450
Third Indiana Cavalry	340
Third Virginia Cavalry	60
Ninth New York Cavalry	90
Making the total strength	1,500

The Third Virginia have five wagons, but no pack mules nor saddles. They have been ordered to retain one wagon, to carry forage and rations.

I presume the pack-saddles could now be obtained, for which I respectfully request the approval of the general commanding.

I am, very respectfully,

B. F. DAVIS,
Colonel Eighth New York Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 12, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Brigadier-General Scammon telegraphs from Charleston:

Detachment of cavalry, under Major McMahan, just returned from Logan. Killed 3, wounded 2, and captured 20 of the enemy. Our loss, 1 horse killed. Thus far the rebel Jenkins has lost 200 men.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, VA., *April* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Longstreet is now before me with a very heavy force. The attack is on my front, which cuts off much of the aid of the gunboats on the flanks. Prisoners say 30,000 and more.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Falmouth, Va.:

Dispatches from Fort Monroe say that the enemy attacked Williamsburg and Suffolk in large force yesterday. They are also pressing General Foster in North Carolina very closely.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer of Regiment at the United States and Banks' Fords, (through Commanding Officer Fifth Corps):

I am instructed by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac to direct you to proceed with your regiment, by the most direct routes, to Banks' and the United States Fords, where you will take post until further orders. You will march at 8 o'clock to-morrow, provided with five days' rations. On reaching the fords, you will be careful to post your men so as to prevent the crossing of the enemy, and at the same time keep as many of your men from being exposed to their view as practicable. You will permit no communication across the river, and will arrest and return to camp all parties attempting it.

You will communicate with the headquarters of your corps as often as necessary.

At the same hour named for your regiment, another force will march to take post higher up the river, at Kelly's Ford.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer of Brigade of Eleventh Corps, under orders to proceed to Kelly's Ford (through Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps):

I am instructed by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac to direct you to proceed with your brigade and one battery to Kelly's Ford, and there take post until further orders. You will march at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning over the most direct route, provided with supplies for four days. You will march as light as possible for service, and on reaching Kelly's Ford will take such a position as will prevent the enemy from crossing in case they should attempt it, and at the same time keep your command hidden from his view as much as practicable. The general desires that you will take special pains to prevent any communication across the river on the part of the citizens for as great a distance above and below the ford as you may deem it practicable.

There will be a cavalry force to leave here to-morrow for a point higher up the river, and when their wagons return it is directed that you will protect them.

You will communicate with your corps headquarters as often as necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Engineer Brigade:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to reply to your letter of the 11th instant, respecting the equipment of the pontoon trains, as follows:

It is the opinion of the major-general commanding that the wants of

this army require but two pontoon trains to accompany it on its march, and that while here it will be a useless expenditure of the public means to have all the trains provided with teams with nothing to do. The quartermaster will provide animals when wanted to move the trains not now provided with them. Meanwhile all the trains will be kept in perfect order, and if the requisite number of men are not now on duty with them to secure this end, the brigade commander must make additional detail from his command for this service. If the requisitions for supplies have not been filled, the fact should be reported. This is the first complaint that has been referred to the commanding general, and is so general and indefinite that he can give it no action. He will see that all necessary supplies are furnished promptly, and will also require that the trains are kept in a serviceable condition and ready for use at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Engineer Brigade:

The commanding general directs me to say you will hold all your trains and entire command in readiness for a move in any direction at short notice.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Commander MAGAW, *Potomac Flotilla:*

The major-general commanding directs me to request that you will send two of your gunboats into the Rappahannock River, to come up as far as Port Royal, and farther, if possible. He has reason to believe that the batteries located on the river below Port Royal have been withdrawn. It is desired that your demonstrations shall hold the enemy in that vicinity, and keep them from retiring. If the batteries are there, the purposes for which you go would be favored by exchanging a few shots with them. It is hoped that this movement will be made as speedily as possible. He also desires that you should communicate to Commander McCrea his request that he will have a portion of his fleet ready to convoy a fleet of supplies to the Pamunkey River.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.*] CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 13, 1863.

The major-general commanding directs that your command have packed in their knapsacks by to-morrow (Tuesday) night five days' rations of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt.

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* See Butterfield to Burnside, May 15, p. 485.

That you have in readiness, so that it may be issued and cooked at short notice, three days' rations of pork or bacon, with hard bread, coffee, and sugar, to be placed in the haversacks.

That your command have drawn before Wednesday morning, and ready for the movement, five days' fresh beef on the hoof, making complete eight days' rations to be carried with the troops.

That each officer, by the use of his servant and his haversack, provide himself with eight days' rations.

That the small-arm ammunition to be carried will be 150 rounds—60 rounds on the person—the full complement of the pack train, and the balance to be in the train, ready to start first when the trains move.

The supply trains will be in readiness for such movements as may be ordered. Each teamster must have with him the forage for his own team.

The batteries will carry eight days' subsistence for the troops and their full capacity of forage, at least six days' grain, as much as possible on the guns.

The general hospital for those unable to move will be designated by the medical director, who will give all the necessary directions in the premises.

The surplus clothing of the troops, beyond the extra shirt, pair of socks and drawers, should be stored under the supervision of the quartermaster's department.

Corps commanders will require every serviceable man to march with the column.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 13, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Commanding Twelfth Corps:*

A large portion of General Stoneman's cavalry force have gone in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley, and will be absent some days. Your infantry pickets must be vigilant and strong, as they will have no cavalry force of any account to rely upon. Please act accordingly.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Sickles, commanding Third Corps.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 13, 1863.

The order of march to-morrow, and the operation of the Cavalry Corps, will be as follows:

The squadrons of Davis' brigade will cross the North Fork of the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs about 12 o'clock to-night, and follow down the south bank of this fork, and clear out any enemy's force met with between the point of crossing and Freeman's Ford, at which point Colonel Davis will be with the head of his brigade. As soon as Colonel Davis opens up communication with these three squadrons, he will cross with the whole of his brigade and turn Beverly Ford, where General Averell will be with the head of his division.

General Averell will cross with his division at Beverly Ford, followed by General Gregg, with his division. General Buford, with his Reserve Brigade, will cross at the ford in the vicinity of the Rappahannock railroad bridge simultaneously with General Averell. As soon as General Averell and General Buford are across the river, and both have formed their commands a short distance beyond the river, Averell will push on to Culpeper Court-House, keeping to the right of the railroad, if possible to transport his artillery, or, if there is no road leading along the right and near the railroad, then by the nearest road. Gregg will cross the river as soon after Averell as possible, and follow him, well closed up on his rear.

If there should be a route practicable for artillery, and running parallel to the route pursued by Averell, Buford will follow it, provided it does not lead too far to the left. If there is no such route, the artillery of Buford will be sent to the rear of Gregg, and the Reserve Brigade will march through the country, irrespective of roads, keeping at such a distance from Averell as to give room for Averell to form his division front into line of battle. Averell will move on in the direction of the enemy, who is supposed to be a mile or so this side of Culpeper Court-House. In case Averell comes upon the enemy, Gregg will form his division at once, and hold it in readiness to move to the right of Averell's division, and Buford will act, looking to the left, and Davis will endeavor to turn the enemy's left flank. If the enemy is encountered, he will be attacked at once and with the utmost vigor, pouring in upon him every available man, excepting a limited reserve in each command.

Colonel Rush, commanding Lancers, will report in person at daylight, April 15, to these headquarters, for special service.

The major-general commanding expects to be kept informed of all that may be deemed by commanding officers as important, and commanding officers will keep themselves posted as to what is transpiring on their right and left.

Corps headquarters will be, after to-night, with headquarters Gregg's division, until further orders.

By command of General Stoneman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April* 13, 1863.

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XIV. Brig. Gen. S. K. Zook, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

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XVI. Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres is assigned to the command of the Artillery Reserve, and will enter upon duty accordingly, with as little delay as practicable.

XVII. Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger will report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps, for assignment to a brigade in that corps.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE,
April 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am in consultation with Major-General Peck. The enemy are in sight, and not far off. Artillery firing is going on slowly. Peck's position is strong, and will be vigilantly guarded. The only fear is that the enemy may cross the Nansemond. To prevent that, gunboats must be freely used. I will try to examine the river to-day. It is my opinion that the object of the enemy's campaign is the recovery of the whole of James River, and re-enforcements are arriving from various points, many of them from before Fredericksburg. The enemy's batteries have been open for some time. It is an imperative necessity that the Navy keep the Nansemond River open.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 13, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Army of the Potomac:*

Dispatches just received from Fort Monroe say that the enemy is investing Suffolk.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
April 13, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Reliable information from intelligent deserters is to the effect that the enemy have 35,000 or 40,000 in our front, which have come from Fredericksburg, the condition of the roads rendering an attack there impossible. It is stated that D. H. Hill is advancing from North Carolina.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
April 13, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have now completed a thorough examination of Major-General Peck's position, except the river, which I am now going to examine to its mouth. I have been up and down both railroads to Norfolk, and made the circuit of the lines. From every source it is made certain that upward of 40,000 rebels are in front and on the flanks of this position. The easiest way for the enemy to take it is to invest and starve us out. To prevent that, I shall be able to give an opinion after going down the river. As most of the enemy are from the Rappahannock, my present impression is that two divisions of Major-General Hooker's army ought to be sent here at once.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
April 13, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Intelligent and reliable deserters state that the force in my front, of 35,000 men, under Longstreet, has come from Fredericksburg in expectation of inaction on your part. D. H. Hill is said to be advancing from North Carolina.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 13, 1863.

General PECK, *Suffolk:*

All of Longstreet's forces that have gone from here left in January and February last. None have left since. The enemy will be disappointed in the expectation you mention in your dispatch.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
April 13, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Three divisions have been more or less engaged all day. Early this morning one division advanced on the Somerton front, driving in the pickets, but was promptly repulsed, and our picket-line was intact at dark. Some fine skirmishing by Colonel Foster's light troops and Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. On the rear or water-line, Anderson's force of 4,000 was held back by the gunboats and land batteries. The attack was vigorous and the result gratifying. Expect they will make a grand attack to-morrow. Longstreet has 35,000, some say 38,000, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

FORT MONROE, VA.,
April 13, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Longstreet's advance division arrived in my front on Saturday, and was followed by Pickett's, Hood's, and Anderson's yesterday. They advanced about noon on the 12th on my front and right flank, within extreme artillery-range, and, after much skirmishing, fell back several miles. Early this morning they advanced on my front and rear, with one division on the right flank. More or less artillery fire all day and much skirmishing. Colonel Foster's light troops handled the enemy's advance roughly, driving them back, and relieving the picket-line at dark. Anderson's division has been engaged on the water-front with our gunboats and batteries. The firing has been brisk and the enemy suffered. The command is in good spirits and will do its duty.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
April 13, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Longstreet's force is pretty well settled at 35,000. Co-operation of Hill expected. One division, at least, should be sent here, as they are fighting for the James River. He has one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
April 13, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have this moment returned from an examination of the Nansemond River. The enemy's sharpshooters line the left bank some distance down, and all the passing steamers have been pelted to-day. Our pilot-house was struck seven times. The gunboats on that river are frail wooden structures, which the enemy's field batteries can soon cripple or burn with hot shot. He can then, without much exertion, cross out of range of any of our works, get upon Peck's rear, and seize the two railroads, or attack his weakest side, which is from the Seaboard Railroad to the river and along the river, when the gunboats are out of the way. Once invested, it will be next to impossible to relieve Peck, and he would in a short time be starved into a surrender. The problem is a difficult one, and requires the most able attention. Pickett's, Hood's, and Pryor's (now Davis') divisions are there. Pickett's left the Rappahannock February 15, and Hood's shortly after. The Southern army is in fine health—soldiers made by poverty and hardships—and are perfectly armed. They have about fifty pieces of artillery and some cavalry. All, or nearly all, the horses are in poor condition. Coming down the river has increased but not perfected my knowledge of Peck's situation. I will need to observe it still more to-morrow. I will write more fully.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS,
Comdg. Fourth Separate Brigade, Buckhannon:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 7th instant, suggesting the line of policy toward the people in the district of country within your command who favor secession and rebellion, has been received. Your views seem to accord with those of the general commanding. He expects to visit Washington some day within the present week, and will confer with authorities there as to the issuing of a general order from the army headquarters on the subject. But if that be not done, he directs me to say that he will shortly publish a general department order covering the ground.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 14, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to forward for your information a copy of a telegram received from Major-General Peck this morning. If the enemy are on the line of the Blackwater, in the number stated, he must have withdrawn all his forces from Richmond, and you can have nothing to apprehend from there. This information must not delay or divert you from the main object of your expedition, as set forth in your instructions. The general is exceedingly anxious that you should be at your work on the Aquia and Richmond lines at the earliest practicable moment

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 14, 1863. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

POSTMASTER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Major-General Hooker, commanding this army, would like to have the entire mails of to-day from his army detained twenty-four hours in your office, if you can do so with propriety. He has very urgent reasons for making this request, as you may readily imagine. Inform me whether or not you will comply.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 14, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Would like to have a letter from you as soon as convenient.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 14, 1863—11 p. m. (Received 11.15 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

I had supposed the enemy were attacking Peck to prevent his re-enforcing Foster; but if with the numbers alleged, it must be for a more important purpose. As soon as Stoneman's designs are discovered to the enemy, Peck will be relieved. The enemy have not to exceed 30,000 men between Richmond and Suffolk, including both of those towns.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 14, 1863. (Received 7.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of my telegram to Major-General Halleck and his reply thereto. I respectfully request that these be laid before the President of the United States without delay.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 13, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If it is deemed of importance to keep open the telegraph communication to this point, it will require that a regiment of cavalry be sent from Washington to patrol and guard the line via Occoquan to Dumfries. My cavalry have other duties that will prevent their attending to this. The force should be sent without delay.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 13, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I do not think that the safety of Washington depends upon the maintenance of communication with your army, but I think it is your duty to maintain your communications with Washington, and to keep the War Department advised of all your movements and intended movements. You therefore have my orders to keep up such communications.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 14, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Army of the Potomac:*

General Heintzelman has ordered a regiment of cavalry to scout south of Occoquan and Dumfries.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The commanding general directs me to advise you that General Heintzelman, commanding Defenses at Washington, will order a regiment of cavalry to scout south of the Occoquan to Dumfries. It is understood that this regiment is for the purpose of protecting the telegraph line. I will have the commanding officer at Dumfries notified.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 14, 1863.

Colonel RUCKER:

I am quite sure I will need the 300 mules referred to. I beg, therefore, you will send them, and, if possible, with drivers and harness. I

know our wants will be pressing for a time. Please, also, see that you have tugs, barges, &c., to meet the wants of our department for commissary and quartermaster's supplies, which may be required on another river soon.

I sent a dispatch to Stoddard to-day on the subject.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 14, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Twelfth Corps:

Have your brigade at Dumfries in readiness to join you the moment it is relieved.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 14, 1863.

The circular of yesterday's date, from these headquarters, conveying certain instructions with respect to the contemplated movement, is so far modified as to direct that 140, instead of 150, rounds of small-arm ammunition be carried.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 14, 1863.

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V. Brig. Gen. Albin Schoepf, U. S. Volunteers, will repair without delay to Fort Delaware, and relieve Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry, in command of that post. On being relieved from command of Fort Delaware, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan will report by letter to Col. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, in Washington, and take his instructions.

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VII. Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Hooker, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Army of the Potomac, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1863.

By direction of the President, the following assignments are made of army corps commanders:

First Corps, Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds; Second Corps, Maj. Gen.

D. N. Couch; Third Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles; Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade; Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum; Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KELLY'S FORD, VA.,
April 15, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Soon after sending you my second dispatch* of yesterday, the cavalry and battery under General Buford left this place. No firing has occurred since that time. Only two signal lights of the enemy were observed during the night.

This morning I received the inclosed order from Major-General Stoneman.

The order was intended to reach me before daybreak, but the orderly having lost his way, it was not handed to me before 7.30 o'clock. As the order stated that I should make the demonstration at daybreak, and having heard no firing above, and thinking that our cavalry had not crossed, I deemed it useless to make the demonstration at this late hour.

I immediately dispatched my adjutant to headquarters of Major-General Stoneman, at Bealeton, to examine into the state of affairs, and to receive further orders.

I also requested that General Stoneman would send me a squad of cavalry to patrol the bank of the river below the ford (which is done at present by infantry), and to keep open the communication between his headquarters and this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BUSCHBECK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 14, 1863.

Colonel BUSCHBECK,
Comdg. Brigade, Eleventh Corps, opposite Kelly's Ford:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that as soon as the cavalry shall have crossed the river to-morrow morning, you direct the regiment of your brigade now at the Rappahannock railroad bridge to rejoin you at Kelly's Ford. After it has joined you, you will send one regiment back to Morrisville, to guard your right and rear and protect the wagon train which will be left at that point. At early dawn to-morrow morning, the major-general commanding desires you to make a vigorous demonstration at Kelly's Ford, so as to induce the enemy to believe that you intend crossing at that point. Extend your pickets well down the river, so as to prevent the enemy crossing below and cutting you off. If you are directed by headquarters of the army to evacuate Kelly's Ford, the major-general commanding desires that

* Not found.

you direct the wagon train at Morrisville to move to General Averell's late camp on Potomac Creek, guarding it with your command on its march down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 15, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A letter from Major-General Stoneman, dated 1 p. m. yesterday,* informs me that his command will be across the river before daylight this morning (the 15th). It was his intention to cross at three points, all above the Rappahannock Station. I sent him six days' rations for men and animals, by wagons, to be distributed just before his passage of the river. The wagons are now on their return.

From the Rappahannock, if he should meet with no unusual delay, he will strike the Aquia and Richmond Railroad on the night of the second day.

Meanwhile I shall do what I can to keep the enemy up to their works in my front, and, if they should fall back, shall pursue with all the vigor practicable.

Up to late last night the enemy appeared to have no suspicions of our designs.

This morning I can see nothing from the storm.

I am rejoiced that Stoneman had two good days to go up the river, and was enabled to cross it before it had become too much swollen. If he can reach his position, the storm and mud will not damage our prospects. He has been furnished with a copy of Major-General Peck's dispatch, regarding the number of the enemy in his immediate front. If it should be true, Richmond can have no soldiers in the city at this time.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General. Commanding

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 15, 1863.

General STONEMAN:

Dispatches of April 15, from ———, signed by the chief of your staff, have been received. The commanding general desires me to call your attention to your letter of instructions. The tenor of your dispatches might indicate that you were maneuvering your whole force against the command of Fitz. Lee, numbering not over 2,000 men. The commanding general does not expect, nor do your instructions indicate, that you are to act from any base or depot. When any messengers are coming this way, please acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch concerning the telegram from General Peck, sent for your information.†

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

† Copy of this dispatch forwarded by Hooker to the President and Secretary of War, April 16.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April* 15, 1863.

General STONEMAN:

Your dispatches of 9 and 10.35 o'clock, of this date, are this moment received. As you stated in your communication of yesterday that you would be over the river with your command at daylight this morning, it was so communicated to Washington, and it was hoped that the crossing had been made in advance of the rise in the river. If your artillery is your only hinderance to your advance, the major-general commanding directs that you order it to return, and proceed to the execution of your orders without it. It is but reasonable to suppose that if you cannot make use of that arm of the service, the enemy cannot. If it is practicable to carry into execution the general instructions communicated to you on the 12th instant, the major-general commanding expects you to make use of such means as will, in your opinion, enable you to accomplish them, and that as speedily as possible. This army is now awaiting your movement. I am directed to add that in view of the swollen condition of the streams it is not probable, in the event of your being able to advance, that you will be troubled by the infantry of the enemy.*

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 15, 1863—8 p. m. (Received 9.15 p. m.)

A. LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

Just heard from General Stoneman. His artillery has been brought to a halt by the mud, one division only having crossed the river. If practicable, he will proceed without it. All the streams are swimming.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, D. C., April* 15, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

It is now 10.15 p. m. An hour ago I received your letter of this morning, and a few moments later your dispatch of this evening. The latter gives me considerable uneasiness. The rain and mud, of course, were to be calculated upon. General S. is not moving rapidly enough to make the expedition come to anything. He has now been out three days, two of which were unusually fair weather, and all three without hinderance from the enemy, and yet he is not 25 miles from where he started. To reach his point he still has 60 to go, another river (the Rapidan) to cross, and will be hindered by the enemy. By arithmetic, how many days will it take him to do it? I do not know that any better can be done, but I greatly fear it is another failure already. Write me often. I am very anxious.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

KELLY'S FORD, VA., *April* 15, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 6 a. m., April 15, has just been received. After arriving here yesterday at 3 p. m., I sent an orderly to your head-

* Copy of this dispatch forwarded by Hooker to the President and Secretary of War, April 16.

quarters with a dispatch containing a full account of movements up to that hour. I also sent one at 8 a. m. to-day, whom, I presume, has arrived ere this.

The adjutant sent to General Stoneman for instructions brought me the order to remain here until further orders. On account of the bad weather, no crossing has been attempted as yet (by the cavalry). No train is at Rappahannock Station, but the Twenty-ninth New York are still to remain there to guard the bridge. Though rather uncomfortably quartered, the men are in very good spirits.

If we should remain here longer than to-morrow, I shall endeavor to draw rations and forage from the train at Morrisville. Should I not succeed, I shall forage on the country. For all provisions thus taken receipts will be given.

I would have always sent two orderlies with each dispatch had not my number been so limited. Hereafter I shall be able to do so, as General Stoneman has sent me a detachment agreeably to my request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BUSCHBECK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—Should you not have received dispatches of last evening and this morning, I herewith repeat the principal facts.

We arrived here at 3 p. m., April 14. Sent Twenty-ninth New York to Rappahannock Station to guard bridge and train. General Buford, stationed with his brigade at Kelly's Ford, left soon after our arrival. Was ordered by General Stoneman to make a demonstration here at daybreak, but the orderly having lost his way, did not arrive until 8 a. m. As the cavalry did not attempt to cross as expected, it is better that the demonstration was not made.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, April 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Commanding Department, &c.:*

GENERAL: I herewith send you the sketch of the south side of the Potomac* (with forts, batteries, rifle-pits, &c.), alluded to in my letter of the 31st ultimo.

In reference to the Defenses of Washington, it should be borne in mind that under this head are included many things not strictly connected with the defense of Washington itself.

For example, it is necessary to hold Alexandria, and this quite independently of the defense of Washington. This extends our lines over 6 miles, and adds heavily to the number of men required for the defense.

Again, the Chain Bridge is held for purposes independent of the defense of Washington, requiring several thousand men to hold it.

The holding of the Chain Bridge, and the protection of the reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, makes it necessary to advance the left of our line north of the Potomac to the position of Forts Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley, lengthening the line and requiring strong works at this point.

Again the position of two great public establishments, viz, the navy-yard and arsenal, on the Eastern Branch, compels us to hold the crest of the chain of heights, 6 miles long, south of the Eastern Branch. Were it not for these establishments, we might abandon these heights

* Not found.

and make the Eastern Branch itself our defensive line, simply constructing a few batteries along its northern bank, from Fort Lincoln down to the navy-yard.

These matters should be understood as explanatory of the very large force it requires for the Defenses of Washington to resist a powerful attack.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general of the department, the following changes in the disposition of the forces of my command: The four companies of the Eighth [West] Virginia Infantry, that formed part of the garrison of this post, Colonel Oley commanding, I have sent to Beverly; the Twenty-eighth Ohio and one company of cavalry is quite sufficient for all purposes here. The three companies of the Third [West] Virginia Infantry that formed part of the garrison at Bulltown I have sent to Sutton, with instructions to the commanding officer there to move one or more of them, according to his discretion, on the mouth of Birch River, an important ford. The two companies at Centreville seemed to me occupying an unimportant point, and I have sent them to strengthen Bulltown, that, by these changes, has five companies of the Eighth [West] Virginia Infantry as a garrison. I apprehend no serious movement of any considerable force of the enemy from the direction of Lewisburg or Franklin, but I thought it better to have more concentration of strength toward both of these points, keeping at Bulltown and this place a reserve that could move rapidly to Beverly or Sutton, should there be any necessity.

The entire Third [West] Virginia Infantry now hold Sutton and its approaches, and cover Weston. Five companies of the Eighth support the Third at Bulltown.

The entire Second, and five companies of the Eighth, hold Beverly and its approaches, partially covering Grafton and Clarksburg.

Two sections of Ewing's battery are at Beverly. The entire Twenty-eighth is here in reserve, covering Clarksburg from all directions in front, and can move to support Beverly or Sutton.

Company D, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, is stationed here in good condition. Its strength, 75.

Company A, First Regiment [West] Virginia Cavalry, is at Beverly, and the company of Ohio cavalry, ordered recently to report to me, left here this morning to report to the commanding officer of the same post. That will give Colonel Latham, commanding there, 150 cavalry.

Company E, Third Regiment [West] Virginia Cavalry, is at Sutton, 80 strong. The unorganized company of cavalry (Lieutenant Flesher), now at Parkersburg, will be sent to Sutton on reporting for duty.

The aggregate strength of this brigade, including the Ohio cavalry that reported yesterday, is about 3,050.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

The forces of dismounted cavalry under command of General Pleasonton have been ordered to Dumfries, to relieve your brigade there. Have you ordered your brigade to join you as soon as they arrive?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DUMFRIES, *April* 16, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

A detachment of the Second Division, Averell's cavalry, are here, numbering 300. The remainder will be here during the day. With the roads as they are, from reports of the cavalry officers, it will almost be impossible to get the artillery and wagons over them. Their wagons are not expected until to-morrow. Rain and storm were severer yesterday than when the corps passed, and the roads are in a worse condition. Please answer if I shall start to-morrow.

CHAS. CANDY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The following dispatch to Colonel Duffié, at Dumfries, is forwarded for your information:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16, 1863.

Colonel DUFFIÉ, *Dumfries:*

The major-general commanding directs that you do not relieve the infantry picket to-morrow morning; will endeavor to get arms for you to-morrow. The horses must not be used for picket duty; they must be recruited.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, &c.

DUMFRIES, *April* 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Duffié, commanding cavalry, has orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac not to relieve my pickets to-morrow. Out of 1,027 men, he has only 95 armed with carbines. Made arrangements to start in the morning, but will have to wait until his men are armed.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 16, 1863.

Henry C. Jenckes, major Second Rhode Island Volunteers, states that he was in command of a detail of 340 men from his regiment on

picket from April 12, 1863, to April 15, 1863; that his command had strict orders not to communicate with the enemy, and that, to his knowledge, they did not. That on April 12 it was reported to him that one of the enemy's pickets called over to know what would be done with one of them who had deserted to us the night before, and if he would be forced into our army; that in reply one of our men shook his head, and the man then said he would come over himself. That on April 13, Lieutenants Bates and Beveridge, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, reported to him that early that morning Mr. Pollock told them that our cavalry had moved, and that Surgeon Wyncoop had told him so. This was the first I knew of it. Captain Halsted, of Major-General Sedgwick's staff, informed me about five hours afterward that the cavalry had been withdrawn from our left, and we must look out for ourselves.

It was reported to me that on the night of April 13 a captain of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers challenged a man approaching the outposts from our lines, but that the man escaped back.

On April 14, it was reported to me that the enemy's picket called across the river that the paymaster had come, meaning for us. This was reported to me not over fifteen minutes after I had heard from camp that the paymaster had arrived. The same day (April 14) they called across that "you need not be so still; we know all about it; you have got orders to move." This was provoked by one of our officers breaking up a small boat sent across to us, and his arresting one of our men apparently about sending back one in return. The same day, after some officers had ridden along the enemy's picket line, they called out that it was Stonewall Jackson and his assistant adjutant-general.

On Monday, April 13, they called out that our cavalry had moved. This was after it had been reported to me that Surgeon Wynkoop had told Pollock. The reports made to me I fully believe.

HENRY C. JENCKES,
Major Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

[Indorsements.]

APRIL 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the corps. This statement of Major Jenckes indicates that important information concerning our movements is even now smuggled over to the enemy.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
April 17, 1863.

Report forwarded for the information of the provost-marshal-general.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 22, 1863.

Respectfully returned to headquarters with accompanying [following] report.

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, *April* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday I made an examination in person of the picket lines along the river from Snowdon up to town, with special reference to the subject of the communication from Major Jenckes.

I learn at Mrs. Seddon's and Mrs. Gray's that the withdrawal of the cavalry was noticed by the families when they rose in the morning, and that such withdrawal was apparently noticed from the other side, as the Confederates had our cavalry pickets and some of the reserves in full view. I understood that several officers of Confederates in the early part of the day rode down the lines, apparently to see what changes had taken place. I find, from the persons living along the river, from servants, and from certain men of my own, posted along two or three points in the vicinity of the picket line, that communications are kept up between the pickets across the river much of the time. These informants do not like to say much about it, for fear of the consequences to themselves from the parties of whom they speak.

From April 9 to the 12th, Lieutenant Castle, Sixty-second New York Volunteers, had command of the pickets, and during that time both he and his men had frequent conversations with the enemy's pickets by means of small sail-boats, the lieutenant assisting in rigging boats, and both night and day had conversation with them. The day before the lieutenant was relieved, I went down to the river and took a boat which had been used to send across the river, up to Morsson's house, and broke it up. The lieutenant asked me what business I had to break the boat. He said he had sent sugar, coffee, and newspapers to the other side; said nothing about receiving anything in return.

On the night of the 15th, a conversation was carried on near Dr. Morsson's house, after 9 o'clock, between the pickets of the One hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the rebels. The first part of the conversation was about rations. Secesh then asked, "Any signs of a move?" Reply, "Yes, we have got eight days' rations, and expect to move in a few days. We have three days' rations in our haversacks and five in our knapsacks." Secesh then asked, "Where is the move to be?" Reply, "Up to the right." Secesh then asked how we were going to get transportation, or whether we would hold the railroad. Our picket replied that he thought the trains would be kept up by pack-mules. This ended the conversation. Has known of no conversation since the 15th instant between the pickets; had there been, should have known it.

The above is from a statement made me by Private Collins, Eighth Regulars, one of my own men on duty at and near Dr. Morsson's, corroborated by the doctor himself.

The visit of Surgeon Wyncoop to Mr. Pollock's was, as I understand, on the morning of the 14th, the cavalry pickets having been withdrawn on the 13th and an infantry guard from the Eighth sent down to Snowdon the same day, on the application of the signal officer, after the cavalry left. If this be so, Major Jenckes is in error as to the manner in which information of the cavalry move was obtained.

I may add that I have frequently made reports of the irresponsible manner in which picket duty is performed for some 4 or 5 miles down the river, but from the fact, I suppose, that these reports generally grew out of complaints made by citizens, the conduct of the company and regimental officers has not, in my opinion, received the attention demanded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 17, 1863—9 a. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the night of the 15th instant, and, in compliance with your request, transmit herewith a letter from General Stoneman, dated the 16th instant, as it will fully inform you of the circumstances attending his march up the river and also of his present position. The letter was this moment received.

His failure to accomplish speedily the objects of his expedition is a source of deep regret to me, but I can find nothing in his conduct of it requiring my animadversion or censure. We cannot control the elements.

From your letter, I conclude that you had misapprehended the position of his advance the night of the second day out from here, which was on the south side of the Rappahannock, and 50 miles from this camp. His own dispatch was dated Bealeton, in the vicinity of his rear guard. I have given directions for him to remain in his present position, holding himself in readiness to march as soon after the roads and rivers will permit as practicable, at the shortest notice, and I still hope to turn his movement to some good account. I do not regard him out of position, as, in case of an advance of so large an army, it would be necessary to throw the main portion of his force well on to my right flank. It would take until doomsday to pass all this army over one or two lines. He has a week's supplies on hand, and, if it should become necessary to replenish, it can be done as readily at Rappahannock Station as at Falmouth. I have sent to learn the condition of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

No one, Mr. President, can be more anxious than myself to relieve your cares and anxieties, and you may be assured that I shall spare no labor and suffer no opportunity to pass unimproved for so doing.

We have no reason to suppose that the enemy have any knowledge of the design of General Stoneman's movement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rappahannock Railroad Bridge, Va., April 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your letter of April 15, 1863, was received at 12 m. to-day, and I have delayed answering it until this hour, awaiting the acknowledgment of my two dispatches of yesterday, which has this moment come to hand. I cannot say what has been the state of affairs away from this vicinity, but here, at the hour of my last dispatch, the condition of things may be judged of when I tell you that almost every rivulet was swimming, and the roads next to impassable for horses or pack-mules, not to speak of artillery and wagons, the latter of which had in the morning all been started for the rear. The railroad bridge has been partly carried away by the freshet. The river is out of its banks, and was still on the rise a few hours ago. Three hours ago Gregg's division, which was directed to move back from the river to higher ground, began crossing a bed nearly dry yesterday morning, and

its rear is not over yet. This morning the same bed was swimming, and a squadron in attempting to cross it lost 1 officer and 2 men, swept off, and several horses drowned.

The whole corps is now on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and, as we all think, fortunately for us, as were we on the south side, we should have the Rapidan, now a swollen torrent, to cross, necessarily, in order to advance, and the Rappahannock, swollen as it is, in our rear; neither of which under the most favorable circumstances will be fordable for several days to come. Up to midnight, night before last, everything had worked as well as could have been wished, and my dispatch was based upon the expectation that we were to be favored with a continuation of fair weather. It certainly was not predicated upon the expectation of being overtaken by one of the most violent rainstorms I have ever been caught in, and that, too, in a country where streams rise as rapidly as do the rivers in our front.

No command ever had higher hopes, or was more confident of success, though ignorant of what it was expected to perform; but the elements seem to have conspired to prevent the accomplishment of a brilliant cavalry operation.

Our movements were known at Culpeper Court-House on the morning of the 14th, and every disposable man was brought up toward Kelly's Ford by the operations of General Buford at that point.

The general commanding is mistaken in supposing that I was "using or maneuvering my [your] whole force against the command of Fitz. Lee, numbering not over 2,000 men;" what I did being merely to make a feint and hide my intentions from the enemy.

Instead of acting from any "base or depot," no depot has been established, and everything not absolutely necessary to promote the success of the undertaking had been sent back to Morrisville, with instructions to be sent to Falmouth, in advance of the infantry brigade at Kelly's Ford, when it should be ordered to return. To cross the swollen streams in our front at present, with any chance of meeting with a success, is an undertaking I consider, as a military operation, almost certain to meet with failure. The command will be held ready to advance the moment the streams are fordable. It may not be uninteresting to the commanding general to learn that the railroad is said to be in tolerably complete order from Alexandria to the Rappahannock railroad bridge, and that the people say they have been expecting the Northerners to advance by that route. I have sent to find out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 17, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you keep your supply of provisions up to six days from the time you cross the Rappahannock. We have no field return to show the amount you have with you or what you have left behind. Please send in a return giving this information, in order that your movement may be facilitated and your animals not worn out by returning for supplies.

We shall start at daylight to-morrow morning a train with five days'

supplies of hard bread, salt, sugar, coffee; one day's pork, four days' fresh beef, 9,500 men, and five days' forage for your animals, the animals' [forage] being based upon the quantity you were about to take when the six days' [supplies] were loaded to start with on Monday last. This train, upon its arrival, should make you whole for the time lost by the storm, and leave you in fresh condition to carry on the operations with which you were intrusted. If the amount of supplies which you are advised will be sent is in excess of your requirement, please return notice to us as speedily as possible, and send out officers to meet the train and send back what portion of it you do not need. The commanding general directs that you send out to meet this train, and that it be unloaded and returned without delay.

The bearer is expected to return immediately with your reply, giving the field return and the condition of your supplies.

Copy of a dispatch to-day received from General Haupt is forwarded for your information. By this you will see that it will be impossible to repair the railroad bridge in time to furnish you supplies by rail to Rappahannock Station.

The rations for the men are 50,000 rations, as mentioned herein, save bacon is substituted for pork.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

APRIL 17, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Yesterday Bull Run Bridge was entirely carried away by freshet. It will require three days to reconstruct and open communication Shall it be done? Please answer. Will you need our forces on the other road?

H. HAUPT.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 17, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

The train of supplies sent you will be 300 wagon-loads of grain, 1,500 pounds each, and 50,000 rations, as advised in my dispatch of this noon. Should you need more supplies, you must send for them. It is necessary that this train should be returned as speedily as possible. You will, therefore, take the proper means to accomplish this by having the train met as far out on the road toward Falmouth as practicable. The train will leave at daylight to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 17, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general directs me to say that it was not expected that you would embarrass yourself with wagons in your present expe-

dition. It was supposed that your pack-mules would furnish a sufficient amount of transportation for your purposes.

The general fears that your artillery is so strong that it will detract from the rapidity of your movements. He desires that you will use your discretion in returning to camp such portions of it as will embarrass you.

Since sending you dispatches with regard to supplies, intelligence has reached here of your train being *en route* for supplies. The trains will meet at Hartwood, and your train will be loaded, and return from there.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK BRIDGE,
April 17, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send out scouting parties in the direction of Warrenton, sending a squadron or more, if you think necessary, to Warrenton and the neighboring country, sending prompt information of all movements. The general commanding desires me to say that too much leniency has been shown to bushwhackers, and that the command is becoming encumbered with prisoners. He desires you to give such instructions to the officers in charge of your scouting and picket parties as in your opinion will tend to obviate these difficulties.

He also desires that you send one squadron of the First Maryland Cavalry to report to Captain Elbert, aide-de-camp, for messenger duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AQUIA CREEK, *April* 17, 1863.

Colonel RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Candy informs me that of 1,027 men sent to relieve him, only 75 have carbines. They have not yet relieved his pickets.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General. U. S. Volunteers.

U. S. STEAMER ANACOSTIA,
April 17, 1863.

Lieut. Commander SAMUEL MAGAW,
Commanding First Division, Potomac Flotilla:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, according to your instructions of the 15th instant, I proceeded up the Rappahannock River in company with the U. S. Steamer Dragon, Acting Master Hill commanding. We arrived at Bristow Mines too late to proceed any farther with safety, and anchored. From reliable information, we found that the enemy were in strong force, and with heavy batteries from Port Tobago (4 miles above us) up to Fredericksburg; also that General Jackson

commands the enemy below Fredericksburg. Three hundred of the enemy's cavalry crossed the river above Bristow Mines on last Sunday evening, and remained two days, expecting to cut off some of our cavalry. There is a line of new intrenchments below Layton's, and a rebel regiment of cavalry, under Colonel Crutchfield, 2 miles back. From information, I considered it prudent to drop down below Leeds during the night, as we had attracted the attention of the enemy and spread the report that we were coming in force. During our passage up the river (110 miles) and down, we did not receive any shots, although they had everything prepared to cut us off at or about Layton's, if we had remained a few hours longer. I am convinced that squads of the enemy's cavalry cross the river above and below Bristow Mines almost daily. From Jones' Bluff and all the way up the river we saw numerous army wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON PROVOST,
Acting Master, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION, *April* 17, 1863.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 58, headquarters Department of Washington, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the division heretofore commanded by Major-General Casey.*

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. ART. DEFENSES OF ALEXANDRIA, *Near Fort Ward, Va., April* 17, 1863.

I. The Second New York Heavy Artillery, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and Sixteenth Virginia Volunteers, are hereby temporarily attached to the command of Colonel Tannatt.

II. This command will hereafter be designated as the "Defenses of Washington South of the Potomac."

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler:

E. L. KINNEY,
Second Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUCKHANNON,
April 17, 1863.

Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Baltimore, Md.:

I have received the following telegrams:

CHARLESTON, *April* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

It is reported that the Twenty-second Regiment moved from Lewisburg on Monday toward Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

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* The regiments composing Abercrombie's division, March 30, viz, Twenty-second Connecticut, Fortieth Massachusetts, One hundred and twenty-seventh, One hundred and forty-first, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, and One hundred and forty-fourth New York, and Eleventh Rhode Island, were transferred, April 15, to the Seventh Army Corps.

BEVERLY, *April* 16, 1863.

Colonel Oley has returned from Crab Bottom. The rebels have three regiments of infantry and five of cavalry in that vicinity, and all the indications are a move by them in this direction. Nothing further accomplished. No news from Franklin yet.

LATHAM,
Colonel Second Virginia Infantry.

BEVERLY, *April* 16, 1863.

The information I have from scouts goes to confirm Colonel Oley's account of the force. The Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments have been secretly sent from the east. They were secreted in this country. General William L. Jackson is in command over Imboden, with headquarters at Warm Springs. Colonel Oley reports indications of an advance, and says the citizens along the route were expecting it. All Imboden's force was reported under marching orders. I do not consider Beverly in danger.

LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

I sent about 250 of the Second Virginia Infantry, on Saturday last, toward Franklin, and about the same force of the Eighth in the direction of Crab Bottom. The foregoing are the reports so far. It is beyond doubt the intention of the rebels to attempt an attack upon my forces, but it seems to me improbable that they have gathered in so large a force, yet it is possible, and preparations should be made to meet it. I need artillery and cavalry. My quartermaster has not a dollar of funds to pay spies and scouts, or for any other purpose.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 17, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: If the enemy has given up his attempt upon Suffolk and Norfolk, it is probably on account of a movement of General Hooker. I think that Lee's main army will be massed between Richmond and the Rappahannock. This would, of course, give you an opportunity to operate in the direction of Hicksford or Weldon, to destroy the railroads connecting with the south. But would that be a safe operation? Moreover, would it not be contrary to principle? The enemy would be between you and Hooker's army, ready to strike at either. Would he not in his central position have the same advantage over you and Hooker which he had last year over McClellan and Pope? It certainly seems so to me. Moreover, while you were operating south of James River might not the enemy recapture Williamsburg and Yorktown? Would it not be more in accordance with principles for you and Hooker to act as nearly together as possible, and at the same time to secure your smaller force from the enemy's heavy blows? Suppose, while General Hooker operates against the enemy's front, you threaten his flank and rear by the Pamunkey and Mattapony in such a way as to secure your own retreat, would there not be greater chance of success? It seems to me that West Point furnishes you a most excellent base for such an operation. With the gunboats and a few heavy guns put in battery, it could be made secure against greatly superior numbers. Moreover, while affording assistance to Hooker's operations, it will serve as a protection to your line by Williamsburg and Yorktown. I am, therefore, of opinion that the moment you can safely withdraw troops from the south side of James River, you should occupy West Point and operate

as here suggested. The movement, if made, should be prompt and rapid, so as to force the enemy to give up all attempts upon Suffolk and Norfolk.

Please inform me by telegraph whether you adopt my views, but without stating what they are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
April 18, 1863. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch, by Lieutenant Beaumont, is received. I have long been in favor of occupying the point referred to. Will write fully by mail. May go to Suffolk to-day. It is closely invested. I was up to the enemy's batteries on the Nansemond yesterday. They have reopened the railroad from the Blackwater, and are redoubling their efforts. One gunboat was disabled yesterday.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I am informed by Commander Magaw that three of his gunboats are ordered to Newport News. I desire to know how long these boats will be absent, and also if the fleet under Commander McCrea is still at my disposal for purposes of co-operation.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Falmouth, Va.:*

The appointment of Colonel Paul as brigadier has been ordered, and will be sent to your headquarters to-morrow. The two gunboats were ordered away by the Navy Department in ignorance of your design. The order has been countermanded, and, if you need them, they will be sent back immediately. The fleet under Commander McCrea is at your disposal. Admiral Harwood, at the navy-yard, has also been ordered to co-operate with you, and send you everything of the Potomac fleet that is available.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

APRIL 18, 1863—3.05 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I do not require the two gunboats just now, and will give you timely notice when I need them.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 18, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

The President will leave here for Aquia to see you to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 7 o'clock, expecting to reach there about 10 a. m. Can you meet him there?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 18, 1863.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

We have the Richmond Whig of Friday, the 17th. It contains the following article:

FROM SUFFOLK.

The Petersburg Express of yesterday has a report, said to have been obtained through a courier from General Longstreet's headquarters, that Suffolk was completely invested by our forces on Tuesday evening; that the tracks of the Seaboard and Norfolk Railroad, in rear of Suffolk, had been torn up, pontoons had been thrown across the Nansemond River, and eligible positions occupied for our heavy guns in the event of any attack by the enemy's gunboats.

The Express further states that the heavy firing heard Tuesday was occasioned by the opposition the enemy offered to our marching upon his rear. Our casualties are reported at 34 wounded. It is said that we lost several killed, but no definite number has been mentioned. Another report is that we have encountered two of the enemy's gunboats on the Nansemond River; that one of them was destroyed and the other retreated in a crippled condition.

Passengers, not always reliable, mention a rumor that the Irish Yankee General Corcoran was killed on Tuesday last in an engagement near Suffolk. We have no official confirmation of any of these reports, though there is reason to believe that the investment of Suffolk is a fact accomplished.

This is all the paper contains in reference to Suffolk; but the following is written in lead pencil on the margin, and was probably written by one Confederate for the information of another:

An extra of the Richmond Dispatch, received last night, confirms the report of the capture and occupation of Suffolk by General Longstreet, and the death of the Yankee General Corcoran.

I will send the paper up in the morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 18, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding is unofficially informed that the brigade of your command at Kelly's Ford has drawn supplies from General Stoneman. If true, this would interfere very seriously with the operations pending. You were advised on the — instant to keep your command supplied there. The major-general commanding directs that you send out immediately supplies to replace those drawn from the cavalry, both of forage and subsistence.

General Stoneman has been furnished with a copy of this dispatch, and will expect these supplies to be furnished without delay. The major-general commanding desires to be informed whether his order has

been complied with, and whether any necessity existed for your brigade to draw supplies from General Stoneman's command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 18, 1863—9 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the difficulty of supplying your command in its present position, in addition to other reasons, renders it necessary for you to resume your forward movement at the earliest practicable moment. You must hold your troops and your supplies in readiness to this end. When you leave, it should be with supplies for six days, and these must not be distributed among other commands on any consideration whatever. The corps commander to which the infantry in your vicinity belong was duly instructed to attend to their supplies, and they must obtain them from their own depots, and, in addition to keeping the brigade near you supplied, he has this morning been instructed to send forward without delay a sufficient quantity of rations and forage to replace those drawn by the infantry from your command. This should give you two days' supply remaining of those you were directed to march from camp with. It was intended to forward you to-day five days' additional rations and forage, but if, as reported by your quartermaster, you have 12,000 men and 17,000 animals, it will fall short of that estimate. The general is of opinion that the quartermaster overestimates your strength, and in order that there may be no errors in providing for your command, it is requested that this office be furnished with an exact return of your men and animals. A request for you to forward this return was addressed you yesterday. We must have positive and exact information on this subject.

The general has been informed that some of your divisions left camp with not only the wagons which belonged to the men of the marching column, but also with those which were intended for the supply of the men left in camp. If this has been the case, it is presumed that they were taken for temporary service, and will be returned, for wagons can only embarrass you on your raid. The general is also apprehensive that you have more artillery than can be of service to you in a rapid movement, but of that you must decide. You may find it expedient to return some of the latter to camp, and also any portion of your force that is not in condition to be of service to you in your forward movement.

No evidence exists here that the enemy has made any change in the disposition of his forces from the United States Ford down the river in consequence of your movement. Your delay in consequence of the storm may enable him to bring up a small force to dispute the passage of the river. It can only be a small one, and must be knocked out of the way. He cannot have sufficient force to defend all the fords at the same time.

The major-general commanding directs that you bear in mind that a part of your route lies along the line over which the enemy receives his supplies, and it may be with reason expected that some portion of them will fall into your hands. From the character of your movement, it should not be expected that you will be provided with full rations every hour in the day. Such never has been and never will be the case.

If, from your delay, Culpeper or Gordonsville should be found to have been re-enforced with infantry of considerable number, he suggests that you go around them. If the enemy has brought his forces on to the Rappahannock, he can have nothing in rear, and when his railroad bridges are destroyed he has no means of following you when you pass him. This can only be ascertained by feeling them.

Please advise me the moment you determine to resume your forward movement.

In consequence of the Bull Run Bridge having been carried away by the freshet, and in the absence of the bridge at Bristoe, it was found that you could not be supplied by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in season to be of service to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 18, 1863.*

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch of 12 m. yesterday has been received and laid before the commanding general. With respect to procuring supplies for your command via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, I am instructed to say that the road has latterly been in running order to within a few miles of Manassas; that the freshet occasioned by the late storm has carried away the bridge at Bull Run; that the bridge at Bristoe has never been rebuilt; that these bridges cannot be replaced for a week or ten days to come, and that, even if the road were open to the Rappahannock, it could not be rendered reliable as a means of communication with the Alexandria depot without a much larger force to guard it than is now available for the purpose. The commanding general therefore considers that you must look to the depots here alone for the supplies you may have to draw.

I am instructed to add, for your information, that you have two small brigades of cavalry opposed to you, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 sabers. The prisoners from there state that they are wretchedly mounted, as we know they must be. Your force of cavalry and artillery is more than double that of the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter, volunteer service, will report in person to the major-general commanding the First Army Corps for assignment to a brigade in that corps.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* This dispatch was sent to General Stoneman April 19, at 8.20 a. m.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 107. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April* 19, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. G. R. Paul is relieved from further duty with the Fifth Corps, and will report to the commander of the First Corps for assignment to the brigade he formerly commanded.

II. Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres is relieved from duty—the command of the Artillery Reserve—and will report to the commander of the Fifth Army Corps for assignment to a brigade in the division commanded by Major-General Sykes.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 19, 1863—11 a. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

Scammon and Roberts report a rebel regiment moving from Lewisburg to the east of Summerville, and five regiments of their cavalry and two of infantry in the neighborhood of Crab Bottom. I do not believe they have any such strength. I can send no re-enforcements to Roberts, who is asking for more cavalry and artillery. You must support him, as far as practicable, from the railroad, and give instructions to Colonel Wilkinson, at Clarksburg, accordingly. Keep up communication with Roberts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 19, 1863—11 a. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

When Hooker moves, Milroy will go up the Valley with his division, supported by all you can spare. Get your troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg immediately in condition to be held ready for such orders, looking also to ammunition and supplies of every kind. Send in advance immediately Captain Alexander's battery, Baltimore artillery, to report for duty to General Milroy. The battery is not transferred, however, and will continue to make returns through General Kenly to you.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 19, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

When General Hooker moves, which will be soon, you will be instructed to move up the Valley with all your force, supported by as many as can be spared from Harper's Ferry, leaving of your troops only enough to take care of your rear and keep open your line of supplies. Make yourself ready immediately in all respects, and have your troops in the best condition for such orders.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *April* 19, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS, *Buckhannon, Va.:*

General Scammon telegraphed last night that the Twenty-second [Virginia] rebel regiment would strike our lines 50 or 60 miles east of Summerville. If the enemy advance, it will probably be not for direct attack on you, but to see if he cannot get through to the rebels. What I expect would be rather a cavalry raid toward the railroad, keeping his infantry in your front, but I cannot believe they have as large a force as Colonel Oley represents, nor the means of moving against you in such numbers. I would re-enforce any command with artillery and cavalry, if possible, but I cannot, and General Halleck says we must do with what we have. I have instructed General Kelley to have Wilkinson support you from the railroad as far as he can with his little force at Clarksburg. I came from Washington last night.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, [*April* —,] 1863—10 p. m.

General ROBERTS:

General Scammon reports the enemy at Raleigh, under Jenkins, 3,000 men; Jones and Imboden at Lewisburg, 5,000 men; Echols, 2,000; in all, 10,000 men. The general commanding directs that you throw forward all the force you can to Summerville, to create a diversion, if possible.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH.

BALTIMORE, *April* 19, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I send Brigadier-General Lockwood to Washington, to confer with you, and through you with the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to having some immediate orders given that will prevent conflict of authority and possible collision between the military and naval forces guarding the Lower Potomac and the inlets and mouths of the rivers opening into Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers.

I request you to give him an interview for this purpose. It is a subject that requires prompt attention. General Lockwood will explain to you the difficulties that have arisen between his command and some of the Navy officers. He will also exhibit to you a correspondence which he has had upon the subject.

In this connection I beg leave to refer you also to papers and communications which I have heretofore forwarded in relation to the conduct of officers of the flotilla, and to my indorsements thereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

DUMFRIES, *April* 20, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Everything on the road will, if possible, be with you to-morrow at 12 m.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, April 20, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

GENERAL: This afternoon I received the inclosed order. The portion relating to my command was immediately complied with. As it appears the cavalry are to leave this neighborhood, I have taken extra precautions to prevent surprise.

We have the countersign only up to to-day, and would respectfully request that we may be supplied for the days following. The train announced to have started on the 18th instant has not yet arrived. The delay may be on account of bad roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BUSCHBECK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
No. 10. } *April* 20, 1863.

This command will move at once. Davis will move to near the mouth of Carter's Run (Waterloo Bridge), and push patrols to the direction of the mountains and to his rear.

Averell will move to the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, and connect with and picket up to Davis.

Gregg will follow Averell, take a position on Averell's left, and picket down to Lawson's Ford (near Foxville).

Buford will move to Lawson's Ford (near Foxville), relieving the pickets along the river, as he advances up, by men from his brigade.

Each commander will endeavor to mask his movements from the enemy as much as possible, both in advancing and in encamping, and will, upon the arrival of his command at the point herein designated, send a staff officer to these headquarters, which, for the night, will be on the road from Sulphur Springs to Warrenton.

Rush will encamp on the Warrenton and Sulphur Springs road, in rear of the corps headquarters.

The commanding officer at Kelly's Ford will send 200 infantrymen to guard the railroad bridge and Beverly Ford.

Everything not taken along, as per circular of yesterday, will be sent to the rear.

The commanding general expects to be kept thoroughly informed in regard to everything that transpires by frequent messengers or dispatches.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 20, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information, my last advices from Major-General Stoneman.* They are as late as 9 o'clock last night, and will explain themselves. General Stoneman seems to be warming up to his position.

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* Not found.

I also inclose you a copy of an order I have issued to-day in regard to the discharge and transfer of the two-years' men. After giving the subject mature reflection, I consider this to be the best disposition that can be made of them. Shall be thankful for any additional suggestion from yourself.

I believe the order provides for all the issues that may arise under the complex condition of this question.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 20, 1863.*

In order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the course to be pursued with regard to regiments whose terms of service are about expiring, the following rules will govern the action of corps commanders and others in the matter:

I. Where companies and regiments re-enlist after the expiration of their present term of service, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 85, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department, hereinafter published, the regimental and company officers will be retained, the regiment will have a furlough for the time specified in the order, and be allowed to proceed, at the public expense, with their arms and equipments, to the place of their enrollment; the date of the furlough being two years or nine months, as the case may be, from the date of the original muster into the service of the United States.

II. Where the regiments in a body decline to re-enlist, the officers and men will be mustered out at the expiration of two years or nine months from the date of their actual muster into the service of the United States; their arms and equipments will be turned in to the ordnance officer of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence will be furnished them to the place of their enrollment by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments.

III. In cases where less than one-half of the men re-enlist, the proportion of officers to be retained and the selection of those to be retained in service will be determined by corps commanders, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph III, of General Orders, No. 86, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department. The rank, proportion, and number of officers to be retained with the regiments where re-enlistments are partial is left to the discretion of corps commanders.

IV. The proportion of the bounty provided in General Orders, No. 85, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department, for re-enlistment, will be entered upon the muster-rolls, to be paid at the first payment after the return of the men from furlough.

V. In regiments where two-years' men and men enlisted for three years or the war are associated together, special recommendations may be made to these headquarters for furloughs to the latter, when the number of two-years' men re-enlisting may, in the opinion of the corps commander, justify the indulgence.

VI. Where the two-years' regiments do not re-enlist, as above provided for, corps commanders will direct the transfer of men enlisted for three years or the war in such regiments to three-years' regiments from the same State, or, if their numbers are sufficient, these men may, at the discretion of corps commanders, be formed into battalions.

VII. This order, as well as the following order from the War Department, will be read at the head of each company of the two years' and nine-months' regiments serving in this army.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., April* 2, 1863.

The following is an extract from the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863:

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of the present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of $50, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment; and such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, $25 of the $100 bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, entitled, "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property."

In addition to the benefits as set forth in the foregoing, it is hereby ordered that each soldier now in service who may re enlist as therein provided shall be allowed a furlough for thirty days, the same to be granted immediately after his re-enlistment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 20, 1863.

Commanding Officer, First Corps:

The commanding general directs that you cause the canvas pontoon train, now at Belle Plain, to be mounted on running gear of some of your wagons, and a small detachment of infantry to march with it to Port Conway, the troops to march without their knapsacks, with a supply of provision sufficient to last them until their return, which must be by to-morrow in the night. The object of this demonstration is to draw the enemy's force in that direction. While apparently endeavoring to conceal their train, they will let just enough be seen to betray the movement.

The commanding general has reliable information that there are not more than from 100 to 150 troops in Port Royal. If any spirited regiment will volunteer to go there in boats and capture this party, the general requests that they may be permitted to do so. The troops which move will keep their supply of provision in knapsacks, and the supply ready to be cooked and put in haversacks in camp, so that they will be ready for a move immediately upon their return. It would be well to conceal from the troops the object of their movement down the river. The pontoons weigh but 800 pounds.

To-night would be a splendid night for the execution of the movement for the capture of the force at Port Royal.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The major-general commanding directs me to furnish you with the following extract from the circular issued by General Stoneman, commanding the Cavalry Corps:

All men and animals not capable of performing long and rapid marches, day and night, will be assorted out and sent to the rear, with instructions to report to Brig. Gen. A. Pleasonton.

The general desires that preparations may be made to receive such men as report under this order, to assign them to their depots, to put them in condition immediately for active operations.

I am directed to say to you that it is considered of the first importance that the various depots to which the dismounted cavalry have been assigned at Dumfries, Stafford, Aquia, and Belle Plain, should be under the control of the most thorough, efficient, and able officers in your command; that the utmost energy should be displayed in getting the commands in a state of organization and discipline and effectiveness, that there may be no failure in the important trust which has been conferred upon them. The commanding general desires that you will give personal supervision, visiting these different posts, ascertaining in what manner the orders are being executed, and correcting any evils that may exist.

General Slocum has been directed to leave a regiment of infantry at Dumfries, with the battery and dismounted cavalry, until such time as all the cavalry can be armed. It is expected that horses will be rapidly sent forward for the dismounted men.

General Stoneman, in his report this morning, mentions the capture of the commander of the Black Horse Cavalry with several of his men.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-Commander MAGAW:

The major-general commanding desires to be informed of the number of boats in the Potomac Flotilla, what orders you have, and where the boats are. He has been advised by the President that they will act under his orders. He desires that none should go away without his knowledge. He desires the same information with regard to the fleet of Commander McCrea. Please answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 20, 1863. (Received 12.01 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Commander MAGAW,
Off Aquia Creek, or U. S. S. Freeborn:

Inform the major-general that all the available steam force of the Potomac Flotilla, not under repair, has been already detached to cooperate with the army, either here or in Nansemond River. Four ves-

sels are with Rear-Admiral Lee. McCrea has only the Jacob Bell and Reliance. Her crank is cracked and banded for temporary use. She and the Reliance were detailed to convoy General Hooker's transports. The rest of the flotilla available consists of mortar-schooners. Communicate this directly to the major-general commanding.

A. A. HARWOOD,
Commodore.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Hooker.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieutenant-Commander.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, April* 20, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Barry, U. S. Volunteers, will at once proceed to Harper's Ferry and make a thorough inspection of the defenses of that place. He will see that they are put in perfect order with the least practicable delay. Having completed this duty, General Barry will return to this city.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April* 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. C. Devens, volunteer service, will report to the major-general commanding the Eleventh Army Corps, for assignment to a division of that corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 21, 1863—9 a. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

My latest advices from Major-General Stoneman were up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time his command was moving to ascertain whether or not the fords were practicable. If he had crossed, I cannot but feel that I should have been informed of it ere this. General Stoneman reports that much more rain has fallen in the mountains than lower down the river; hence the slowness of the waters in falling. I am expecting to hear from him hourly.

The weather appears to continue adverse to the execution of my plans as first formed, as, in fact, for all others; but if these do not admit of speedy solution, I feel that I must modify them to conform to the condition of things as they are. I was attached to the movement as first projected, as it promised unusual success; but if it fails, I will project a

movement which I trust will secure us success, but not to so great an extent, and one in the execution of which I shall be able to exercise personal supervision.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 21, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding requests me to say that the chief quartermaster has been directed to start a train of hay early to-morrow morning for you from Alexandria. This train will be ordered to Warrenton Junction, there being uncertainty as to the condition of the railroad beyond that point and as to what point will be most available and convenient for your purposes. It is expected that you will have some person at Warrenton Junction with a knowledge of the railroad beyond that point, and with directions as to where you desire to have the hay delivered. The train should be unloaded and returned without delay. You should manage to have some dry wood cut, if possible, for the engines at the point where the train is to be unloaded. By the advice of Colonel Taylor, your chief of staff, the train is ordered to carry hay alone. I am directed to say it will be necessary for you to guard the Cedar Run bridges and the small culverts and bridges below that, over which the train will have to pass, from any interference by bushwhackers or forces of the enemy.

The general commanding desires that you will husband your resources and the strength of your animals as much as possible.

It is expected that this dispatch will reach you by daylight. Messengers are ordered to push through all night, so that you will have ample time to make the necessary arrangements for meeting the train.

It is understood that your rations of forage are to the 25th and provisions to the 28th. The general desires you to keep on hand the full capacity of your pack-mules and your troops up to six days.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Copies of dispatches from General Haupt are inclosed for your information.* The general directs me to add that he desires you to keep your force well in hand, and to stop the return of officers and orderlies unnecessarily to this camp.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 21, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

Your communication of April 20,* inclosing your General Orders, No. 10,† received at 7 o'clock last evening.

The major-general commanding directs me to advise you that a force from General Abercrombie's command, of General Heintzelman's corps, should be ready this morning to guard the work of construction par-

* Not found.
† See General Orders, No. 10, inclosure from Buschbeck to Howard, April 20, p. 232.

ties at Cedar Run, who will repair the railroad bridge. Both parties were to be there early this morning and the bridge finished to-day. It is necessary to know, not only for the safety of these parties, but also for other reasons, all the movements of the enemy's cavalry in your front and on your flanks. The major-general commanding directs that you will keep him advised of the movements of the enemy, if they move away from you, the direction they have taken, and their apparent object. The reduced condition of their supplies will undoubtedly lead them to make a dash at any point where they could have any hope of re-enforcing their commissariat.

The commanding general directs me to advise you that many stragglers from your command, without proper passes, come into our picket lines. He directs that you cause such orders to be given as to prevent any man from being sent back without a pass in writing from his division commander, stating the object and purpose for which he is sent. These individual men are liable to capture by guerillas or bushwhackers, and should not be sent back except in small parties.

The general commanding desires exact information with regard to the condition of the Rappahannock railroad bridge, and also desires that full information, with all particulars, may be sent up with regard to your progress, position, and movements of the enemy. At this distance the commanding general is dependent upon you for all information regarding your movements or intended movements and those of the enemy.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made for promptly replenishing your supplies, should this become necessary, the commanding general wishes to have a report at once of your condition and position, and showing also to what extent the present storm has impeded your operations.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 21, 1863—11 p. m.

HIS EXCELLENCY the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Advices from Major-General Stoneman of to-day inform me that he has not been able to effect a passage of the river, from the depth of water at the fords. I have given directions for him to remain in position for the present, as his presence above tends to deceive the enemy.

As I can only cross the river by stratagem without great loss, which I wish to avoid, it may be a few days before I make it. I must threaten several points, and be in readiness to spring when a suitable opportunity presents itself.

Deserters inform me that the talk in the rebel camp is that when we cross the river it is their intention to fall in our rear and attack our depot at Aquia. The recent arrival of a pontoon train at Hamilton's Crossing lends plausibility to these reports.

I forward herewith copies of the last Richmond papers; but little news. Stoneman will receive forage for his animals via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now open to Rappahannock Station.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 21, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I would respectfully call your attention to the inclosed extract published in the Washington Morning Chronicle of April 17, 1863, with the correspondence of the medical director of this army in regard to the same. Already all the arithmeticians in the army have figured up the strength of sick and well, as shown in this published extract, as belonging to this army. Its complete organization is given, and in the case of two corps the number of regiments. The chief of my secret service department would have willingly paid $1,000 for such information in regard to the enemy at the commencement of his operations, and even now would give that sum for it to verify the statements which he has been at great labor and trouble to collect and systemize.

By the inclosed correspondence it will be seen that it was not published from this army. I trust that the matter may receive attention and investigation at your hands.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Letter from Medical Director Letterman to General Hooker.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to General Hooker by Dr. J. Letterman, medical director, Army of the Potomac, showing the sanitary condition of that army:

I have the honor to submit for the information of the commanding general the inclosed report on the sickness of this army. The paper marked A† shows the whole number of sick in this army to be, on the 28th of March ultimo, 10,777. The corps exhibiting the greatest ratio of sick are those in which there is the greatest number of new regiments. Thus, the First Corps, having a ratio of 90.02 per 1,000, has, according to the data in this office, eighteen new and twenty-one old regiments.

The Sixth Corps, with a ratio of 46.16 per 1,000, has only four new regiments and thirty old regiments. The ratio of sick for the whole army is 67.64 per 1,000. When it is considered that since the 1st of February less than 800 sick have been sent beyond the lines of the army (excepting those belonging to the Ninth Corps, which was ordered away), the ratio of sick is small.

The paper marked B,† taken from the monthly sick reports for January and February, affords more explicit information regarding the health of the army.

It shows that all the more serious diseases to which troops in camp are liable, and especially those which depend upon neglect of sanitary precautions and bad diet, have decreased in a marked degree during the month of February. This paper shows that during this month typhoid fevers decreased 28 per cent., and diarrhea 32 per cent.; and I have reason to expect that the reports for March (which have not yet been received) will exhibit a continued decrease.

Numerous reports made to this office refer to the general improvement in the health, tone, and vigor of those who are not reported sick; an improvement which figures will not exhibit, but which is apparent to officers whose attention is directed to the health of the men. This favorable state of the health of the army, and the decrease in the severity of the cases of disease, is in a great measure to be attributed to the improvement in the diet of the men, commenced about the 1st of February by the issue of fresh bread and fresh vegetables, which has caused the disappearance of the symptoms of scurvy that in January began to assume a serious aspect throughout the army; to the increased attention to sanitary regulations both in camp and hospitals; to the more general practice of cooking by companies, and to the zeal and energy displayed by the medical directors of corps, and the medical officers of this army generally, inculcating the absolute necessity of cleanliness and attention to the

* See Lee to Seddon, May 10, Confederate Correspondence, p. 790.
† Omitted.

precautions for insuring the health of troops, which the united experience of the armies of Europe and our own has shown to be indispensable to their efficiency.

I have unceasingly impressed upon all officers of this department the primary importance of carrying into effect sanitary measures to prevent sickness, and my suggestions and directions have been carried out with an intelligence and zeal which it affords me great satisfaction to bring to the notice of the commanding general.

It also affords me pleasure to state that the medical officers have found their military commanders, with very few exceptions, willing to carry into effect their suggestions to this end.

Much, very much, still remains to be done; but the earnestness and ability of the medical officers of this army to which I have alluded, and to which much of the improvement in the health of the troops is due, give the assurance that, so far as depends upon their exertions, nothing will be left undone to raise to a still higher degree the effective strength of the Army of the Potomac.

Ratio of sickness per 1,000 *of mean strength on March* 28.

First Corps	90.02
Second Corps	85.19
Third Corps	75.69
Fifth Corps	61.19
Sixth Corps	46.16
Eleventh Corps	68.96
Twelfth Corps	52.78
Cavalry	64.05
Artillery Reserve	41.31
Patrick's brigade	31.31
Engineer Brigade, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Ninety-third New York Infantry.	48.91

[Indorsements.]

APRIL 23, 1863.

The within papers are referred to the Surgeon-General for immediate investigation and report of the facts relating to the publication of Dr. Letterman's report.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 23, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War with the accompanying report of Maj. J. R. Smith, U. S. Army, by whose action the report of the medical director of the Army of the Potomac was published.

I am sure Dr. Smith was actuated by no improper motive, and that his conduct was an inadvertence, to which the best of us are liable. As this is the first act of the kind which has occurred in this office, and as Dr. Smith's services and devotion to duty are of a high order, I beg that this indiscretion may be overlooked, satisfied as I am that a similar occurrence will not again take place.

W. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., April 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: To your inquiries in reference to the publication of a report of Surgeon Letterman, and my knowledge of the same, I have the honor to reply that about a week since the report referred to was received at this office, and read by me as an ordinary sanitary report. Soon after its reception, a newspaper reporter came into the office, and to his entreaties for news as to the health of the army, I let him copy

the letter, directing him, however, to omit the address and signature, and any marks which might denote the official, and thus attach to it importance or credibility. This it seems he did, adding, however, on his own account a remark which rendered my precaution vain. That I did not notice the fact that the numbers given were susceptible of further calculation, was an oversight that I cannot now understand or explain. In this connection it may be stated the only newspaper reporters who visit this office belong to the New York Times and the Washington Morning Chronicle, both of which I believe to be loyal papers, and incapable of using to the public injury information that they might obtain; and I may also call your attention to the fact known to you personally that the greatest circumspection has been exercised at this office and by me personally to permit [prevent] the unauthorized publication of any articles whatever, trifling or important.

I did not see the printed article in the Chronicle until to-day. Several days since, learning that such an article was published, and fearing that others might be accused of its publication for unworthy motives, I wrote to the medical director of General Hooker's army, indicating the manner in which publicity was given the report, and desiring him to assure General Hooker of my deep regret and future caution. I trust, sir, that my character and service will satisfy you not only how deeply I regret the oversight which has been committed, but that renewed prudence for the future will prevent the possible occurrence of such another inadvertence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. SMITH,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
April 21, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:
Army of the Potomac:

General Halleck has just left my headquarters. General Longstreet is here, waiting Hill or other troops. I hold everything yet. How do you get along?

JNO. J. PECK,
Major-General.

APRIL 21, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General PECK,
Suffolk, Va.:

Am glad to hear good tidings from you. You must be patient with me. I must play with these devils before I can spring. Remember that my army is at the bottom of a well and the enemy holds the top.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 21, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Many circumstances now tend to indicate that the rebels are preparing to make some movement in force in Western Virginia. General Milroy telegraphed to me yesterday that, except some small scattering

parties, the enemy had fallen back with all troops as far as Harrisonburg. In a dispatch to-day he says:

From information received, which I deem reliable, the baggage of Jackson's army and some artillery and ordnance stores arrived at Staunton some ten days since.

These things corroborate the reports I get from Generals Scammon and Roberts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. G. Marston, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Department of Washington, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA.,
April 22, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac:

Averell's division and Davis' brigade are on the railroad, half way between Warrenton and the Junction. Gregg's division and Buford's brigade are at the Junction All are on the railroad. As we have not, nor, by being there, do we require, wagons to transport our supplies, I shall make arrangements to keep on hand two days' rations of long, and six of short, forage, and eight of subsistence stores. I patrol the road to Bristoe Station, and have telegraphed the commanding officer of Alexandria of the fact, and requested that the force at Washington be sent out as far as Bristoe, where I will connect with it by patrols from Cedar Run. I am sorry to say that the horses have suffered considerably for want of forage and from exposure to rain and wind. A few days, I hope, will bring them up again. The railroad is in good order up to the Rappahannock railroad bridge and to Warrenton. The construction train is now at the bridge. Three trains have arrived with stores.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 22, 1863.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Warrenton Junction, Va.:

Your telegram of this date received. It is hoped the arrival of the trains has enabled you to replenish your supplies, both of subsistence and forage, and it is expected that you are again prepared for a forward movement, so far as regards your stores. The commanding

general therefore directs that you proceed across the river to-morrow morning, if the fords are practicable. The general does not look for one moment's delay in your advance from any cause that human effort can obviate, and directs me to add that this army is awaiting your movement.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, April 22, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

The major-general commanding directs that you direct the head of your column toward this point, and send a staff officer, on receipt of this (duplicate), to report for instructions. Your camp will be between this place and Bealeton, on the north side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This change in the location of your command is rendered necessary by the topography of the country and nature of the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 22, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

The commanding general directs that you have your pickets cautioned to extra vigilance to-night and toward morning, the reserves to act or move to any point circumstances may require.

Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

For the information of the War Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the number of men soon to be discharged from this army by expiration of term of enlistment.* They are the nine-months' and two-years' regiments.

From recent information, I have reason to believe but few, if any, will re-enlist at this time. They appear to be of opinion that they will be under less restraint to retire from service before incurring new obligations, and that if they should conclude to return, they will be able to realize a larger bounty as substitutes for conscripts than is provided by law. The large bounties heretofore paid by the State and Federal Governments seem to be uppermost in their minds, and they will be likely to hold back for their recurrence. At all events, they are unwilling to re-enlist now.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

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* Detailed statement omitted. It aggregates 16,480 two-years' men and 6,421 nine-months' men.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 22, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding is of the opinion that you are encamped in the immediate vicinity of your depot of supplies, and that you will spare no labor to put your command in a state of the utmost efficiency, while you hold it in readiness to move at the earliest practicable moment. He also directs that you improve the opportunity to keep yourself advised of the condition of the water on the fords; also of the force of the enemy to guard the fords, and also mature your plans for an advance when the signal is given. Determine at what ford you will cross, at what hour, and the lines you will advance on to accomplish your mission. The line of the enemy's pickets, being extended, must be a weak one, and, if attacked at break of day, will easily be broken. If you desire, vigorous demonstrations can be made by the infantry and artillery at Kelly's Ford at any hour, which, as before, will tend to draw the enemy in that direction. If necessary, a still larger force can be sent to that point, but as it will require the best part of two days for them to reach there from this camp, it may not be in season. If the detachment you dispatched to look into Culpeper and Gordonsville should find them held by an infantry force too numerous to engage, let them pass round those places. After you break through the enemy's advanced lines, you will find no force in the direction of Richmond, that city itself being without a sufficient force to keep out your own command, should you advance on it. This, however, is not expected. Major-General Keyes has a command at Gloucester Point, and also at Fort Magruder. Wise is in his front with a small force.

After crossing the Rapidan, the major-general suggests that you subdivide your command, and let them take different routes, and have some point of meeting on your line of general operations. These detachments can dash off to the right and left, and inflict a vast deal of mischief, and at the same time bewilder the enemy as to the course and intentions of the main body. It seems to him that these should move without artillery, and, if necessary to strike a railroad or effect a surprise, make long marches at night. You have sent so many animals to the rear, the general hopes that you will be able to pack ammunition for your batteries, and leave your wagons behind. All vehicles will only embarrass your operations. In his opinion two pieces of artillery to a division should be all that you attempt to move with. Of this you must be the judge. You have officers and men in your command who have been over much of the country in which you are operating; make use of them. You must move quickly and make long marches. The experience of your march up the river will, doubtless, satisfy you of what can be accomplished by celerity. Remember that you are turning the rivers, which the enemy, to follow you, must swim, should they become swollen. Cross them, however, as low down as possible, as that will shorten your marches. Let the officers and men selected to destroy bridges, &c., be efficient, and let their work be done thoroughly.

Should you be out of forage and food, you will find them at the farmhouses between the rivers flowing into the Potomac, as that country north of York River, low down, has hitherto completely escaped drainage by the army. I am instructed to inform you that the general regrets that up to this time you have made no mention of Colonel Davis' disaster the third day out from here. He requests that you will keep him fully and correctly advised of all your operations. He also requires

that you will inform him, without delay, of the probable hour you will be able to resume your march. In marching, you must require your men to keep together as much as in an Indian country. Send any officer to the rear who does not keep his command in hand. You will lose every man and horse who separates from his command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copy of instructions issued this day to superintendents of military railroads in Virginia.

Very respectfully,

H. HAUPT,
In charge Construction and Transportation, U. S. M. R. R.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1863.

The superintendents of military railroads in Virginia are instructed to forward trains with supplies to any point to which they may be ordered; but in cases where, from absence or insufficiency of military protection, trains are in danger of capture, the orders must come from the general in command of the department, and not from any subordinate officer.

H. HAUPT,
Brig. Gen., in charge Const. and Trans., U. S. M. R. R.

CAMP AT WARRENTON JUNCTION,
April 23, 1863—12 m.

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The command is now separated by impassable streams, and I am unable to communicate with the different portions of it, owing to the small streams being swimming. The pickets are cut off by high water.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *April* 23, 1863.
(Received April 23—10.50 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel LATHROP, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

As General Stoneman is at Warrenton Junction with a strong force of cavalry, I would respecfully request permission to withdraw my regiment of cavalry from Bristoe, where it is now patrolling from there to Bull Run, as my forces are too small to have so many detachments, besides the long line our cavalry has to cover, and as I need force in case of any emergency.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, VA., *April* 24, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Richmond papers state that Longstreet has been re-enforced. They are despondent about his campaign. This afternoon I made a demonstration on his right, resting on the Edenton road. Thus far my operations have been successful.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

BUCKHANNON, VA., *April* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The combined forces of Imboden and [W. L.] Jackson attacked Beverly this afternoon, and have taken that place. Colonel Latham has retreated on the road to Philippi.* The enemy interposed cavalry and artillery in the road to this place, and prevented his falling back. Re-enforcements should be thrown into Grafton without delay, or the enemy will reach the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and do great damage. The roads in this region are impassable.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 24, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS,
Buckhannon, Va.:

Collect your forces, defend the railroad, and drive the enemy back. You are strong enough to do it if you try. Do not call for re-enforcements from here. You have no need of them, and we have none to give you if you had. I do not understand how the roads there are impassable to you, when, by your own account, they are passable enough to the enemy. If you cannot drive the enemy out, we will seek some one who can.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 24, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram received. I have collected my forces from Sutton and Bulltown into this place, to repel the enemy. Colonel Latham, with half of my command, has allowed himself to be surprised, and has been compelled to retreat in the direction of Philippi, where he cannot reach me. The enemy has five regiments of cavalry. I have but four companies. The roads the enemy has passed over are the mountain roads. Those I must move over are in the valley, and I have never seen any in so impassable a condition. I shall fail in nothing that is possible.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Imboden's expedition, etc., Part I, p. 90.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Baltimore, Md.:

Colonel Latham has been driven from Beverly, and has retreated on the road to Philippi. Artillery and cavalry got in between Beverly and this place. Re-enforcements should be sent from Grafton to Philippi without delay. I have telegraphed to Governor Peirpoint the state of things. There should be no delay.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 24, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The following telegram, of this date, has just been received from Buckhannon:

Since 2 p. m. I have received from Colonel Latham, commanding at Beverly, four telegrams, the first stating that the enemy were advancing on him; by the last he informs me that he has opened upon him with artillery, and that they were within 1 mile of him. He believes Imboden's and Jackson's forces are combined. Forces from Harper's Ferry should be pushed on toward Grafton.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

You will at once send such troops as you can spare from Harper's Ferry to Grafton or Clarksburg to the support of General Roberts, being governed by circumstances.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

Colonel Latham driven from Beverly, and fell back toward Philippi, with artillery and cavalry between Beverly and Buckhannon. Hasten forward what you can toward Philippi. Let Colonel Wilkinson spare all he can. Telegraph to General Roberts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General Halleck.)

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

Colonel Latham has been driven from Beverly and has retreated toward Philippi. There should be no delay in getting troops to Grafton.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Received your two telegrams. Have this afternoon and to-night directed Kelley to immediately hasten all re-enforcements he can to you. Have directed him to send Colonel Wilkinson in direction of Philippi.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 24, 1863.

Governor PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

Imboden's and Jackson's forces have attacked Colonel Latham at Beverly this afternoon.

They have six pieces of artillery, and infantry and cavalry supposed to be 4,000. All the troops in and about Wheeling should be moved in the direction of Grafton. If they force Beverly, they will strike the railroad toward Grafton, or move upon me at this place.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 24, 1863.

Governor PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

Colonel Latham has been driven from Beverly and has retreated on the road to Philippi. All the available troops should be sent to re-enforce him and to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 24, 1863.

General SCAMMON,
Commanding, Charleston, Kanawha:

Imboden's and Jackson's combined forces have attacked Beverly this afternoon. I shall draw my [troops] from Sutton and Bulltown in this direction, and you must secure your flanks in that direction.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, [*April*] 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS:

Your telegram received. I have made arrangements to carry out your suggestions, if necessary. Think, however, that Latham will be able to repel Imboden.

Please keep me fully advised.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, April* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Van Alen, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general, Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 25, 1863.

Col. J. P. TAYLOR,
Commanding at King George Court-House, Va.:

Your letter of this date* has been received and laid before the commanding general, who directs that you at once take measures to carry into effect your proposition to send a detachment down the Neck for the purpose of capturing any small parties of the enemy that may be found in that quarter, of breaking up contraband trade, of seizing mails being conveyed to and from the enemy's lines, seizing any supplies intended for the enemy, and of making arrests of such citizens as shall appear to be actively engaged against us.

The general wishes your party to move rapidly, and accomplish as much as possible inside of four days. The movements should, when practicable, be made at night, so as to take the enemy by surprise. Great care and discretion should be exercised in making arrests. The party will find an abundance of forage on the Neck. All provisions and forage likely to be used by the enemy, and not needed by our own troops, will be destroyed.

Captain Mann, commanding company of Oneida cavalry, has been directed to report to you temporarily with a small party, and the general wishes you to employ him in co-operation with your own detachment. The general wishes to have Heathsville visited.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 25, 1863.

Col. J. P. TAYLOR,
Commanding Cavalry Picket:

The major-general commanding approves of your proposition to send an expedition down the Neck for the purpose of capturing any dismounted men that are on this side. Captain Mann, of the Oneida cavalry, with a small force, will be sent down in order to strengthen the detachments that you send down. It is desired that you should send two detachments, one to operate by the River road, the other to move on a parallel line at the same time by the road running along the center of the Neck. In order to accomplish the purposes of seizing any parties there and capturing any mails at Warsaw, Farnam's, Leeds, Heathsville, or any of the towns on the route, it will be necessary that you should make rapid marches and take these places by surprise.

General Reynolds, of the First Corps, will send a small party of cavalry down on the Potomac side of the Neck, to move to-night, to

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* Not found.

seize a signal party supposed to be operating at that point, near Machodoc Creek.

You should be very careful in the arrests you make not to harass, annoy, or imprison innocent citizens. The command will find on the march plenty of forage for their horses. All means of transportation which have been used for conveying subsistence to the enemy should be destroyed. Any boats or barges you may find on the Rappahannock side you should so thoroughly destroy that they cannot be used. You should seize any mails that can be gotten hold of, stop the conscription, supply the commands, giving receipts, according to forms prescribed in orders, for any forage or supplies taken. Upon their return, they should all meet and come back together, in order to be in strength.

Captain Mann will be furnished with a copy of this letter, to report to you about dusk. Expeditions have been down the Neck before several times. If you should find wagons, and animals to draw them, you could bring away provisions and bacon in large quantities from parties likely to convey them to the enemy, giving proper receipts therefor.

The foregoing is the supplementary letter of instructions referred to in my communication of this morning. A copy has been furnished Captain Mann.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA.,
April 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

In reply to your telegram of to-day,* I have to state that, as far as subsistence stores and forage are concerned, we are ready to move at any moment the commanding general may designate. The horseshoes and cartridges (except pistol) have arrived and have been issued.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 25, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Please call in your regiment at Dumfries at once.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS,
Near Stafford Court-House, Va., April 25, 1863.

The brigadier-general commanding the division desires that you hold your command in readiness to move at daybreak, Monday next, with the eight days' rations and ammunition, as heretofore ordered.

By command of Brigadier-General Williams, commanding division:

WM. D. WILKINS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 25, 1863—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The rebel Jones appears to have left the Valley to go in the direction of Moorefield, perhaps to co-operate with Imboden and Jackson, but more likely to threaten the railroad at New Creek, or some other point this side. Elliott's brigade has been sent from Winchester, toward Moorefield, to reconnoiter. I must draw troops westward from Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Will you have General Stahel, with his cavalry, look out toward the Blue Ridge and the Valley, while my forces are thus partially drawn off? McReynolds, from Berryville, will scout up the Valley. Nothing from Roberts since last night.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 25, 1863—4.25 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Copy of your telegram has been sent to General Stahel, with instructions to do all in his power to carry out your wishes.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE,
April 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

Inform Milroy, and communicate, if possible, with Elliott. Cannot Elliott and whatever of the force Milroy sends get across the South Branch and in the rear of Jones?

General Halleck promises that Stahel's cavalry shall move toward the Blue Ridge and the Valley from the east.

You may, therefore, send all available force westward on the railroad. How are you doing for transportation?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Milroy telegraphs reported movements of Jones from the Valley in force toward Moorefield.

He has sent Elliott's brigade to Moorefield, via Wardensville, to reconnoiter.

You must look out from Romney, and you must take care of the railroad from Winchester with all you can spare. If Jones goes toward New Creek, or anywhere against the railroad, we must catch him. Nothing from Roberts since last evening.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 25, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

You did right to send Elliott's brigade. Give him any further support you can spare from Winchester.

Kelley will have you sustained from Romney and the railroad.

We must catch the rebel Jones if he moves on New Creek or tries anywhere to reach the railroad. In the meantime, McReynolds must scout up the Valley.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
April 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters, Baltimore:

Colonel Campbell, by a dispatch just received, reports Jones moving on New Creek and Romney with from 5,000 to 7,000 men. He will be at Williamsport to-night. This place, Patterson's Creek, about 20 miles from New Creek. Have ordered Colonel Smith, with One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio and Maulsby's battery, to move to New Creek to-morrow morning, but I fear it will be too late. Will send two regiments from here as soon as cars can be had.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE,
April 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

The attempt may be to dash in on Rowlesburg and the Cheat River trestles. Look out for that. Do you hear anything from along the railroad west?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April* 25, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Rebel [Andrew T.] Leopole, the last two days in irons, hoping for leniency, makes this statement:

Residence, Sharpsburg, Md. Enlisted in Confederate service two years ago, as ensign First Regiment Virginia (rebel) Cavalry, and remained in that regiment until Stuart's appointment as brigadier, about a month after the first battle of Manassas, when I became ensign of his brigade, which I continued to be until last May, when I was transferred to the —— Virginia Cavalry as third lieutenant. I continued in that regiment until after the battle of Sharpsburg, in September last, when I was promoted to first lieutenant of Company D, same regiment, in which regiment I served until November 24 last, when I was captured at Shepherdstown. I remained a prisoner until January 6 last, when I was exchanged, and reported, as ordered, to General Stuart, at his headquarters, where I remained until January 13, acting as his

chief of couriers. On January 14, as ordered by him, I left for Castleman's Ferry, in command of 70 men, where I remained until last Tuesday, when, with 6 of my men, I was captured. My business there was to observe the movements of Federal forces, and report to General Fitzhugh Lee, who is now between Markham Station and Manassas Gap Railroad and the Shenandoah River, about 2 miles east of the Blue Ridge, with the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Tenth Virginia Cavalry and two batteries. Regiments average about 350 men each. The locality of these troops is about 16 miles from Castleman's Ferry and 10 miles from Berry's Ferry. General Trimble, with three infantry brigades, is near Orleans, in Fauquier County. Lee's and Trimble's forces moved at the same time from Culpeper Court-House to their present position, where they arrived about two days before my capture. There are two other brigades—one from Louisiana and the other from Virginia—encamped between Sperryville and Little Washington. They belong to Trimble's division. With each brigade is a battery, and a battalion of artillery besides, attached to the division. The brigades, I think, will average 1,900 men each. The two brigades near Sperryville came that far with the other brigades, and halted there. I saw General Stuart on the 17th of this month between Salem and Jefferson, and learned from him that A. P. Hill, with a portion of his command, had left for the Valley by way of Hanover Junction, Charlottesville, and Staunton. I saw Hill's baggage at Culpeper, and learned from the master of transportation that it was *en route* from Staunton. I heard General Stuart say that the Federal forces at Winchester would be captured as soon as the Shenandoah River became passable. I also learned from his general-order book that Jones had been ordered to march to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and destroy certain trestle-work on that road. I am tired of fighting, and wish to take the oath of allegiance and retire into Ohio. I have always stood high with General Stuart, enjoyed his confidence, and, when at his headquarters, ate at his table.

The above statement is strongly corroborated by other circumstances and information. I recommend that Heintzelman be directed to ascertain the truth of the above statement, so far as it refers to Fitzhugh Lee's and Trimble's forces and their locality.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
April 25, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

The rebels, Imboden and Jackson, with combined forces, are pressing General Roberts. Keep yourself on the watch toward Summerville.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BUCKHANNON, VA.,
April 25, 1863.

Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Baltimore, Md.:

Have heard nothing from Beverly or Colonel Latham since 6 p. m. yesterday. Don't know whether he succeeded in making his retreat to Philippi or not. Hear nothing of the movements of the enemy at Beverly.

The telegraph lines are broken between this place and Bulltown, so that I don't know whether the troops at that place and Sutton are marching to this place or not. They were telegraphed yesterday to march without delay.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BUCKHANNON, VA., *April* 25, [1863]—3 p. m.

General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

I have heard nothing from Beverly or Colonel Latham since 6 p. m. yesterday.

The troops that reach Grafton should force a march to Philippi, where Colonel Latham attempted to retreat. I don't know whether he succeeded or not, but a rapid movement on Philippi may save him.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *April* 25, 1863—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Baltimore:*

The following dispatch from General Roberts and Colonel Wilkinson just received:

HEADQUARTERS, *Buckhannon, Va., April* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

Just heard from Colonel Latham. He was near Philippi. Had a running fight of eight hours. Proposes to join me, if possible, to-morrow night.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

APRIL 26, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

The following dispatch has just been received:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *April* 26, 1863.

General WILLIAMS:

A man by the name of George W. Lake, a resident of Maine, and townsman of Colonel Sawtelle, quartermaster, and a very intelligent and apparently a very reliable gentleman, has just arrived within our lines from Staunton, via Harrisonburg, New Market, and Thornton's Gap. He reports that on Tuesday, the 21st instant, Jones was at Harrisonburg, and Imboden not far off. Their whole force about 6,000, mostly cavalry. They had just been issued ten days' rations, and it was understood that they were intending to turn Milroy, and destroy possibly the railroad bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the mouth of South Branch of the Potomac and Cacapon Rivers, which has heretofore been done by Imboden. The people of the country are expecting an advance of Hooker's army on Gordonsville, via Culpeper, and it was rumored that pontoon bridges had been thrown across the river for that purpose. He estimates the Confederate army at 600,000 strong, and, from what he has heard, should judge that we had a large force in front of us at Fredericksburg.

Hill had 50,000 in North Carolina when Mr. Lake left there, six weeks ago; from 50,000 to 60,000 at Charleston during the recent engagement. Two iron-clads at Wilmington, N. C., one at least completed by this time, built to run the blockade, which is run with great regularity. Danville Railroad not completed yet.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

To which the following answer has been sent:

That we have much more reliable information than this man has furnished. We know the strength of the enemy in front, and he is looking for us to advance in this vicinity. Jones has an irregular force of not to exceed 3,000. His intentions we know nothing of.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

The foregoing is sent for your information.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 26, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Hooker is certainly mistaken about the small number of troops with Jones and at the west; but Jones has not yet advanced on New Creek. I think he can have little with him but cavalry. Scouts report that he could not get his artillery across the South Branch at Moorefield, and Elliott may arrive in time to capture it. Then I hope we may capture his entire force. Colonel Smith, with re-enforcements, will reach New Creek from Martinsburg by 5 o'clock to-day. Nothing more from Roberts. Colonels Wilkinson and Mulligan go to his support from Grafton and Clarksburg. I think his communication by telegraph has been interrupted.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 26, 1863—9.10 a. m.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will use all possible means of obtaining information in regard to the different routes leading from the Rappahannock Station into the interior and leaving Culpeper and Gordonsville to the right, the best place of crossing the Rapidan, the best roads, &c. He desires that he may be informed of this as early as practicable. Also what information, if any, of the forces at Culpeper and Gordonsville. He desires that you will keep up your line of pickets, but have the main body of your command along the railroad. You can make requisitions for supplies, if you can carry them, for six days from Wednesday morning.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 26, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps, Warrenton Junction:

Your dispatch received. The commanding general wishes you to gather all the information you can about the routes to the east of Culpeper and Gordonsville, and furnish him with the same as soon as practicable. He directs that you do not move until further orders.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 26, 1863.

Commanding Officers, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, in the order named, will begin their march at sunrise to-morrow morning, the former to encamp as near Kelly's Ford as practicable, without discovering itself to the enemy, and the latter as nearly in its rear as circumstances will permit. They will be established in their camps on or before 4 p. m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant. Corps commanders will be held responsible that the men

are kept in camp and do not go to the river. Each corps will march with one battery and two ambulances to division and the pack train of small ammunition. If necessary, a small number of wagons can accompany the column to the camp with forage for animals. The balance of the trains will be parked in the vicinity of Banks' Ford, off the road and convenient to crossing the river at that point, the ammunition wagons and ambulances being in readiness to take the lead in the train. No extra guards for this part of the train will be required. Corps commanders can leave behind such men of those whose term of service is about to expire as they think proper, with such instructions for the safety of the camps and preservation of the public property as they may deem necessary. All property not removed with the troops must be turned in to the quartermaster.

Corps commanders will consider so much of the above as relates to the destination of their commands as strictly confidential.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 26, 1863.

General SLOCUM, *Twelfth Corps:*

The commanding general directs that you have all your trains leave with your command.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 26, 1863.

If there is in this command such a person as the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, he will, by direction of the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, be immediately sent out of the lines of the army, never to return.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUFFOLK, VA., *April* 26, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Army of the Potomac:*

Longstreet is still here. Heavy artillery is coming to him from Petersburg. The storm has ceased; mud drying up. Advise me in cipher of as much as you deem proper of your operations.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

APRIL 26, 1863.

Major-General PECK, *Suffolk, Va.:*

Your dispatch received. I have been delayed in my operations by the severe storm. I have communicated to no one what my intentions are. If you were here, I could properly and willingly impart them to you. So much is found out by the enemy in my front with regard to

movements, that I have concealed my designs from my own staff, and I dare not intrust them to the wires, knowing as I do that they are so often tapped.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEFENSES SOUTH OF POTOMAC, *Arlington, April* 26, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler having been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, the command of these Defenses is hereby transferred to Col. T. R. Tannatt, senior officer of this command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler:

E. L. KINNEY,
Second Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *April* 26, 1863.
(Received April 26—2.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel LATHROP, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

I have made arrangements to proceed to-night with a strong cavalry force and scout the whole country on our right, going through Dranesville and Leesburg, meeting the other force that will march in front by Chantilly and Gum Spring, scouting the whole country on both sides of the Little River turnpike, in the little valley between Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains. From there I shall scout the whole country to Blue Ridge. We will be provided with five days' rations. I did not go out to-day, owing to various rumors we have of the enemy, and desiring to protect our front during my absence. Your dispatch was not received by me until late last evening, I being on the front. I saw General Abercrombie yesterday, who will place an infantry regiment with my battery on my right wing to strengthen it while I am out. The Seventh Michigan Regiment I have ordered to leave a sufficient number of men to protect the Telegraph road to Dumfries, and proceed with the remainder to Bristoe Station, and connect with General Stoneman's force, and scout the country around in every direction. I would like to know whether the commanding general desires me to go into the Shenandoah Valley or not. If so, I should like to be able to draw provisions and forage either at Berryville or Winchester. Have you any further information respecting a force of the enemy at Front Royal, and, should the commanding general wish me to go into the Valley, could my left wing be protected by Stoneman's forces, so as to prevent any rebel force from either flanking me or coming in my rear by way of the lower gap whilst I am in the Valley?

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *April* 26, 1863—5 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Dispatch in cipher received; will be governed accordingly. Major Johnson, at New Creek, reports that his infantry company guarding

Greenland Gap was attacked yesterday afternoon by the advance of Jones' force—200 cavalry and 100 infantry. The fight lasted from 4 p. m. till dark. Our troops yet hold the gap. I fear the enemy will bring his artillery this morning and shell them out.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
April 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH, *Baltimore, Md.:*

A telegram just received from New Creek says that the rebels captured most of the company at Greenland Gap, and have gone toward Oakland, by the Moorefield and Alleghany and Northwestern turnpikes. They are about 3,000 strong—all cavalry. The line is not working west of Piedmont; has no doubt been cut by some rebel residing on the line. They cannot operate with cavalry at Rowlesburg. Can do no other damage between Oakland and Rowlesburg, except to burn the Youghiogheny Bridge.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
April 26, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

Telegrams just received from Romney and New Creek. Jones had not advanced on either place to-day. Colonel Smith will arrive at New Creek at about 5 p. m. I think the post will then be safe. Nothing from Roberts, Wilkinson, or Mulligan to-day. Jones could not cross his artillery at Moorefield on account of high water. If General Elliott reaches there to-night, I trust he will capture it.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

It will not do to weaken Maryland Heights by any movements you order. Milroy reports Fitzhugh Lee probably at Markham Station, on Manassas Gap Railroad and the Shenandoah, about 2 miles east of the Blue Ridge, with about 2,000 cavalry and two batteries; was 16 miles from Castleman's Ferry and 10 miles from Berry's Ferry. Besides these, a large force of infantry and cavalry, under General Trimble, is understood to be following from Culpeper Court-House, consisting of five brigades, three of them near Orleans, in Fauquier County, and two between Sperryville and Little Washington, intending to advance on Winchester. I have ordered another full, good regiment (One hundred and fifty-first New York) from here to Monocacy Bridge, to await orders. They may not move for some hours.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

BALTIMORE,
April 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

Send more force to New Creek, and on to Oakland and Rowlesburg. Wilkinson reports that rebels have reached Oakland and driven in pickets at Rowlesburg.

Two good regiments, the One hundred and fifty-first New York, Colonel Emerson, and Fourteenth New Jersey, Colonel Trucx, are now at Monocacy as a reserve, and you can call for them at any time if you need them.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

Wires appear to be cut west of Piedmont. A train of stock-cars going west was captured at noon to-day at Altamont. If Jones' cavalry should return after this raid by turnpike, cannot Smith, from New Creek, aided by Campbell, from Romney, intercept him? The cavalry engaged in this movement of the enemy's must be overestimated. The body of Jones' force may have been left at Moorefield.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *April* 26, [1863]

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Colonel Mulligan, with two regiments and a battery, has arrived at Grafton. What news this morning? Answer soon, as I am fearful our communication will be cut off bv Jones, who is approaching New Creek

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GRAFTON, VA., *April* 26, 1863.

W. P. SMITH, *Camden Station, Baltimore:*

The Confederates are in possession of Oakland. Our telegraphic communication with Piedmont is cut off. I think things had better be removed from Piedmont, as I fear they will capture a stock train west, and may use it to make a descent upon Piedmont. I think passenger trains coming west had better not pass Cumberland until the road is known to be clear.

J. P. WILLARD.

BALTIMORE,
April 26, 1863.

General JAMES S. WHEAT, *Wheeling, W. Va.:*

Rebel cavalry have reached the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Oakland.

You will call out your brigade immediately, and proceed to Grafton,

reporting your advance to Colonel Wilkinson at that place, there to await orders or be governed by circumstances. For this order I have the authority of Governor Peirpoint.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major General, Commanding.

GRAFTON, VA., [*April* 26, 1863.]

General [ROBERTS]:

My forces at Rowlesburg have driven the enemy back. They are encamped 3 miles up the river.

N. WILKINSON,
[*Colonel Sixth Virginia Infantry, Commanding Brigade.*]

BALTIMORE,
April 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Buckhannon, Va.:

Can you not get in the rear of the rebel forces and cut off their retreat? They are reported to have reached Rowlesburg and Oakland.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BUCKHANNON, VA., *April* 26, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Received your telegram. The Second [West] Virginia Regiment, with two companies of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, have just reached me, having retreated from Beverly on Friday night, by way of Philippi. I have here now the Second Virginia, the Eighth Virginia, that has just reached me from Bulltown, and Twenty-eighth Ohio. The forced marches of the Virginia regiments, on the worst roads I ever saw, have broken them down, and they came without transportation that I directed to come by way of Weston.

The Third Virginia is between Bulltown and here, and will be here to-morrow by noon. I shall move three regiments and three guns from here toward Beverly Tuesday morning; at the same time Colonel Mulligan will move from Philippi, and I expect to capture all Imboden's and Jackson's forces. For want of horses and forage, I cannot move earlier.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BUCKHANNON, VA., *April* 26, 1863.

General KELLEY,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

I just received a dispatch from Clarksburg, reporting that at 11.30 p. m. the enemy were at Rowlesburg.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 26, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Fitzhugh Lee is reported on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 2 miles east of the Blue Ridge, with five regiments of cavalry and two batteries. General Heintzelman should ascertain at once if this be so.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
April 26, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

General Milroy sends the following:

I have just received a message from General Elliott, at Lost River, 5 miles beyond Wardensville. He found the river too high to cross with his infantry and artillery. Sent on a regiment of cavalry toward Moorefield. Says he cannot cross his infantry and artillery without bridging, and he has not tools to build a bridge. I think before he can cross, Jones will have escaped. What do you say to having Elliott go from Wardensville to Woodstock, then up the Valley to Harrisonburg, to head Jones off?

R. H. MILROY.

Shall I direct this movement? I am inclined to consent to it. It is a bold, but I believe would be an effective and successful, movement. General Elliott has four regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and one or two batteries.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have fears for New Creek to-day. An infantry company from that post, guarding Greenland Gap, was attacked yesterday by the advance of Jones, 200 cavalry, and fought from 4 p. m. until dark. Still holding the position, but the rebels have probably come up in force to-day, bringing artillery. Nothing from Roberts yet to-day.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

You have abundant forces and the use of the railroad. If you have any apprehension for New Creek, concentrate troops there without delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 26, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Telegrams just received from Roberts and Wilkinson. The rebels west of the mountains are at the railroad, at Oakland and Rowlesburg, having passed to the east of Roberts. I will have him try to cut off their retreat. I have been concentrating at New Creek and other points.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863—1 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that your corps is to march to-morrow, so as to reach the vicinity of Kelly's Ford by Tuesday at 4 p. m. The corps of Generals Slocum and Howard take the same direction (and will be on the same route, probably) from Hartwood. The provisions, as to rations, in former circular (eight days'), will be complied with. The trains will be left in the vicinity of Stoneman's Switch. Such two-years' men as you may desire to leave for the purpose may remain with them as guards. Further details of the orders will be sent you early to-morrow morning. Two ambulances and one battery only will accompany each division, with the pack train of small-arm ammunition. A few wagons only to accompany the column, sufficient to carry forage for the animals. The destination of your command will be strictly confidential. General Couch has been directed to send a regiment to Banks' Ford to relieve your regiment there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Corps:

I have the honor herewith to transmit for your information and guidance, so far as not inconsistent with the orders you have yourself received, a copy of the instructions given the commanders of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps the 26th instant for their movement to Kelly's Ford.* These instructions contain the details alluded to in the letter addressed to you last night by Major-General Butterfield, as to be furnished you early this morning.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
April 27, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Your orders received this a. m. at 2 o'clock. I will move my corps to-day as far as Hartwood; not interfere with Eleventh and

* See p. 255.

Twelfth, and hold myself in readiness to move farther in case these two corps open the road in front of me. Headquarters of the Fifth Corps will be to-night at Hartwood.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Does the commanding general desire any disposition to be made of the five batteries I do not take?

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863—7.15 a. m.

General GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The letter of instructions addressed to you last night was intended to direct that your movement should commence this morning instead of to-morrow. The date of the letter was changed after it was written. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Third Corps:

The commanding general directs that you have your command in readiness to move early to-morrow with the subsistence (eight days') and ammunition prescribed by existing orders for the march. Further instructions will be sent to you later in the day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 27, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

How does it look now?

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 27, 1863—5 p. m.

President LINCOLN:

I am not sufficiently advanced to give an opinion. We are busy. Will tell you all soon as I can, and have it satisfactory.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs that you take the necessary and proper precautions to prevent the destruction of the pontoon bridges by fire or wood rafts floated down stream for this purpose.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that one of the bridges designed for the crossing at Franklin's, after 10 o'clock to-night, be returned to a position in the vicinity of the Lacy house, and the former crossing opposite Fredricksburg, to be concealed, of course, and in a proper position to be used there when required, its movement to be kept from sight of the enemy. Only two bridges are desired at Franklin's Crossing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that you will have charge of throwing the pontoon bridge across the river at Kelly's Ford, and will be prepared to have it executed at or before daylight on Wednesday morning, the 29th instant. The bridge, complete, will be at Bealeton Station at or before 10.30 a. m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Teams to haul it from that station are directed to be in readiness at 7 a. m. to-morrow. In addition to party of engineers now on duty with this train, you will be furnished with whatever assistance you may require from the command of Major-General Howard, and will make your requisitions upon that officer accordingly.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that last night the guard placed by my provost-marshal for the protection of persons and household property of the citizens in the vicinity of my camp were attacked

at two different houses. The attack was made by a small party of guerrillas. One man of the provost-guard was taken prisoner and 1 of the enemy was mortally wounded and his horse killed. I have sent out a party to find the men who perpetrated this outrage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
April 27, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: The following is the result of my inquiries and investigations into the character and nature of the country lying south of the Rappahannock and east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad:

The roads leading from Fredericksburg southward, and crossing the North Anna River at Anderson's, Davenport's, and Carr's bridges, run through an open and well-cultivated country, and are good roads. The turnpike and Plank road leading from Fredericksburg toward Orange Court-House run through the Wilderness, as it is called, which consists of heavy timber, and extends from Wilderness Run to Mountain River; from there to the railroad the country is more open.

The roads leading out from Kelly's, Kemper's, and Barnett's Fords are country roads, and tolerably good in dry weather. There is a very good road leading from Culpeper Court-House to Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan River, via Stevensburg, and another from the Court-House to Raccoon Ford, on same river.

The fords over the Rapidan River are numerous, and their practicability depends entirely upon the stage of water in the streams. The banks are generally steep and high on both sides, and the approaches difficult.

The country north of the Rapidan is gently rolling, open, and well cultivated, and the whole of it, as far north as Culpeper Court-House, is overlooked and in plain view from the top of Clark's Mountain, on the top of which mountain the enemy has a telegraph station (signal).

The country on the south side of the Rappahannock and in its vicinity is similar in character to that on the north side, but south of the Rapidan and in the vicinity of Gordonsville the country is of a much more clayey or argillaceous consistency, and the roads in wet weather are very heavy and miry. This is more particularly the case in the counties of Orange, Louisa, and Fluvanna. There is not a railroad bridge between Gordonsville and Sexton's Junction, and none of any account between Gordonsville and the Rivanna River.

As to the forces at Culpeper Court-House and Gordonsville, we have depended, and should have acted, upon the information derived from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. I have no other that is based upon reliable authority. The inhabitants of Culpeper Court-House have been leaving for the Shenandoah Valley. These fleeing inhabitants, as also the prisoners which have fallen into our hands, would lead us to suppose that the enemy expected an attack from this direction, but I am assured by yourself that such is not the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

*Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren's memoranda in relation to pontoons, &c.**

Answer to 1st. Several can be thrown and covered by the shore, but owing to the contracted nature of the place not more than two, or at most three, could be used at a time. Franklin had three. At Smithfield, a mile below, two more could be thrown.

Answer to 2d. Not more than two can be thrown at a time without danger of interference, especially if thrown as General Benham proposes.

Answer to 3d. On approaching near the river bank, there would be but two routes—one for a train moving down and one up. The pontoons are now in three localities. The roads are probably in good enough condition, unless the mud becomes too deep after a little use. Beginning in the evening, the boats could probably all be got in position before daylight.

Answer to 4th. Seven miles along river from Franklin's Crossing to Hayfield Crossing.

Answer to 5th. First, line of River road with dirt hedges. Second, railroad line. Third, Deep Run. Fourth, possibly a line of rifle-pits at the foot of the slope. Fifth, epaulements and cover for eight or ten guns on the slope. Sixth, Telegraph road runs along the crest of the hill, giving opportunity to put a great number of field batteries and infantry in position. Seventh, point of hills running out toward Captain Hamilton's would give artillery an enfilading position. Distance from crossing to Telegraph road on the bluffs about 2 to 3 miles—to top of bluffs, 1 to 2 miles.

Answer to 6th. Having reached the Telegraph road, we know of no other artificial obstruction to moving on to Guiney's Station by turning off at Alsop's; distance from White Chimney to Alsop's about 7 miles; thence to Guiney's, 6 miles. This would bring us in front of that position. By keeping on the south, crossing the Ny River, would make it a very circuitous route to turn this position.

Answer to 7th. The maps indicate a route somewhat crooked about 1½ to 2 miles back from Fredericksburg.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Second Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move at sunrise to-morrow morning two divisions of your corps, to encamp as near as practicable to Banks' Ford without exposing your camps to the view of the enemy; that one brigade and one battery of one of these two divisions take position at United States Ford; the movement to be made quietly; the officers and men restrained from exhibiting themselves or making any show or appearance upon the river beyond the necessities of picket duty. The division left in camp should be the one whose camps are most exposed to the view of the enemy. All of the artillery attached to the two divisions moving up the river must move with them, and be ready to be thrown into position to cover the passage of the river and to drive the enemy from his defenses thrown up opposite that point. Two ambulances to each division will move with

* Without date, but entered in "Letters-Received" book, headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 27, 1863.

them, and a few wagons only allowed to carry sufficient forage for the animals for four or five days. The pack-mule train for small-arm ammunition will move with the column, or, in lieu of it, General Couch having none organized, a reserve of ammunition in wagons, to be kept out of the way of troops and the communications, ready to move forward if needed. The troops will have the (eight days') rations heretofore provided in orders. The trains left will be parked to the rear of Falmouth Station and out of the sight of the enemy and out of the way of the business of the station.

The division left in camp will be directed to keep up the picket-line on the river and in readiness to repel any attempt that may be made by the enemy to cross the river. Should the demonstration of the enemy prove of sufficient strength to indicate such a purpose, the Third Corps will be available for support. The division left in camp, as well as the divisions at Banks' and United States Fords, will be held in readiness to follow up any successful movements without delay. In moving from camp or breaking camps, the practice of large fires and burning camp rubbish will not be permitted.

If there are any two-years' men that you consider unreliable, in consequence of the near expiration of their term of service, you will leave them on duty with the division left behind. The commanding general desires that you command in person the two divisions going up the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that no effort is to be made to lay the bridges at Banks' Ford until the night of the 29th, but that they be held in readiness to be thrown across the instant the enemy may leave or be driven from the opposite side. The inclosed map* will indicate positions to be guarded by the artillery of the division left in the vicinity of Falmouth. The utmost vigilance must be exercised by this division to prevent any communication across the river, and every house and person in Falmouth and vicinity should be guarded or watched. They will be in readiness to prevent any possible attempt to cross the river by the enemy. In the event of assistance being required, the officer in command will report the fact to General Sedgwick. The positions, &c., of the artillery at Banks' Ford, to cover the crossing, has been intrusted to General Hunt, chief of artillery, who has furnished the inclosed memoranda* in regard thereto. It is presumed that your pioneers, with their tools, will be able to accomplish all the necessary work. It is expected that you will establish the most rigid and strict guard along the river bank, to prevent any crossing or information, and to arrest any and all citizens within the lines if deemed necessary to prevent the enemy being informed of our movement.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished commanding officer Sixth Corps.)

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*Not found.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 27, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs that the Sixth Corps, Major-General Sedgwick, First Corps, Major-General Reynolds, and Third Corps, Major-General Sickles, put themselves in position to cross the river as follows: Sixth Corps at Franklin's Crossing; First Corps at the crossing below at Pollock's Mill Creek, and the Third Corps as a support to cross at either point. These movements to be made so that the respective corps are in position—the First and Sixth on or before 3.30 a. m. of the 29th, and the Third Corps on or before 4.30 a. m. of the 29th. The ambulances and trains to be parked in the rear, and concealed behind the range of hills visible to the enemy, and ready to move when desired.

The troops, as far as possible, ought to be concealed up to the moment the demonstration is made. Such batteries of the corps mentioned, and of the Reserve Artillery as are required, to be placed in position, under the direction of the chief of artillery, to cover the crossing. The orders of the chief of artillery for the necessary disposition of the batteries to carry out the purposes and plans of this movement will be complied with, and he will be charged with the responsibility of the duties intrusted to him. Trains will be loaded with supplies of forage and provisions, to include at least eight days' short forage for the animals. Whenever an opportunity occurs without interference, the supplies that have been consumed will be replaced. The troops will have the eight days' rations as heretofore provided in orders.

The bridges, two at each crossing, to be laid complete before 3.30 a. m. of the 29th, under the supervision of General Benham, who is charged with the responsibility thereof. Any troops needed to assist the Engineer Brigade in the performance of this duty will be furnished to General Benham, under the direction of General Sedgwick. General Sedgwick, pending the operation, will be charged with the command of the three corps mentioned, and will make a demonstration in full force on Wednesday morning upon the enemy's defenses, with a view of securing the Telegraph road. In the event of the enemy detaching any considerable part of his force against the troops operating at the west of Fredericksburg, he will attack and carry their works at all hazards, and establish his force on the Telegraph road, cutting off all communication by the enemy in order to prevent their turning his position on that road. In case the enemy should fall back on Richmond, he will pursue them with the utmost vigor, fighting them whenever and wherever he can come up with them. The major-general commanding suggests that a part of his force be thrown on the Bowling Green road, in case the enemy retire, and pursuit be made on both these lines. The columns, if they move with equal rapidity, will be within supporting distance, and should be required to march to each other's assistance as circumstances may require. The ammunition trains and ambulances will be held in readiness to move first.

General Sedgwick will give such further instructions as may seem to him necessary to carry out the plans and wishes of the major-general commanding.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 27, 1863.*

The troops of the corps will move to-day in the following order: Sykes' division at 10 a. m.; Griffin's division at 11 a. m.; Humphreys' division at 12 m.

Each division will be supplied, as heretofore directed, with eight days' rations in knapsacks and haversacks, and will be accompanied by only one battery and two ambulances, with the pack train of small-arm ammunition. No wagons will be permitted with the column except such as are absolutely necessary to carry forage for the use of the authorized public and private animals.

The trains of the corps will park under the direction of the corps quartermaster in the vicinity of Stoneman's Switch; and such guards as will be necessary for their protection will be selected from the regiments whose term of service are soonest to expire.

By command of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *April 27, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

II. Until further orders, in order to conceal the movements of the troops from the enemy, the usual duty-calls will be omitted. Division commanders will see that their men build only small fires, and those for cooking purposes only.

By command of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Hartwood Church, April 27, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I have arrived at this point, and will go into camp as soon as the troops come up. I have instructed division commanders upon their arrival in camp to-morrow not to allow any music or bugle-calls, and to take every precaution to conceal their position from the enemy. I wish you would inform me this p. m. at what hour in the morning your command will be clear of the road, so that I may know what time to start my leading division.

Very truly, yours,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 27, 1863. (Received April 28.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor respectfully to request that the agents in Washington of the New York Times and Philadelphia Inquirer may be called upon to give the names of their correspondents with this army

who furnished the information upon which was based the statements offered for transmission to those papers last night in Washington respecting a submarine cable said to be in use by the enemy between Falmouth and Fredericksburg; also the information upon which was founded the article in the Inquirer of Saturday last upon the same subject. If the names of these parties are not given, it is my intention to suppress the circulation of the two papers named in the Army of the Potomac, and exclude their correspondents from its lines.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
April 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

I have communicated with General Halleck. He says:

I think Elliott should have full power to act at his discretion as he may learn the movements of the enemy. He is capable and prudent.

You will instruct General Elliott accordingly.

I telegraphed General Halleck that I thought the movement you suggested to Woodstock and Harrisonburg, though bold, yet practicable, and such as would probably prove effective and successful. It would be necessary, however, to move quickly, and to be guarded against the enemy, possibly now at Staunton and east of the Blue Ridge.

My latest dispatch from the railroad to-day reports:

Telegraph and railroad at Cranberry destroyed. The rebels crossed at Cranberry early this morning, from 800 to 1,000 strong, their destination Kingwood.

General Jones has started a force to Fellowsville, thence to Tunnelton or Newburg. This will completely surround Rowlesburg and cut off all communication.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

On reflection, I think Elliott should not attempt a reconnaissance beyond Woodstock. There is increasing probability that a large movement is preparing by the rebels for the Valley, and it will not do to hazard a large and distant detachment from Winchester just now. As to Jones, he has only cavalry with him, and has gone westward with that, or one of his colonels ([A. W.] Harman) has. They were repulsed at New Creek, and struck the railroad first at Oakland, then burned the bridge over the Youghiogheny, west of that point, and made attack at Rowlesburg. But we have the railroad and wires repaired again westward to the Youghiogheny burned bridge, and troops will proceed there to-night. Kelley has gone westward on the Northwest turnpike. Jones will probably unite west of the mountains with Jackson and Imboden, and I do hope Roberts, Mulligan, and Kelley may cut him off. Wilkinson, at Clarksburg, instead of coming to Grafton, has got himself and the country thereabouts in a panic. Inform me as soon as you hear again from Elliott.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, [*April*] 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

General Jones is menacing Rowlesburg with a large force. He has sent part toward Fellowsville, on the turnpike; from thence to Tunnelton and Newburg, on the railroad. This would completely surround Rowlesburg, and stop all supplies and communication with that point. Could part of Mulligan's force be sent there?

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE,
April 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va:

Wilkinson has just telegraphed from Clarksburg as follows:

Scout at Rowlesburg, from Cranberry, just now reports telegraph and railroad at latter place destroyed. The rebels crossed at Cranberry early this morning, from 800 to 1,000 strong; their destination Kingwood. General Jones has started a force to Fellowsville; thence to Tunnelton or Newburg. This will completely surround Rowlesburg, and cut off all communication.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

You should send the Maryland regiments, or whatever force can be spared from New Creek, westward beyond Piedmont, to check the enemy on this side. I will telegraph Wilkinson and Roberts to do all they can from Grafton, or from the west and south. Meantime, let a force push on westward, along the Northwestern turnpike, occupying, as you may think advisable to direct, such points as may protect the road or hem in the rebels and cut off their retreat south, and co-operate with Roberts and Mulligan. I will inform General Roberts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, *April* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS:

The sacrifice of machinery and cars is nothing in getting re-enforcements to Rowlesburg—the importance of saving the bridge and trestling. If not re-enforced immediately, they must cut their way out, or be sacrificed with the structures there.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, [*April*] 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Glad to hear from you. Seven thousand rations are on the road to you, and another train will start to-night. It was an infernal scare at Grafton. The operator left, and I guess every one else. As advised, I burned a bridge and tore up track to prevent enemy getting here by rail. At 6 this evening the wires commenced talking feebly from Grafton. Mulligan, it seems, is there, and all right. Have no word from Rowlesburg. Am exceedingly anxious about the troops there. Rebels reported at Morgantown. Have no knowledge of the whereabouts of our immediate opponents, but fear an attack before morning. Get here

as soon as possible. I don't fancy leaving large quantities of subsistence and forage, nor do I fancy the destruction of them. If destroyed, you will have to starve. We will not leave until compelled. Reports say the rebels are on Buckhannon road, 18 or 20 miles out, this afternoon. Generals Schenck and Kelley telegraph, by way of Cincinnati and Parkersburg, that our forces are advancing on the rebels with the intention of cutting them off. Kelley is at Greenland Gap.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 27, 1863—11 p. m.

Commanding Officer, New Creek, Va.:

Maryland or other troops must be pushed westward after the enemy on the railroad to-night. The road and wires are already repaired to a point 3 miles beyond Oakland, where the Youghiogheny Bridge is burned.

A telegram has been received to-night from Oakland. The enemy has gone westward from there, still threatening Rowlesburg and Tunnelton. Follow him as you can immediately. Send this dispatch by courier to General Kelley.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 27, 1863—11 p. m.

H. I. SAMUELS,
Adjutant-General, Wheeling, Va.:

What a panic you must have at Wheeling! I have no evidence yet of any force of rebels west of Rowlesburg. Certainly they have not reached Grafton. Telegram direct from Oakland at 9 this p. m. informs me that the railroad and wire are already repaired beyond that point. The Youghiogheny Bridge burned.

The enemy all cavalry; only a raid. I hope yet to catch the whole body of them by intercepting their retreat. I have been hoping General [James S.] Wheat might bring some force to Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 190. } *Washington, April* 27, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty without delay to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding, &c., Fort Monroe, Va:

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. John G. Barnard, U. S. Volunteers, will at once proceed to Harper's Ferry, Va., and make a thorough examination of the defenses of that place, and devise and create any others he may deem necessary. Having completed this duty, General Barnard will return to this city.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 28, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps, Warrenton Junction:

One of Colonel Sharpe's men just in from Kelly's Ford says in his opinion no large body of infantry there. Held mostly by cavalry and artillery. Rebel sympathizers on this side believe enemy have fallen back beyond Rapidan, meaning to make that their line of defense. Says also that Fitzhugh [W. H. F.] Lee has taken place of Fitz. Lee, between Kelly's and Culpeper. Latter gone to Valley, to join Hampton and Jones. Enemy's artillery horses said not to be able to move their guns. They think our cavalry move a feint, and that the crossing will be made at United States Ford, where they are still at work.

The above is forwarded for your information and that of any one in your neighborhood.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Morrisville, Va., April 28, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will exercise all of your accustomed zeal and devotion in hastening the passage of the troops across the Rappahannock. He feels assured that you will.

It is a great object to effect the passage of the Rapidan to-morrow, as you well know, and in so doing the United States Ford will be uncovered, and our line of communication established with the left wing of the army.

I inclose herewith copies of instructions to Major-General Slocum, Brigadier-General Pleasonton, and Captain Comstock, and also reports of the strength of the enemy's forces holding fords on the Rappahannock above its junction with the Rapidan. I hope that you will be able to pick up some of them. Use your cavalry freely, and send them well out, to bring you timely information. Would it not be well to detach a division to seize the ford? From the most reliable information in our possession, the ford must be a good one now. The cavalry can ascertain.

The general will join you as soon as he can—probably not until the United States Ford is opened. A portion of Couch's corps now hold it on our side. The general will direct two aides-de-camp to report to you to furnish him with information. Use them freely. Brigadier-General Warren will report as soon as you cross the Rapidan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Morrisville, Va., April 28, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that so long as the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are operating on the same line, you will exercise the command of both.

The general directs that the Eleventh Corps cross to the opposite side of the river to-night, and that the Twelfth Corps commence crossing at daylight to-morrow morning, and to be thrown over with all possible rapidity, and both corps march by the most direct route, without delay, and seize the bridge, if standing, and the ford at Germanna Mills. He suggests that you make use of a cavalry regiment and three or four smart marching regiments to execute this duty, and that you cross both of your corps over the Rapidan River to-morrow. You will find guides in General Pleasonton's cavalry.

Major-General Meade will move on almost a parallel line at the same time, and will be in easy communication with you. He will cross at Ely's Ford. If his passage should be disputed, as you will probably be able to learn from the firing, or through your communication with that officer, the general directs that you dispatch a corps along the south bank of the Rapidan, to knock away the enemy, to enable him to cross, and, when the Fifth Corps is across, that you push on with both of your corps to Chancellorsville, at which point the three corps will come together, and which you will command by virtue of your seniority.

The enemy have a brigade holding the United States Ford, which they will abandon as soon as they hear of your approach. This will open the United States Ford to us, when bridges will at once be thrown across the river, and will afford you a direct communication with headquarters. Telegraphic communication is established from that point.

If your cavalry is well advanced from Chancellorsville, you will be able to ascertain whether or not the enemy is detaching forces from behind Fredericksburg to resist your advance. If not in any considerable force, the general desires that you will endeavor to advance at all hazards, securing a position on the Plank road and uncovering Banks' Ford, which is also defended by a brigade of the rebel infantry and a battery. If the enemy should be greatly re-enforced, you will then select a strong position, and compel him to attack you on your ground. You will have nearly 40,000 men, which is more than he can spare to send against you. Every incident of your advance you will communicate to the general as soon as communication is established by the United States Ford. Two aides-de-camp are sent to report to you for this service. You are already advised of the operations going on below Fredericksburg.

The general desires that not a moment be lost until our troops are established at or near Chancellorsville. From that moment all will be ours. A copy of this will be furnished Major-General Meade.

It will be much easier to replenish batteries, ammunition, &c., by Banks' Ford than by the United States Ford, if you should succeed in uncovering it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Morrisville, Va., April 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to report with your command of cavalry to Major-General Slocum, for service with his command. A portion of your force will accompany his command, and a portion will be sent to report for duty with the Fifth

Corps, and will report to Major-General Meade. You are requested to report without delay.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Morrisville, Va., April 28, 1863.

Captain COMSTOCK, *Corps of Engineers:*

The major-general commanding directs that as soon as the Fifth Corps have crossed the bridge, you will call on Major-General Meade for the necessary details to enable you to take it up and prepare it for land transportation, and have it accompany the column of that officer for service at the Rapidan, if required. After that, and as soon as the United States Ford is uncovered, he desires it to be thrown across the Rappahannock at that point, in order to open a short communication with headquarters, and also to enable Couch's corps to cross, should circumstances render it expedient.

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Please show this to Major-General Meade. A portion of Couch's corps now holds that crossing on the north side. The general hopes that all the troops will be over early, as it is of the first importance that we should cross the Rapidan to-morrow.

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Kelly's Ford, Va., April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copy of instructions* just received from the major-general commanding Army of the Potomac. Pursuant to these instructions, you will cross the river at Kelly's Ford at the earliest possible moment to-night. You will report to me as soon as your troops commence crossing, and also immediately after the crossing is effected. As soon as you have effected a crossing, you will take a defensive position, and await the crossing of the Twelfth Corps, which will precede you on the road to Germanna Bridge. You will hold your command in readiness, and follow immediately in their rear. Keep your column well closed, with all your baggage wagons in rear of your entire corps, except your rear guards. Have two batteries accompany your leading brigades.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Grove Church, Va., April 28, 1863—5 a. m.

[GENERAL PLEASONTON:]

GENERAL: We arrived here at 4 p. m. I left Major Keenan at Hartwood with two squadrons, with orders to go to Richards' Ford, and

* See Candler to commanding officer Fifth Corps, this date, p. 273.

then work to the left until he found the infantry, and then to come as far north as possible. Passed two divisions of Howard's (Eleventh) corps between Hartwood and Deep Run. When I arrived here, made a reconnaissance in person (after halting and feeding horses and men) to Ellis' Ford. Woke up their infantry, who came down into the rifle-pits and drew bead on us. They sent one shot at a picket I left. Understood that some were on this side, but could not find them after thorough search. Picketed near Ellis', Kemper's, and Field's, and communicated on the right with a brigade of Howard's, between Kelly's and Rappahannock. Found no picket at the fords between Richards' and Kelly's. Have had no report from Major Keenan as yet. Found Spangler's train here. It unloads and returns this morning. Howard and the balance of his corps are just passing now. The report among contrabands here is that at the fords the water has been filled with iron wire-work, calculated to entangle the feet of horses, while the sharpshooters pop them off. They say they have things fixed for our cavalry now. A number of mule teams passed here last evening. Said they were to meet a pontoon train. Everything quiet now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK, *Commanding, &c.:*

In reference to the circular letter sent you last evening, the major-general commanding directs me to say to you that your operations for to-morrow are for a demonstration only, to hold the forces of the enemy while the operations are carried on above, unless the enemy should leave the position or should weaken his force materially by detachments.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

Lowe reports up to 9 a. m. that, in consequence of the wind, he is unable to ascend.

First opportunity will be improved. Cautioned Sharpe, signal officers, and Lowe to be vigilant and watchful; to get all information possible.

Deserters just in and examined, report up to night before last, April 26, "Rodes' (D. H. Hill's) division, A. P. Hill's, and Trimble's divisions not moved; no signs of a move."

We are in some uncertainty here as to the whereabouts of the remaining batteries of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. Looking over your reply to General Howard's dispatch, I find that the Reserve Artillery is ordered to go with the rest of the artillery. Your original dispatch to Howard and Slocum specified the trains only to go to Banks' Ford. As you had a personal interview with Slocum, I presume he received directions at that interview. If not, it will be in sufficient time if those batteries are up with them (in any error) to have them get back

to Banks' and United States Fords during to-morrow. General Hunt asks whether the works for those batteries at Banks' and United States Fords will be sunk to-night, in case the road is completed by General Couch, or wait until to-morrow night. The orders directed the work upon these batteries not to be done until after the road between the two points is completed. I so informed him.

Pleasonton reports that he will leave for Grove Church at 8 a. m. to-day.

It is raining now here—10.30 a. m.—I sincerely trust only a shower. I should feel almost heartbroken if we were baffled again by a storm.

If you desire to reach Sedgwick or myself hastily from Morrisville and Kelly's Ford, an orderly, with a telegraphic dispatch to Warrenton Junction, might reach us in advance of an orderly coming direct through. The signal telegraph is open to Banks' Ford, and will probably be by to-night to the United States Ford. Duplicates of important dispatches might be sent there.

I keep General Sedgwick advised of everything that occurs. Clinton, the wagon-master, came shortly after you left, and has been ordered to you at Morrisville or Kelly's Ford. Have ordered Blake, at Aquia Creek, and Garton, at Belle Plain, with their dismounted men, to relieve Colonel Rogers' brigade, of Patrick's command, from working and guard duty, so that they can take care of the railroad line and man the works at once.

It still rains—2 p. m. Fogliardi comes back at 5 p. m. Couch telegraphs me he has ordered all his tools to Banks' Ford. Sedgwick's command is just coming into position. So misty that nothing can be seen across the river.

I inclose copies of reports received,* directing the orderly to find you, deliver this, with your mail, and bring back any orders or intelligence you might have to communicate.

Still raining here, but not severely—slow and steady. Telegraph progressing from Banks' Ford to the United States Ford.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April* 28, 1863.

Professor LOWE, *Chief of Balloon Department:*

The general commanding desires you to have your balloon up to-night to see where the enemy's camp-fires are. Some one acquainted with the position and location of the ground and of the enemy's forces should go up.

P. A. OLIVER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, *April* 28, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Although we have made many ascents during the day, yet have been unable to see but very little of the enemy, in consequence of the dense fog that envelops the earth.

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* Not identified.

What few camps that were visible, however, appeared to be occupied as usual. Observations will be made from daybreak in the morning, continually, unless I receive orders to the contrary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 28, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding, &c.:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a dispatch which has just been received from the major-general commanding. I also inclose a copy of the same for Major-General Reynolds, which you are desired to have sent to that officer at once.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Morrisville, Va., April 28, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Considering the state of affairs here, it will be advisable to suspend the crossing of the troops under Generals Sedgwick and Reynolds until further orders, except the number necessary to protect the bridges after they are thrown, which will be as already directed. Be pleased to have it communicated.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, *April* 28, 1863.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following dispatch just received:

PITTSBURGH, 28*th*.

Governor CURTIN:

An express messenger from Morgantown, by express train from Uniontown, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, with intelligence that 4,000 rebel cavalry were within 2 miles of Morgantown at 2 o'clock yesterday, coming into Pennsylvania. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Grafton and Cumberland, is torn up.

All the foregoing is confirmed by intelligence from Wheeling. We are without arms, artillery, or ammunition here. What can you do for us?

THOMAS M. HOWE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

Have you any information? If it is reliable, what force, if any, can you oppose to the rebels? We have no force in the State of any kind, as you are aware. Be pleased to telegraph me as soon as possible, as there is much alarm in this part of Pennsylvania threatened.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, *April* 28, 1863.
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is reported to me that the rebels have taken and now hold Morgantown in force. Please say if you have any information, and if force will be sent on if it is true. We have no force in the State, and you could send troops before we could organize any.

A. G. CURTIN,
[*Governor of Pennsylvania.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1863.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

I do not think the people of Pennsylvania should be uneasy about an invasion. Doubtless a small force of the enemy is flourishing about in the northern part of Virginia on the "scewhorn" principle, on purpose to divert us in another quarter. I believe it is nothing more. We think we have adequate force close after them.

A. LINCOLN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *April* 28, 1863.
(Received April 29—9.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have sent for the protection of Wheeling three companies of the Governor's Guards, and one two-gun battery from Camp Chase; 100 men from Camp Thomas; 100 men from the provost-guard of this city, and 300 from Johnson's Island; in all, 850.

This force, I doubt not, will be sufficient to "bag" the enemy if General Schenck sends sufficient force from the east to prevent their escape.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
April 28, 1863—3 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A messenger has just arrived from Uniontown, Pa., who reports a large force of rebels at Morgantown. As he has come for troops, I deem it proper to inform you the road from Wheeling to Cumberland has been broken up.

O. CROSS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

You should concentrate forces on the rear of Jones' raid, so as to cut off his return. Elliott must be kept advised as much as possible of

the enemy's movements, so as to act accordingly. This raid is unquestionably made to divert our attention from the Rappahannock and Suffolk. If Roberts and Kelley will act promptly, they can cut Jones completely off. It is believed that his entire force is not over 3,000.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WHEELING, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

General RIPLEY:

Post-office, banks, &c., all packing up to leave. Fifteen hundred Imboden's cavalry within 30 miles.

I have no men nor trains. Shall I blow up the depot in case it is necessary?

A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Captain of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, *April* 28, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Capt. A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Wheeling, Va.:

Your telegram has been received and submitted to the General-in-Chief. The Government property should be defended with all the means possible, and to the last extremity. Only in case of absolute necessity should the property at the depot be abandoned, and then not until it has been destroyed, or otherwise rendered useless to the captors.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Have you no troops in Pennsylvania and Maryland which can be promptly thrown into Wheeling by the Pennsylvania Railroad? The enemy seems to march more rapidly than we move by rail.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 28, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have no troops in Pennsylvania or Maryland to send to Wheeling. All are on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or south of it. I have spared every man and gun from this vicinity, except the garrisons of the forts and the ordinary railroad and hospital guards.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHEELING, VA., April 28, 1863.
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Fifteen hundred cavalry are reported to have been at Morgantown at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, and at Waynesburg this morning. It is necessary to have an officer of rank to command the militia here. General Lightburn is here, and he should be directed to assume command.

W. C. THORPE,
Captain Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Military Commander.

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 28, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The approach of the rebels to New Creek was repulsed. Major Showalter defended Rowlesburg and the works at Cheat River admirably with four companies, and all is yet safe there. I have troops pressing forward westward as far and as fast as possible. I have Mulligan at Grafton. The only damage yet ascertained is a train of empty stock cars captured at Oakland, but since recovered in good order, and the Youghiogheny Bridge burned, which is rebuilding to-day. I have communication over all the railroad now, except 20 miles, between Grafton and Rowlesburg. The whole rebel force that has been on the line of the railroad I do not believe exceeds 1,500, but all cavalry. I have such reports from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, but no reliable information that the enemy has gone to Morgantown, or anywhere north of the railroad, in force. With my troops on the railroad, and Kelley south of it on the Northwest turnpike, and Roberts south of Grafton and Clarksburg, I hope to intercept enemy's retreat. It is difficult, though, to catch cavalry with infantry. I do not hear from Roberts. His communication by telegraph is cut off, as is also the wire between Grafton and Rowlesburg. They have got up unnecessary panic at Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and Parkersburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *April* 28, 1863.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have reliable information that the rebels are at Morgantown, Va. Have telegraphed General Schenck to that effect. If the troops on the road and about Oakland do their duty, the rebels can't escape. I have sent a company of volunteers to Uniontown, and seven companies of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Militia will leave in the morning.

O. CROSS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

IN THE FIELD, FIVE MILES FROM NEW CREEK, VA.,
April 28, 1863—2 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

Just received a dispatch from Mr. Diffy, agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who had just arrived at Oakland. Road and wire repaired

to that point. Both Maryland regiments are ordered to proceed to that place this morning.

Mr. Diffy reports the enemy gone west. No damage done, except the burning of the Youghiogheny Bridge.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE,
April 28, 1863.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
Grafton, Va.:

I was glad to know by your dispatch to General Kelley last night that you had reached Grafton.

I have from Pittsburgh and Harrisburg reports this morning that the rebels were in possession of Morgantown last night. I wait anxiously to hear from you. Is it so? If true, it can be in no considerable force. Can you not get in the rear and cut them off? I have troops at Oakland and pushing on to Rowlesburg; all the works at Rowlesburg and Cheat River are still safe. Major Showalter has defended that point admirably. Endeavor by all means to open communication with Rowlesburg.

My greatest concern about the railroad now is for Kingwood tunnel. The entire force of the enemy on the line, I am satisfied, does not exceed 1,500—all cavalry.

Have you anything from Roberts?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek:

Following just received from Colonel Mulligan, at Grafton:

The rebel force at Morgantown, about 700.or 800, intended to destroy the Fairmont Bridge. I have put it beyond damage. My advance has been pushing for Rowlesburg since morning. I will be in there early to-morrow.

General Roberts has just arrived at Clarksburg. He will quiet this region within the next forty-eight hours.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
Grafton, Va.:

The enemy is advancing on Webster, and the stores there will be destroyed. You must defend yourself at Grafton, and aid at Fairmont, if possible.

Take care that rolling-stock does not fall into the hands of the enemy, or subsistence of any kind.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 28, 1863—1 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Oakland, Md.:

Push forward at least a regiment to Rowlesburg. Watch and follow the enemy at all points. His retreat must be cut off.

Endeavor by every means to open your communication with Colonel Mulligan, who is at Grafton.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *New Creek, Va.:*

In reply to my orders to push forward westward, I have the following dispatch from Colonel Webster:

> I am in command at this point, with Fourth and Seventh Regiments Maryland Volunteer Infantry, numbering together 820 muskets. The railroad bridge over the Youghiogheny is destroyed. No transportation by rail or otherwise can be had from this point westward.
>
> My own regiment, Seventh, had no sleep last night, and Fourth very little. The enemy may return by this place. If so, both regiments necessary to meet him. If I march to Rowlesburg, I will take both, unless ordered otherwise. Please instruct, and especially as to time of marching and force to be moved.

This disappoints me. Troops ought to have gone westward before this time. I beg you to push them forward at your discretion. I do not like the tone of Colonel Webster's dispatch.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 28, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *U. S. Volunteers:*

You will assume command of all United States troops at or near Wheeling, and of the militia forces that may be called out. Send whatever force you can immediately toward Grafton, to protect the railroad and intercept the rebels. Communicate with the commanding officer at Parkersburg; also with Colonel Mulligan, at Grafton, and General Roberts, at Clarksburg. If the wire is cut between Wheeling and Grafton, telegraph by way of Parkersburg. Send engine up the road instantly to reconnoiter.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 28, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Parkersburg, W. Va.:

Brigadier-General Lightburn, U. S. Volunteers, is in command of all militia and other forces at Wheeling. Put yourself in communication with him for information. Rebels reported to be at Mannington and Littleton, between Grafton and Wheeling. The enemy will cross between Parkersburg and Clarksburg, probably at West Union or New Salem. Send what force you can immediately that way, to protect road and intercept rebels. Communicate with Roberts at Clarksburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 28, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS, *Clarksburg, Va.:*

Brigadier-General Lightburn, U. S. Volunteers, is in command of all militia and other forces at Wheeling. Put yourself in communication with him, via Parkersburg, if you cannot by Grafton. He reports the rebels supposed to be at Mannington and Littleton, on the road between Grafton and Wheeling. I have directed him to send all the force he can toward Grafton. The enemy will cross over probably west of you, perhaps at New Salem or West Union. Send some force in that direction. Watch for him at all points.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Telegram received. Will follow your counsel, if possible. My impression, however, is that they will come on the Bridgeport, Philippi, Buckhannon, and Weston roads at same time, which they can easily do. My small force can do nothing in defending all these positions. If I cannot make a junction with you, I will move toward Parkersburg or Fairmont, most probably the former.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 28, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General ROBERTS:

General Cross, at Wheeling, telegraphs that the mayor of that city has received information that the enemy are destroying the bridges between Wheeling and Grafton. A force should at once move down the road from Grafton to see if this be true, and prevent it. Send what cavalry you can across from Clarksburg to Fairmont.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI,
April 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel NEFF, *Camp Dennison:*

Send forward the battery at your camp, and any infantry you can spare, to Bellaire, by way of Columbus. A rebel raid on Wheeling threatened. Report immediately what you can send, and how soon it can move.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 28, 1863.

Commodore PHELPS, *Commanding Naval Fleet, Cairo:*

All right. If gunboat can be sent at once, it will probably be better. It is said the enemy are within 30 miles of Wheeling.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *April* 28, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have no reliable evidence of so near an approach of the enemy to Wheeling. A small rebel force is reported at Mannington and Littleton. Their intention, though, appears to be to cross the Parkersburg road at either West Union or New Salem. As situated, I can send nothing to Wheeling from this direction. I have the larger force of the enemy to watch and fight between Grafton and Rowlesburg.

I think there is needless panic at Wheeling, but we may want much help, if not there, at Weston, Va.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

General Adams was at Moorefield at 4 p. m. the 27th. Jones left that place on Saturday morning with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The last heard of him he was at Greenland Gap, on his way to New Creek or Oakland. On morning of the 27th the rebel infantry, artillery, and cavalry left Moorefield, 2,100 strong, for Petersburg. Imboden's force forms a junction with the force of Jones, which left Moorefield Saturday, at some point west of Moorefield. Adams learns from citizens that Jones is to take care of Milroy. Elliott at Wardensville 2.30 a. m., 28th; left at 5 p. m. for Strasburg; will reach there to-night, where he will remain and reconnoiter up the Valley with cavalry. I ration him there to-night.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE, MIDDLE DEPT.,
April 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General COX,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

If it is possible for you to send 4,000 or 5,000 troops to Parkersburg without delay, it is important that you do so. Rebel General Jones, with his forces, will probably attack Fairmont to-night, or early to-morrow. A force, supposed to be Imboden's, is now near Webster, and will probably break up the railroad there and move toward Grafton, to join Jones in attacking Colonel Mulligan at that place. I have reason to believe that [W. L.] Jackson's forces will attempt to reach Salem or West Union, on Parkersburg Railroad, from the direction of Weston. It is of the utmost importance that a large force be thrown in, if it can be done.

Answer quickly.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI,
April 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General MASON, *Columbus:*

Yours received. Send forward to Bellaire everything that can be spared. A battery will be sent up from Camp Dennison at once. Have

arrangements made to put forward whatever may be sent, and I will advise you of their starting.

J. D. COX,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
April 28, 1863.

Hon. DAVID TOD,
Governor, Columbus, Ohio:

The following dispatch received from Parkersburg, in reply to one of mine asking for the latest information. I have every reason to think it reliable, and unless your information is very positive and late, I would recommend that the troops ordered be not sent. The following is the dispatch:

The affair turns out to be an exaggerated account by the telegraph operator at Grafton, who quit his instrument and left without provocation. Mulligan is now at Grafton. General Roberts commands at Weston. Picket firing heard on Philippi road, 5 miles from Clarksburg, this morning. Excitement at Clarksburg somewhat allayed. The opinion there now is that no demonstration will be made this way. I can get no definite information as to the position or direction of the rebels.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

JOHN W. GARRETT and W. P. SMITH,
Baltimore, Md.:

Willard is here. Left Rowlesburg yesterday at 10.30 a. m.; Grafton at 12 m. Staid last night at Cameron. Brought machinery to Grover's Gap and Cameron, except two engines, one of which is at Grafton, with six cars, and the other at Mannington. Will go out this p. m., taking all in, except engine at Grafton. No machinery west of Oakland lost. Believe two engines are at Clarksburg. Order Colonel Wilkinson to have all freights and machinery from Parkersburg Railroad at Grafton brought to this place. Major Showalter sent engine to Cranberry to reconnoiter. Brought back the operator, who had been taken prisoner and paroled. He said from 700 to 1,500 of Jones' men, under [A. W.] Harman, passed them, and through Kingwood to Morgantown, where they were reported to be last evening at 4 o'clock. Was informed by an acquaintance and personal friend in the party that they would return from Morgantown by way of Fairmont; thence to Salem, on Parkersburg Railroad, to form junction with Imboden at Rowlesburg. Estimate Jones' force (besides the detachment that went to Morgantown) at 1,500 to 2,000. All mounted infantry. Horses in good condition.

Rowlesburg was attacked Sunday afternoon. Rebels twice repulsed. Were going to attack again. Showalter re-enforced by 38 men, with four howitzers, sent from here under [Joseph B.] Ford's urgent solicitation. With this re-enforcement Showalter, having 350 men, thought he could defend the place, if not starved out. Imboden's force is estimated at over 4,000 men, with six pieces, making an aggregate of about 7,000 for Imboden and Jones. Besides these forces, Hingling reported rumors of fighting at Glenville, 20 miles south of Ellenborough, probably Jenkins' force. In this city the leading apprehension is of an attack here. He

thinks the purpose of the rebels, by detour from Morgantown, is to produce such apprehension, but really to get around Mulligan, who is at Grafton; destroy Fairmont Bridge, produce similar destruction on Parkersburg Railroad, east and west of Wilkinson, at Clarksburg, and thus, having destroyed communication in every direction, capture Mulligan's, Wilkinson's, Latham's, and Roberts' forces in detail. In view of the special apprehension the authorities have here, we cannot sufficiently impress them with the necessity of sending forces out for the protection of the road. We have no telegraphic communication beyond Cameron; waiting for which is the reason we did not advise you this morning. There are 3,000 stand of arms here; plenty of ammunition, but no cannon. There are but 30 men in charge of the bridge at Fairmont.

Just learned, at 1.15 p. m., that bridge near Mannington was burned this a. m. There must be prompt movements from the west end of the road.

General Samuels has telegraphed Governor Tod and authorities at Pittsburgh.

JER. C. SULLIVAN.
J. B. FORD.

WHEELING, VA., *April* 28, 1863.
(Received War Department, *April* 29—9 a. m.)

W. P. SMITH,
Baltimore, Md.:

Telegraphic communication re-established with Mannington, Grafton, and Clarksburg. Operator at Fairmont ran off and came down to Mannington. Showalter also deserted his post at Grafton, and is here. Will be sent to Parkersburg and out on the branch. Two bridges burned near Burton by citizens of the neighborhood, as at present supposed. Wilkinson burned one bridge between him and Grafton, under impression, created by Showalter, that Grafton was captured. This blunder of the operator has produced immeasurable confusion. Bridge-builders and material, with a force of 200 or 300 guards, to be reenforced on the road, will be sent out to-morrow to rebuild the burned bridges, and strengthen the force at Fairmont. Bridge there believed to be safe for the present. Sixty cars and one engine caught beyond the burned bridges, but believed to be uninjured, with engine at Grafton. This will enable us to communicate and transport men and supplies to Fairmont and Grafton.

JER. C. SULLIVAN.
J. B. FORD.

APRIL 29, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The following has just been received from General Wadsworth's lieutenant:

There are heavy bodies of rebel infantry moving toward your right, two brigades, apparently. A battery is coming into position.

CUTLER,
General.

REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
April 29, 1863—10 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Since my first report of this morning, General Wadsworth threw over in boats one of his brigades, and the engineers are now building the bridges.

They say they will have the bridge in order in one hour, which means two. Hope to get one finished as soon as possible. We took probably 40 or 50 prisoners out of the rifle-pit.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
April 29, 1863—12 m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The enemy's infantry is moving to our right, about 4 miles below our crossing, on a road just beyond the heights. The enemy does not appear to advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
April 29, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The enemy are moving wagon trains to their rear. Their force which is in position opposite our crossings is very light; I should judge not more than we now have across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
April 29, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Corps, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: About two regiments of the enemy's infantry have just moved forward from the heights and entered the rifle-pits opposite our lower crossing.

Heavy smokes are visible about 6 miles up the river, on the opposite side, in the woods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
April [29], 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The enemy's line of battle is formed in the edge of the woods, at the foot of the heights, from opposite Fredericksburg to some distance to the left of our lower crossing. Their line appears quite thin, compared with our force. Their tents all remain as heretofore, as far as I can see.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts.

BALLOON EAGLE, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG,
April 29, 1863.

Professor LOWE:

SIR: In accordance with your order, Lieutenant Libby took the balloon in tow along the river bank. When I was opposite south end of the city, I could plainly see heavy earthworks, and well supported by a large force. These earthworks were nearly southwest, in a thin wood. Some movements of army wagons; nothing more.

Yours, respectfully,

E. S. ALLEN.

F SIGNAL STATION,
April 29, 1863—12 m.

Captain CUSHING,
Signal Officer, General Headquarters:

We see enemy's infantry in intrenchments at Hazel Run Crossing. Train of twenty-three wagons parked near the Dahlman house for the last two hours; is now moving toward our right.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

ONE MILE FROM GERMANNA BRIDGE,
April 29, 1863—12.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has sent positive orders to General Williams to close up the Twelfth Corps, and he is very anxious you should advance your command as rapidly as possible. If the trains of the Twelfth Corps are in your way, turn them out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Asmussen will see this order strictly executed. Make no halt of more than fifteen minutes in either division.

By command of Major-General Howard:

C. H. HOWARD,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
April 29, 1863—2 p. m.

GENERAL: In front of Falmouth the only enemy to be seen is what appears to be parts of two small regiments, probably not over 300 or 400 men, in the intrenchments some distance back from the bank of the river. There are a few loungers on the other bank; no fishing, and the pickets are walking equipped and with their muskets. I have just received the inclosed; not of much importance, but I send it. The telegraph station here is broken up.

Respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
April 29, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a wagon train of the enemy, of about half a mile in length, and which has been stationed back of their first line of earthworks, has just moved up toward their left.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

APRIL 29, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Captain CUSHING:

A heavy column of enemy's infantry has been seen along the crest of the hills opposite this place. A long line of wagons and ambulances follows them.

HILL AND BROOKS.

SEDGWICK'S HEADQUARTERS,
April 29, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

A long line of the enemy's troops is moving in the direction of Fredericksburg. Can see nothing but infantry. A messenger from a signal station, 10 miles below this point, says a brigade of the enemy's infantry is moving in the same direction.

FORTESCUE,
Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer.

APRIL 29, 1863—2.45 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

A body of infantry is marching along the Bowling Green road, just in front of your troops at Bernard's.

REYNOLDS,
General.

SEDGWICK'S HEADQUARTERS, *April* 29, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Captain CUSHING:

About 8,000 or 10,000 infantry and four batteries, followed by an ammunition train and ambulances, have just passed along in the direction of Fredericksburg, opposite this point.

HILL AND BROOKS.

F SIGNAL STATION, *April* 29, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain CUSHING, *Signal Officer, General Headquarters:*

Twelve regiments of infantry and sixty wagons and ambulances moving up toward Hamilton's Crossing from below. Wagons are still coming, but the thick atmosphere stopped our count at sixty.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

APRIL 29, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain CUSHING:

Received dispatch relative to resting troops to-night.

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 29, 1863.

Commanding Officer Second Corps, Banks' Ford:

The commanding general does not care about your movement to the United States Ford being kept secret from the enemy. He wishes you to march to-day and by the best road. He also desires to know what road you have repaired.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 29, 1863.

Commanding Officer Second Corps, Banks' Ford:

The commanding general directs that you encamp with your two divisions to-night at the United States Ford, leaving a company at Banks' Ford, and that you keep the road you have been repairing clear of wagons. The wagons must take the fields on the right and left of the road. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General SICKLES, *Commanding Third Corps:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to hold your command well in hand and all in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy for information of Major-General Sedgwick respectfully furnished.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 29, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

GENERAL: Yours, inclosing General Wadsworth's suggestion, is received. The general has retired and is asleep. If the enemy are massing troops in front of Brooks, it will suit the general's purposes. The general wants all correct information as to the numbers of troops in your front, and whether any are passing on to their left (our right) beyond Fredericksburg. The balloon must keep us posted and be on the alert.

Telegraph us freely early in the morning. Keep a good look at the size and number of camp-fires. It is very important to know whether or not the enemy are being held in your front. The moment news arrives with regard to the progress made to-day by the right wing, plans for to-morrow will issue. The maneuvers now in progress the general hopes will compel the enemy to fight him on his own ground. He has no desire to make the general engagement where you are, in front of Brooks or Wadsworth.

Please consider this confidential. I inclose copy of an order given Professor Lowe to-night.

Please arrange so that you will get the information, and that it will not be delayed in transmission here. If you have a good officer who will go up and can judge, send him early.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Professor LOWE,
Chief of Balloon Department:

The major-general commanding directs that your balloon, on service near Sedgwick's command, be sent up at a very early hour in the morning, before sunrise, and that you get in communication with the signal telegraph to forward to these headquarters the earliest information with regard to the numbers, strength, and position of the enemy. This is not to interfere with the service of the balloon at Banks' Ford.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the bridges are all across here. The demonstration here is a very strong one. Fifty or 60 prisoners taken in the enemy's rifle-pits report Jackson's whole force here. The enemy are in position, anticipating our main attack at Franklin's crossing. The general directs that you move as high up as Chancellorsville; establish your right strongly on the Plank road; look out for your left, too. The map indicates that from Chancellorsville to the Rappahannock is a very strong position. You

must have that, and move to command the Plank road, which is the line of the enemy's retreat. As soon as you uncover United States Ford, you will be re-enforced by C. (two divisions), and then probably by S.'s entire command. The general will be up to-morrow. The bearer, if he succeeds in reaching you, may be able to return with a dispatch from you.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding, &c., United States Ford:

General Hooker directs that you establish communication with General Meade, at Ely's Ford, Rapidan, or vicinity to-night. Use a pontoon boat or raft across Rappahannock. Swim a horse, if necessary, above its junction with Rapidan. Send following to Generals Meade and Slocum:

General Hooker learns that pontoon bridge has been made use of for crossing cavalry. He prefers that no dragoons should have crossed the Rappahannock. If fords at Germanna and Ely's should be impracticable for artillery, cross infantry without waiting for artillery (infantry can raise cartridge-boxes) or trains, and drive enemy from before United States Ford.

Send them also, if you have it, copy of dispatch sent to Comstock, at Kelly's. Don't let dispatches get captured.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SUFFOLK, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I think I can hold Longstreet here for some time, which will favor your operations very materially. When he retires, it will only be to his two railroads, where he can go to Lee or strike at me, according to circumstances. You and I will have plenty of work. He is bridging the Blackwater for railroad purposes. The impression is strong that Hill will leave North Carolina and join Longstreet.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

APRIL 29, 1863.

Major-General PECK or DIX,
Suffolk, Va:

I have fully commenced my operations here. The result may be to draw from your front, and afford you an opportunity to push or hold them.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

APRIL 29, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

No change of note here. Heavy rain. Governor Seward was here to-day.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 29, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

From Wheeling I learn this morning that the telegraphic communication is re-established west of Grafton. Two bridges burned near Burton, between Wheeling and Grafton (supposed to be by citizens of the neighborhood). Colonel Wilkinson, of our forces, in a scare, burned a bridge between Clarksburg and Grafton. Will send you my correspondence with him on the subject. Bridge-builders are going out with guard, to repair. The panic west of Grafton seems to have been made by two telegraph operators at Grafton and Fairmont, who deserted their posts and spread alarm. I will get their names in due time and report them. Bridge at Fairmont is safe. From Kelley, at New Creek, I learn all is safe and quiet at Rowlesburg. The rebels were beaten off and defeated of their great object—the destruction of the Cheat River Viaduct. Major Showalter is probably near Tunnelton, occupying turnpike to cut off the retreat. Will soon have the road and telegraph in working order again all the way through, but I get no certain intelligence of the movements of that force of rebel cavalry that went to Morgantown.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 29, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have just received the following dispatch of to-day from General Roberts:

CLARKSBURG, VA.—9.20 a. m.

Arrived myself last night. Brigade, men and horses, all exhausted by three days' and nights' forced march. Can do nothing with them for twenty-four hours or more. Imboden's and Jackson's forces, over 4,000 strong, were on Sunday at and about Philippi, and arriving there, I believe, for this place. Jones is now at Fairmont, probably 2,000 strong. A force was reported to me last night at Webster, but nothing is known of it this morning. Jones can unite his forces with Imboden's and Jackson's, to destroy Parkersburg or this place. They are too strong [for us] to scatter forces to protect any points but this and Parkersburg. We must keep this [place] and the supplies here. If General Cox can send 4,000 or 5,000 men to Parkersburg, it should be done, and the enemy captured or defeated. We have no cavalry for captures.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Can you send any help to Parkersburg? I have none here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Same to Halleck, omitting request for help.)

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The fighting, the way it looks now, may be west of the Alleghanies. The report by Roberts of rebels concentrating in that quarter is highly probable. But I do not credit the report of Jones and his 2,000 at Fairmont. I have nothing with which to re-enforce Roberts. Have sent copy of his dispatch to Burnside. Will you give any orders to Burnside?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

If you have any available troops that can be temporarily detached to assist General Schenck, throw them in to Parkersburg and Wheeling. I do not mean that you shall withdraw troops from Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1863—3.05 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Two companies have gone from Sandusky to Wheeling, and Governor Tod has also sent, it is said, some others to the same place. General Burnside will assist, if he has any available troops, but he can withdraw none from Kentucky. The enemy's raid is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 4,000. You have 45,000 under your command. If you cannot concentrate enough to meet the enemy, it does not argue well for your military dispositions.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 29, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following three dispatches have just been received:

CLARKSBURG, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

Fairmont is taken, and the bridge at that place burned and the piers blown up.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, VA.,
April 29, 1863—7 p. m.

The following dispatches just received from Colonel Mulligan:

"It is not possible for me to support him, as Youghiogheny Bridge will not be repaired till Friday noon. If any troops can be spared from Washington, they might be sent so as to arrive at bridge by the time it will be done. It will not be prudent to take any troops away from the railroad to send west."

I also received a dispatch from Wilkinson, dated at Clarksburg, in which he said

Roberts had arrived at Clarksburg with his force, and they were expecting a combined attack from Imboden and Jones.

"After a severe engagement, our forces have been driven from Fairmont to Grafton. I will probably be attacked to-night or early in the morning. I will make a desperate fight; support me."

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: You may have observed some published notice of a bridge between Grafton and Clarksburg being burned by order of an officer of my own command. It was done by Colonel Wilkinson, Sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanding Sixth Brigade, of General Kelley's division, when the enemy were not yet within 40 miles of him. The inclosed telegraphic correspondence will explain.

If Colonel Wilkinson does not ask for a court of inquiry, I expect to give him a court-martial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

GRAFTON, VA., *April* 26, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

The enemy are at Oakland, and have driven in our pickets at Rowlesburg. Wires cut at Oakland. Twenty-third Illinois and One hundred and sixth New York left Webster this morning for Philippi and Beverly. All quiet at Buckhannon last advices.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Brigade.

CLARKSBURG, VA., *April* 27, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Scout at Rowlesburg from Cranberry just now reports telegraph and railroad at latter place destroyed. The rebels crossed at Cranberry early this morning, from 800 to 1,000 strong, their destination Kingwood. General Jones has started a force to Fellowsville, thence to Tunnelton or Newburg. This will completely surround Rowlesburg and cut off all communication.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, *April* 27, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

At 12 noon the operator at Grafton telegraphed that the enemy were there. He destroyed his instrument and left. Communicated the fact to General Roberts, and we thought better to burn a bridge near Bridgeport to prevent their coming this way by rail. Roberts is said

to be on his way here by way of Weston and Janelew. I cannot communicate with him. He left Buckhannon at noon. I presume Rowlesburg has been taken. Enemy, 5,000 strong, are reported at Morgantown. I have but 150 men here, having sent re-enforcements to Rowlesburg and Grafton. Mulligan is supposed to be at Grafton. Will carry out your instructions soon as we get communication opened and my forces can be gotten out. The enemy's whereabouts entirely unknown.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

—

CLARKSBURG, VA., *April* 27, 1863.
(Via Cincinnati).

Major-General SCHENCK:

More forces than are now west of Rowlesburg will be needed here to speedily and effectually clear out the rebels. Every resident secessionist is feeling strong and ready to work against us.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

—

CLARKSBURG, VA., *April* 28, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Received two telegrams from you at 10.15 a. m. Prior to receiving your previous noon dispatches, I had thrown into Rowlesburg four howitzers and 270 men, which made the garrison 545, men and officers, and 60 men additional on the way were compelled to stop at Grafton. I had also ordered the Eleventh Virginia to concentrate this way. All ordered on Sunday, by which you will perceive I had anticipated your instructions. The after events permit me to explain by letter. I have been going four days and nights without sleep, and am somewhat wearied. Roberts' advance guard just reached here.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 26 [27 ?], 1863.

Colonel WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, Va.:

You must, with all the force you can command, work eastward against the enemy from Grafton.

Communicate at once with Generals Roberts and Mulligan.

They should endeavor to close in from the south to co-operate with you and with General Kelley's forces from the east. Beside pushing along the railroad westward from New Creek, General Kelley will also send a force westward on the Northwestern turnpike.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 27, 1863—11 p. m.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, Va.:

I am suprised, after my dispatch to you, at noon to-day, that you did not proceed yourself with all of whatever force you could command to Grafton. That is the point from which to press eastward on the enemy,

and help protect Tunnelton and Rowlesburg. He has only cavalry; it is but a raid, and he should be shut in and captured.

The Youghiogheny Bridge west of Oakland is burned, but we have the road and wires already repaired to that point.

Communicate with Roberts and Mulligan, as ordered before, that they may move to your support and to intercept the rebel retreat. I send troops forward to Oakland to-night.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 27, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Your second dispatch this evening received. You are evidently in a causeless panic, as my last telegram will show you. Your burning of the bridge at Bridgeport is disgraceful.

I sincerely hope Mulligan is, as you suppose, at Grafton, where you ought to have been, and where even 50 men would have been invaluable.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

I have communicated your dispatches and Mulligan's to Washington. I cannot hope for help from there. You know Kenly's condition at Harper's Ferry. Call on him for every man that can be spared from there, leaving Maryland Heights, however, well taken care of. Milroy must hold Winchester without so much backing.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

Scammon and Roberts report a rebel regiment moving from Lewisburg to the east of Summerville, and five regiments of their cavalry and two of infantry in the neighborhood of Crab Bottom. I do not believe they have any such strength. I can send no re-enforcements to Roberts, who is asking for more cavalry and artillery. You must support him as far as practicable from the railroad, and give instructions to Colonel Wilkinson, at Clarksburg, accordingly. Keep up communication with Roberts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *April* 29, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

The general commanding thinks that Colonel Smith should hold or leave at least a part of his force to hold his present position. News

apparently reliable just comes from Milroy that one rebel brigade is now at Petersburg, and five brigades, under A. P. Hill, *en route* for Winchester. Still, you must withdraw what you think possible from Harper's Ferry. If troops are sent from Washington at all, they can stop at Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 29, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have ordered all the troops that can possibly be spared from the different camps, and have made an arrangement with the naval authorities here to send two gunboats, one from this place, which leaves to-night, and one from Cairo.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

APRIL 29, 1863.

Capt. A. B. DOD (Care of Adjutant-General Samuels, Wheeling, Va.):

Dispatch from General Roberts, at Clarksburg, says the enemy will make their attack on Parkersburg and not at Wheeling. This is the most probable case. Collect all the information you can get, and if it shows there is danger of an attack at Parkersburg, you will collect boats at Wheeling, and move your command down the river. Keep these headquarters fully advised.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 29, 1863.

General J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Wheeling:*

Did not know you were at Wheeling or I should have consulted you. General Roberts, from Clarksburg, telegraphed that he thought Parkersburg in most danger. Please give me the most reliable information you have.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

At urgent solicitation of Wheeling authorities, everything available here has been forwarded to that point, though the whole is only a fraction of what you desire. I have ordered boats at Wheeling to be ready to carry the force to Parkersburg. Nearly the whole force of this department is south of the Ohio, but General Schenck is pushing forces rapidly west, as we learn. I am very confident he will make it dangerous for any heavy force of the enemy to come far this way. Some gunboats will go up at once and co-operate with our troops. We will do everything in our power to aid you. Please let me know from time to time the condition of affairs.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus*:

I learn from Wheeling that they are satisfied the troops are needed most at Parkersburg, and have shipped them to that point.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, April* 29, 1863.

I. All telegrams sent must have the hour when sent marked on them. All received, the hour when received.

II. When troops are ordered to move, the hour they move must be promptly reported. When of a large body, the hour when the movement commences and when it ends.

III. When an expedition returns, a summary report and the hour of returning to camp must be immediately made, and as soon thereafter as practicable a full written report forwarded to these headquarters. The names of officers in command, or mentioned, must be given in full, as well as their rank and regiment. An officer signing his report, or any official report, must also give his official signature.

IV. All information of any movement of the enemy must be promptly forwarded to these headquarters direct, as well as to the intermediate commanders, when it can be done, by telegraph, and in other cases, when time will be gained, if it is of importance.

V. Special attention is called to Article XXXIV (Orders and Correspondence), Revised Army Regulations for 1861.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 29, 1863.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

The Department has been informed that a cavalry force, the numbers of which have been exaggerated, made their appearance three days ago on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, their object being to create a diversion from movements on our side. An adequate force has been ordered to pursue and capture them, and if they should venture into Pennsylvania, it is believed that their escape will be impossible. General Elliott, an able officer, with his command, is directing his attention to them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 30, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Falmouth, Va.:

The military supervisor of telegraphs, Major Eckert, will send you by mail all the information that has yet been procured in respect to the story about the submarine telegraph. You will have to protect your-

self by rigid measures against the reporters in your army, and the Department will support you in any measure you are pleased to take on the subject. Unless some one is punished you may suffer great injury. I have just been told that detailed, and no doubt exaggerated, reports of the crossing at Kelly's Ford, with lists of killed and wounded, have been sent to the Times and Herald by mail. Nothing has been allowed to pass by telegraph.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

F SIGNAL STATION,
April 30, 1863—7 a. m.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Actg. Chief Signal Officer, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

The enemy have occupied the cut of the River road from the city to near Hamilton's Crossing, the stone wall in front of Marye's, the ditches near Hazel Run, at the foot of the hill back of Hoblison's [Howison's] house; also on the top of the hill. See but two batteries in position yet. No force above the city other than pickets.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

F SIGNAL STATION,
April 30, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain CUSHING,
Signal Officer, General Headquarters:

A line of infantry, followed by ten wagons, just passed a point one-half mile east of the railroad station, moving toward the railroad. The infantry was passing when discovered. We saw about three regiments.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

F SIGNAL STATION,
April 30. 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

All the camps west of the railroad have been struck save one small one. Those to the east of the road have been mostly struck. Enemy occupy rifle-pits, railroad, and Bowling Green road.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863—Noon.

General HAUPT,
In Charge of Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

Be in readiness to commence work on this line of road by day after to-morrow morning.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. GIBBON,
Commanding, &c.:

Your dispatch to General Butterfield, respecting an anticipated mutiny among six companies of the Thirty-fourth New York Regiment, received. In answer, I am instructed to say that Generals Meade and Sickles, in similar cases, had the refractory men surrounded by a guard, and informed that if they persisted in their insubordination they would do so at the peril of their lives. Those generals were informed by the commanding general that they would be sustained in any course they found it necessary to adopt to enforce obedience. The commanding general is at present absent from camp.

The official statement from the Adjutant-General's Office shows that the term of service of the Thirty-fourth New York Regiment expires June 15 and 16, 1863. If, however, the regiment is one of those originally mustered into the State service for two years, and into the United States service for three months, and subsequently transferred by the Governor of New York to the United States for the unexpired portion of the State service, the term of service is to be reckoned from the date of the original muster into the State service, which may be earlier than that above mentioned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-Commander MAGAW,
Aquia Creek:

The major-general commanding desires that you have every available vessel of your fleet suitable for such purpose, at Aquia Creek, to convoy store-ships. Please answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Firing at Sedgwick's. No report yet. Shall that order be printed about firing low, &c., and shall some cavalry of Patrick's be sent to United States Ford for prisoners?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Nothing of importance received since you left, except the inclosed lines from General Sedgwick, with a copy of my reply attached.* Con-

* Not found.

siderable cannonading in front of Sedgwick. Nothing from him yet. I have received no orders for Gibbon. He is held in readiness to move in accordance with your last instructions. I inclose list of casualties in Reynolds' corps from shelling by the enemy, which commenced about 5 or 6 o'clock and lasted until dark. Also copy of dispatch from Sedgwick about detail for pontoon train. I have telegraphed you, and expect reply as to relieving him from Gibbon. Shall do so if I get no reply. Comstock is here, pretty well used up; gone to bed; reports his train in bad condition; not fit for crossing trains, only for infantry, possibly for cavalry. Have directed him to United States Ford very early to-morrow a. m., in case nothing from you, to take his train again. Orders will reach him sent telegraph office, United States Ford.

All quiet here now. No apparent diminution in enemy's strength in front of Sedgwick, and no movements reported.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
United States Ford:

Enemy shelled Reynolds for an hour or two before dark. Casualties reported, 5 killed and 16 wounded.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

APRIL 30, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
United States Ford:

Comstock just arrived here. Reports his train unreliable for anything but infantry. Have you any orders for him?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

SEDDON HOUSE, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Captain CUSHING:
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: With the exception of one regiment, seen to move toward Fredericksburg this morning, the enemy has not appeared in force opposite this point to-day. Two remaining camps at points southwest and west appear to be occupied, but I should judge by very few men. Enemy's picket below Snow Creek is very light, indeed. A squad of cavalry came to the river bank about 12 m., seeming to have some business, examining the river bank for some distance. Enemy's pickets fired upon ours, driving them from the bank. Rebel signal officers appear remarkably busy. Six of the 12 men who have been under my charge were taken away this morning by Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, deputy provost-marshal-general.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. B. BROOKS,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

SEDGWICK'S CROSSING,
April 30, 1863.

Captain CUSHING:

Cannot see any large body of troops moving either way. They seem to be filling the earthworks to the rear and left of Fredericksburg with troops; and, from appearances, should think they have a number of guns in position in the works. From all appearances, should judge that the enemy were massing troops in front of Brooks. A train of five wagons has just left the rebels' first line, Bowling Green road, and are now on their way to the rear, directly in front of Brooks.

E. C. PIERCE,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Army Corps:

No advance beyond Chancellorsville till columns are concentrated.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

APRIL 30, 1863—5 a. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to cross the rest of your command and be in readiness to move as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to move your last division over the river at once. There is no apparent effort being made to cross the troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General COUCH, *United States Ford:*

The major-general commanding directs me to inclose you copy of instructions to Generals Slocum and Meade. You are directed to cross as speedily as practicable with your infantry, artillery, ammunition wagons, and a few wagons for forage, and two ambulances to a division. You will have the bridge laid without delay as soon as the enemy leaves. Don't let a small force keep you back. Establish rapid communication with the telegraph at Banks' Ford and with Meade and Slocum, as the telegraph from Banks' to United States Ford works so slow. You will move to support Slocum. Be careful that no trains cross at United States Ford until further orders, as they will only be in the way.

Meade's ammunition wagons may have to cross. The trains should cross at some point to be designated.

The general directs me to add, in moving in support of Slocum, move toward the heaviest firing in the event of his advance being disputed. The general wishes you to be up with him to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WARREN:

I have not received a word from United States Ford this morning. Do send me by the bearer all the news. He is directed to run his horse.

I have sent up additional details from the Engineer Brigade to assist at the bridges. When they are thrown across, I desire you to report to the commanding officer at Chancellorsville, to assist him, and give him the benefit of your advice in establishing a line of defense at that place or vicinity. The maps indicate that a formidable position can be taken there. Please show this to General Slocum, and to General Couch when he comes up.

I am informed that the enemy continues in full force in front of General Sedgwick. At all events, we want to hold the strongest position that section affords to-night, and be in readiness to take the initiative in the morning.

Until Banks' Ford is uncovered, the route by the United States Ford must be understood as our line of operations. The weather is favorable for securing our positions, and, after all is over, the Rapidan is no advantage to the enemy over ourselves.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *United States Ford:*

Third Corps is under orders to be across the river at United States Ford at 7 a. m. to-morrow. The column is *en route.* Meade's batteries are on the way. Headquarters will be at Chancellorsville to-night.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Captain COMSTOCK:

The general directs that no advance be made from Chancellorsville until the columns are concentrated. He expects to be at Chancellorsville to-night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Generals Couch and Meade.)

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to make a demonstration on the enemy's lines in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing at 1 o'clock, the object being simply to ascertain whether or not the enemy continues to hug his defenses in full force; and if he should have abandoned them, to take possession of his works and the commanding ground in their vicinity. In his opinion a corps should be used for this service, a portion of it advanced, while the balance is held in supporting distance, and your whole force held in readiness to spring to their relief should an effort be made to overpower them or to cut them off. This demonstration will be made for no other purpose than that stated. The enemy must not be attacked behind his defenses, if held in force. No train but that of a few ambulances should accompany the column. As soon as the required information is obtained, the column can return. Look well after the defenses of your bridge-heads during this movement.

If you are certain that the enemy is in full force in your front, I am instructed by the commanding general to say that the demonstration herein directed will not be made. The general must know the position of affairs and be advised fully; also as to what you do, at once.

The enemy have a pontoon train at Hamilton's. The general expects that you will not permit them to cross the river. When you move forward, if you want all your artillery, the batteries of the reserve here can be called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that his headquarters will be at Chancellorsville to-night. It is proposed that the army now at that point will assume the initiative to-morrow morning, and will advance along the line of the Plank road, uncovering what is called Banks' Ford, where bridges will be at once thrown across the river, which route will then become the shortest line of communication between the two wings of the army. Major General Butterfield will remain at the present headquarters, and will at once transmit to the major-general commanding any communications you may desire to send him. It is not known, of course, what effect the advance will have upon the enemy, and the general commanding directs that you observe his movements with the utmost vigilance, and, should he expose a weak point, attack him in full force and destroy him. If he should show any symptoms of falling back, the general directs that you throw your whole force on the Bowling Green road, and pursue him with the utmost vigor, turning his fortified positions by the numerous by-roads which you can make use of for that purpose. If any portion of his organized forces should pass off to the east of the railroad, you will, by detachments, pursue until you destroy or capture him.

Simultaneous with the advance of your column on the Bowling Green road, if at all, a column will also advance on the Telegraph road, and between you will sweep the country between the two highways and the railroad. You will be within easy communication, and both columns will spring to one another's assistance in case of encountering any considerable resistance, which can best be judged of by the magnitude of the fire. Keep your provisions and ammunition and forage replenished, leaving as much of your train to be brought afterward as practicable. Trains will only embarrass and check your forward movement, and must not accompany you, unless it be the pack train.

It may be expedient for you to join the right wing on the south bank of the river, and under cover of it to Fredericksburg. Be observant of your opportunities, and when you strike let it be done to destroy. When you move forward, if you want all your artillery, the batteries of the reserve here can be called for. The enemy have at Hamilton's a pontoon train. The general expects that you will not permit them to cross the river. You will find an able commander in Major-General Reynolds.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

APRIL 30, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
[*Chancellorsville:*]

Sedgwick asks if column to move on Telegraph road simultaneous with advance on Bowling Green road is to be portion of his present command. One portion of your letter directs him to move his whole force on Bowling Green road. I presumed that contingency of moving forces on the two roads was the division of forces by enemy. Am I right?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK, *Commanding, &c.:*

Let the demonstration be suspended until further orders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The general desires to know if two of your bridges—one from Franklin's and one from Reynolds'—cannot be taken up before night and moved without knowledge of enemy.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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* Taken up from Sedgwick's crossing. See Butterfield to Gibbon, 9.30 p. m., p. 312.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863.*

Major-General SEDGWICK:

In reply to yours, this moment received, the general commanding has gone to Chancellorsville. Sickles' (Third) corps was ordered to move to that point before he wrote your letter of instructions. From this I judge it was [not?] to be a portion of your present command. I will send your letter to him by an orderly, with a copy of this reply, and may get telegraphic answer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

APRIL 30, 1863—2.05 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

General Reynolds telegraphs enemy formed column of attack; threatens his right, and advancing. General directs you to assume command, and make necessary preparations. Post batteries in position, and defend bridge-heads at all hazards.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
April 30, 1863—3 p. m.

[Captain CUSHING:]

Received message from Major-General Butterfield in regard to General Reynolds being threatened.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General BENHAM, *Commanding Engineer Brigade:*

The commanding general directs that you have one of the bridges at Franklin's crossing and one of the bridges at Reynolds' crossing† taken up to-night, and in position to be laid at Banks' Ford before daylight to-morrow. The bridges to be laid with the utmost dispatch at Banks' Ford the instant the enemy abandons his works there, which will be early to-morrow morning. The chief quartermaster will be furnished with a copy of this order, and will supply whatever teams are required. This movement must be concealed from the enemy, and nothing be done that will betray the movement before dark to-night. The commanding general will hold you strictly responsible that this order is fully complied with.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished Major-Generals Sedgwick and Reynolds and chief quartermaster.)

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* Later than 12.30 p. m. See Butterfield to commanding officer Third Army Corps, 12.30 p. m., p. 314.

† See Butterfield to Gibbon, same date, p. 312.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

In the present state of the atmosphere, it cannot be done without being seen. If the fog deepens considerably, it will be practicable. If it is decided to remove them, cannot the Engineer Brigade be sent to do the work?

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SIGNAL STATION,
April 30, 1863.

General SEDGWICK:

I have moved two light 12-pounder batteries over the river, as the position of the bridges gives us a range for them only.

Have you any more troops over than Brooks' division?

REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
April 30, 1863—p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Large bodies of infantry are now moving up to our right, from across the Massaponax. Columns 3,000 to 5,000 strong. I think it must be troops from Richmond.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
April 30, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

General Reynolds sends word in regard to movement of troops of the enemy on his front, as follows: "I think it must be troops from Richmond."

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863.

General SEDGWICK:

General Hooker hopes they are from Richmond, as the greater will be our success.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

APRIL 30, 1863—5 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

My working parties have drawn the fire of the enemy, and enemy are now firing at our bridge.

REYNOLDS.

APRIL 30, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The movement of troops which I reported as threatening my position at the bridge seems to be what I have just mentioned in a note to you—to mask their flank march in the hollow just beyond the Bowling Green road, in front of Brooks. It shortens their march very much.

REYNOLDS.

BALLOON IN THE VALLEY,
April 30, 1863—6 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The woods directly opposite our bridge on the left full of rebel troops. The extensive camp still remains 6 miles directly south from this point, and a small camp southwest from this point, about 7 miles distant, and I should think a small camp west of this position about 6 miles.

The troops remain in about the same position as yesterday.

JAMES ALLEN,
Aeronaut.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
April 30, 1863.

General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

I have just explained what I thought threatened my bridge-heads. I do not know whether their troops are moving up to Fredericksburg, or were being massed to move down the ravine between me and Brooks to-night. It is possible, if they were in there last night, as reported by my pickets, that they may contemplate a movement of this kind. Did Brooks' pickets remain all night at the burnt house—Beman's—and had he any men in the ravine?

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
[*April* 30, 1863.]

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

General Reynolds is satisfied that the enemy have not weakened their force either in infantry or artillery, and that a demonstration will bring on a general engagement on the left. General Brooks thinks the infantry force in his front is undiminished and strong. He can see nothing of their batteries.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
April 30, 1863.

General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

Please have Hunt telegraph if he can spare a 20-pounder Parrott battery. I would prefer it to the 3-inch sent, as it will be opposed by

20-pounder Parrotts. The ammunition used in the 3-inch Parrotts is not good, or the gunners, I don't know which.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
April 30, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy seems to be in heavy force in front of both Reynolds and Brooks, and to be forming for an attack. We are ready for them.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
April 30, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have directed the four regiments engaged in taking up the bridges to accompany pontoons until they meet detachment from Couch's corps. Please have that detachment sent promptly; I cannot afford to lose four regiments, and if these are compelled to go all the way to Banks' Ford they will be wholly unserviceable to-morrow.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
April 30, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Major-General Reynolds reports the casualties to-day in First Corps by the enemy's shelling, as follows: First Division, killed 1, wounded 4; Second Division, killed 4, wounded 12. Total, 5 killed and 16 wounded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps are all up at Chancellorsville. Two divisions of Couch's probably now crossing. Sickles, as you are aware, is on his way there. Nothing that we can get at present indicates much force of the enemy in their front. The general as he left expressed great anxiety for prompt and frequent reports and information. I think it would favor operations if you were to make tremendous demonstrations of camp-fires to-night. Have you received the order to keep your supplies replenished in knapsacks and haversacks?

The general, in speaking privately to me about the order in which the movements of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps were commended, said he had been informed that there was some little feeling down on the left that they were not counted in. He said that would all come right. He expected, when he left here, if he met with no serious opposition, to be on the heights west of Fredericksburg to-morrow noon or shortly after, and, if opposed strongly, to-morrow night. Meade has about 200 prisoners, I learn unofficially; Slocum not heard from. Gibbon will probably be ordered at sunrise to move to Banks' Ford and cross to join his corps. Please consider this confidential, and written privately for your information. Communicate as much of it as you think proper, confidentially, to Reynolds.

Very truly, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

APRIL 30, 1863.

[Major-General SEDGWICK:]

Before General Sickles moves, General Hooker desires to know what and all information General Sedgwick has of the enemy's forces and position.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
April 30, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The force in front of Falmouth seems to have been decreased. Nothing seen but some few sentinels, small supports in the trenches, and now and then a small detachment in the works on top of the farthest hills. Is there any news?

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863. (Received 3.50 p. m.)

Brigadier-General GIBBON,
Commanding Second Division, Second Corps:

Fill up haversacks and knapsacks with eight days' rations, as per order. Be ready to move at daylight to-morrow to join your corps.

By order of General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

APRIL 30, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Hold four regiments ready to relieve that number moving with two pontoon bridges from Sedgwick's crossing to Banks' Ford. Let them go prepared to remain and cross there, or return as ordered. Answer, and wait further orders.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

APRIL 30, 1863.

General GIBBON, *Couch's Headquarters:*

You do not move without further orders. Do not withdraw your pickets until ordered. Keep a sharp watch for any movement of the enemy in vicinity of Fredericksburg or your front. Telegraph me and report by messengers to General Sedgwick.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

GENERAL: The enemy's formation, as near as I can see, is in the hollow between the Bowling Green road and the range of heights before occupied by his infantry, and just opposite our bridges; his artillery in the same position occupied previously, only protected by epaulements, and, I think, more guns. Their position and formation threaten our bridge-heads. This is either bravado, in order to get up troops from Richmond, or they are really in force. They have never shown their troops in this way before. It may be that the artillery is simply horses arranged to look like teams. I cannot see the guns. Wagons have just been seen moving up on the other side of the Massaponax, and a train of passenger cars just gone down the road toward Bowling Green. It must have been up near the Massaponax.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEDGWICK'S CROSSING, *April* 30, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I think that movements indicate that they are passing troops up to our right; that is, they are massing, and then moving the troops up the Valley beyond on the shortest line to Fredericksburg and above. The railroad seems to be busy to-day. Taft's battery, on our left, shelled them out of one part of the railroad, and they had to take a longer road to Fredericksburg.

REYNOLDS,
General.

APRIL 30, 1863.

General REYNOLDS:

What did the locomotives draw? Could it be transportation trains?

BUTTERFIELD,
General.

REYNOLDS' SIGNAL STATION, *April* 30, 1863—p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The trains they ran were passenger and platform cars.

REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
April 30, 1863—1.55 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Enemy have formed a column of attack which threatens my right. They are advancing.

REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, *April* 30, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

If General Hooker has not seen the positions of the lower bridges, and has time, I would like him to see them.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers.

APRIL 30, 1863—11 a. m.

General REYNOLDS:

I have the honor to report that until 6 p. m. yesterday there was a steady column of troops passing this point, going in the direction of Fredericksburg. The column extended across the range of hills south of this point. Ten batteries were counted. They were followed by a train of ambulances and wagons. The column passed through Smithfield, a small town opposite.

LOUIS R. FORTESCUE,
Lieutenant.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Third Corps:

Upon the receipt of this order you will proceed with your corps, without delay, by the shortest road, concealed from view of the enemy, to the United States Ford. The batteries taken from your command, placed in position to cover the crossing, will be relieved, it is expected, in time to join you. It is desired that, in marching, your troops and your trains entire should be concealed from the sight of the enemy, that they may not be aware of your movement. Your pack-mules, small-arm ammunition train, and two ambulances to a division to accompany you. Forage for animals for two days from to-day. The greatest promptness in executing this movement and arriving at your destination is expected of you. As much of your corps as can cross on the bridge at United States Ford to cross to-night, and all to cross by 7 a. m. to-morrow.

General Couch precedes you, and the batteries left by General Meade also. After crossing, you will take up your line of march toward Chancellorsville. Keep your troops in as good condition as possible while fully complying with your orders.

Don't burden yourself with any transportation not absolutely needed. Every wagon is one too many in the way where they can be dispensed with. Send some one ahead to see your road clear, and use your pioneers when necessary.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
April 30, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE,
Third Division:

The troops will move immediately upon United States Ford by way of Boscobel, keeping concealed from the enemy as far as possible. Two ambulances will go with each division. Eight days' rations in knapsacks and haversacks. No incumbrance with officers' baggage allowed. Trains will cross this side of United States Ford. Ammunition trains to be packed, ready to follow their respective divisions. Chief of artillery to pick up his batteries (detailed) as he moves on. Two days' forage to be carried.

By command of Major-General Sickles:

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 30, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c., Washington, D. C.:

If General Stahel can extend his patrols to the vicinity of Rappannock Station, it will greatly facilitate operations here. Our cavalry force are all across the Rappahannock with infantry, and there is no probability of anything very serious from the enemy interfering with the performance of this duty in this direction. If your operations and duties will permit it, the general would like to be advised that it can and will be done for two or three days.

DAN'L. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

We are invested at Suffolk by a superior force, but are getting stronger every day. I returned from there last evening. If the enemy attacks, he will fare badly. A successful movement on your part, for which we are all most anxious, will be of great service to us by preventing Longstreet from being further re-enforced, and may compel him to withdraw.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

APRIL 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

The enemy has need of every man here. He has his hands full Rely on this. I can say no more.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SUFFOLK,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The enemy opened upon the Commodore Barney this afternoon with one Whitworth, one 30-pounder, and one 35-pounder Parrott. The Barney and Captain Morris' battery, in Fort Stevens, silenced the battery very handsomely. Heavy rain for two days and much mud.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 48. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April* 30, 1863.

The frequent transmission of false intelligence and the betrayal of the movements of the army to the enemy, by the publication of injudicious correspondence of an anonymous character, makes it necessary to require all newspaper correspondents to publish their communications over their own signatures.

In case of failure to comply with this order, through their own or their employers' neglect, such correspondents will be excluded from, and the circulation of the journals for which they correspond suppressed within, the lines of this army.

Commanding officers and provost-marshals are directed to enforce this order, and will keep themselves informed of all the correspondents within the limits of their respective camps, and should any such disregard its requirements, will send them forthwith beyond the lines of this army.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

The following information received, through the instrumentality of Leopole, from a lieutenant and a private of prisoners brought in yesterday. The lieutenant says his name is John J. Wymer, second lieutenant Company H, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry; that there are two squadrons of cavalry in the Valley, under Major [Samuel B.] Myers, this side of Woodstock; that A. P. Hill is at Harrisonburg with one division of his corps, five brigades strong. Don't know where other divisions of his corps are; that Jones, with the greater part of his forces, has gone to tear up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is to return and take Romney, and come from that place to Winchester by the time Hill reaches here; that Imboden has been re-enforced from Richmond with 4,000 men, and that it is the intention of the rebels to take and hold this Valley at all hazards. The private is of the same regiment, and says that on Friday last he was sent by Jones with a dispatch to A. P. Hill, at Harrisonburg; that when he left there Hill's division had orders to cook five days' rations, for what purpose he did not know, but the general impression was that they were coming down to drive Milroy from Winchester. The lieutenant further stated that he left

his regiment at Petersburg Friday last with 6 men, to report to Hill, at Harrisonburg, and met the forces under Elliott, and was captured at Wardensville.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 30, 1863.
(Received 1.15 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have directed General Kelley to withdraw every man that can possibly be spared from Harper's Ferry; to proceed on the railroad westward, leaving Maryland Heights guarded, and General Milroy to sustain himself at Winchester with less backing. The number I can furnish, however, from there cannot exceed two or three regiments, part of Kenly's having been sent two days ago. Nothing can come to Grafton from the west now, the communication with Wheeling being cut off. The bridge burned by Colonel Wilkinson was between Roberts, at Clarksburg, and Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Commanding Second Division, Winchester, Va.:

It looks as if it may be soon at Winchester a question of evacuation or of re-enforcement. General Halleck thinks it no place to fight for, but an outpost from which it were better to withdraw. I prefer to hold it, and to be re-enforced, if possible. To-morrow I will be able, I think, to telegraph you some decided orders. Kenly's brigade has gone from Harper's Ferry along the railroad westward, to take share in the fight there. I have sent 800 men from here to add to the garrison on Maryland Heights.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 30, 1863.
(Received 9.55 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

This is from General Kelley, at New Creek, this morning, 1.30 a. m.:

Have ordered General Kenly to move with his two remaining infantry regiments. The One hundred and fifty-first New York and Miner's (Indiana) battery will watch the New Creek Valley closely. It now looks to me like a grand combined movement of the enemy. If I withdraw Smith, I will blockade the Northwestern road with timber for miles between North Branch and Stony River. Nothing from Grafton since my last.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

The whole of the troops at Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side, are now gone westward with General Kenly, leaving only the garrison on

Maryland Heights to replace the five regiments thus taken. I send to-day, from the forts here, the Fifth New York Artillery, numbering 600, but this includes and withdraws the company garrisoning Fort Dix, at the Relay House. It is the utmost I can possibly do.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

If you want more troops in the west and at Harper's Ferry, why do you leave so large a force at Winchester? As I have often repeated to you, verbally and in writing, that is no place to fight a battle. It is merely an outpost which should not be exposed to an attack in force.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 30, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatches just received from New Creek, 10 a. m., 30th:

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Mulligan. His information derived from the rebel officer is undoubtedly substantially correct:

"My prompt movement on Monday to Greenland Gap prevented Jones' reserves from following him. May I suggest you call the attention of the General-in-Chief to the probable fact of this being a grand combined movement to destroy the road effectually and recover Western Virginia. Harper's Ferry should be strengthened, if possible?"

B. F. KELLEY.

GRAFTON, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

General KELLEY:

I defy all the rebels in Western Virginia. God and the right.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

GRAFTON, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

General KELLEY:

From a rebel officer, captured last night, I learn the enemy's strength and plans. General Jones, whom we engaged yesterday, has a force of 3,000, composed of the Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, and three battalions of Maryland cavalry. The Maryland line of infantry and two sections of a battery are moving to their support. General Imboden, with a force of 2,000, had arranged to unite with Jones at Philippi but our artillery on Sunday last prevented the connection. The plan was, that this force of 5,000 should destroy the towns and railroad, while a strong rebel force should engage the attention of Winchester and other points. The detachments I ordered to the support of Rowlesburg, under Col. James Quirk, returned at daylight. Rowlesburg is safe. If the enemy pour upon us, I shall make you proud of your Fifth Brigade.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

BALTIMORE,
April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

The following dispatch just received from General Roberts, at Clarksburg:

Where are General Kelley and forces? The advance of Jones' forces are at Shinnston, 7 miles from this place. The advance of Imboden and Jackson are 11 miles from here, on the Philippi road.

Put yourself in communication with Roberts.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

If you re-enforce Mulligan, then he can support Roberts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Kelley will endeavor to re-enforce Mulligan, who must support you.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI,
April 30, 1863.

Capt. A. B. DOD, *Wheeling:*

If General Lightburn is in command of the Virginia forces, you will act under his directions, so as to co-operate with his command in the defense of the country bordering the Ohio. General Lightburn telegraphed yesterday that you had left for Parkersburg, and we are uncertain whether his dispatch was later than yours.

Keep these headquarters informed of your movements under General Lightburn's direction, and of the condition of affairs.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

APRIL 30, 1863.

Captain GLASSFORD,
Commanding Gunboat Belleau:

SIR: General Burnside directs that, if you are in condition to do so, you take on board the detachment of infantry under Colonel Lacy, and proceed up the Ohio to Maysville, at which point you may stop and report by telegraph. This stop will be made in order that we may forward to you any dispatch we may receive from Cairo in response to mine of last evening. Should you be notified to proceed after reaching Maysville, you will go on to Parkersburg, stopping at the military

posts at Catlettsburg, Ky., Gallipolis, Ohio, Point Pleasant, Va., to inform the military officers of your presence on that part of the river. At Parkersburg you will communicate with the military commandant, and be guided in regard to proceeding farther by the apparent necessity of your presence there. From that point you can communicate with these headquarters by telegraph. If you proceed to Wheeling, you will report there to Governor Peirpoint, or, in his absence, to the adjutant-general of that State, General H. I. Samuels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI,
April 30, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

A new independent German regiment has been organized in this city for home use, and should it become at any time necessary they will serve at any point within the State. I do not think it advisable to move them, however, till we see some specific point on our border menaced. Have you anything new from Wheeling?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.			Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present for duty equipped.*						Number of guns.
						Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.			Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	
General and staff	66	.....	66	67	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost-guard	167	2,491	2,658	3,202	3,757	117	1,751	3	92	7	247	10
Engineer Brigade	33	774	807	950	2,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal corps	29	154	183	202	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guards and orderlies.	16	44	60	64	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve	63	1,547	1,610	1,776	1,992	19	301	...	.....	44	1,246	58
First Corps	1,132	15,998	17,130	19,595	26,347	1,054	14,728	2	63	34	1,027	52
Second Corps	1,150	15,686	16,836	19,051	26,975	1,194	14,713	4	5	30	947	48
Third Corps	1,127	17,859	18,986	20,795	27,323	1,077	16,491	....	.....	32	1,121	54
Fifth Corps	938	14,982	15,920	18,292	24,342	878	13,989	....	.....	27	830	42
Sixth Corps	1,305	22,425	23,730	26,496	32,920	1,245	21,182	4	100	33	1,103	54
Eleventh Corps	702	12,837	13,539	15,412	19,180	626	11,544	5	45	26	731	36
Twelfth Corps	770	12,685	13,455	14,895	18,910	751	12,178	...	.....	14	507	28
Cavalry Corps†	620	12,778	13,398	17,193	22,038	.....	.....	556	10,523	11	451	22
.....	8,118	130,260	138,378	157,990	206,628	6,961	106,877	574	10,828	258	8,210	404

* The instructions printed on the original return require that under this heading should be given "only those who are actually available for the line of battle at the date of the regimental report."

† According to return for April 10, the latest received.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	15	47	67	69	.....	.....
District of Alexandria*	184	2,929	5,678	7,261	.....	.....
Casey's division†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisional brigades	7	12	19	20	.....	.....
Abercrombie's division‡	353	6,693	8,019	9,404	.....	24
Stahel's cavalry division	237	3,736	6,364	7,699	.....	6
Defenses South of the Potomac	259	5,147	6,409	7,749	298	68
Pennsylvania Reserves, First Brigade	76	1,458	1,718	2,170	.....	.....
District of Washington§	249	4,545	5,593	7,316	140	89
Artillery Camp of Instruction	29	597	707	783	.....	28
Defenses North of the Potomac	228	5,375	6,612	7,510	316	162
Corps of Observation (near Poolesville, Md)	93	1,759	2,010	2,308	.....	6
Railroad Brigade (Annapolis Junction)	35	746	889	905	.....	.....
Fort Washington, Md	5	111	143	150	70	3
Total‖	1,770	33,155	44,223	53,344	824	386

Abstract from consolidated morning report of Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1863; headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff	23	.....	23	23	36	.....
First Division	559	12,223	14,977	16,696	16,707	63
Second Division	231	4,747	5,764	11,270	11,221	12
Third Division	187	4,033	5,045	5,908	5,865	14
First Separate Brigade	124	2,224	2,561	2,833	2,092	.....
Second Separate Brigade	104	2,251	2,866	3,309	3,308	.....
Third Separate Brigade	172	2,940	3,721	4,091	4,102	.....
Fourth Separate Brigade	133	2,475	2,975	3,317	3,317	4
Post of Annapolis	24	349	385	647	645	.....
Post of Philadelphia	10	155	226	316	313	.....
Fort Delaware	19	466	718	755	749	73
First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry	8	74	246	350	350	.....
Total	1,594	31,937	39,507	49,515	48,705	166

* Including the Second Brigade Pennsylvania Reserves and Camps Convalescent and Distribution.

† Aggregate present and absent, 5,938; transferred to Abercrombie, April 17.

‡ Formerly Casey's division. The division commanded by Abercrombie, March 31; was ordered, April 14, with exception of the Ninth Massachusetts and Seventeenth New York Batteries, to Norfolk, Va. The regiments thus transferred were the Twenty-second Connecticut, Fortieth Massachusetts, One hundred and twenty-seventh, One hundred and forty-first, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, and One hundred and forty-fourth New York, and Eleventh Rhode Island.

§ Including Third Brigade Pennsylvania Reserves. The pieces of artillery reported were in store at Washington Arsenal.

‖ The Twenty-sixth Michigan, Tenth New Jersey, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and fifty-second, and One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Regiments, and the First Delaware, and Sixteenth and Nineteenth New York Batteries, transferred to Norfolk, Va., April 18–21.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of Middle Department, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty equipped.					
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Departmental staff						
First Division	427	9,090	67	1,637	63	1,806
Second Division	175	3,936	38	806	8	126
Third Division	141	3,099	36	723	6	211
First Separate Brigade	93	1,739	25	532		
Second Separate Brigade	41	954			70	1,560
Third Separate Brigade	174	2,888				
Fourth Separate Brigade	91	1,676	7	192	32	607
Post of Annapolis	23	309	1	40		
Post of Philadelphia	9	142	1	13		
Fort Delaware	3	66			18	514
First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry			8	74		
Total	1,177	23,899	183	4,017	197	4,824

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—5.30 a. m.

General HOOKER,
Chancellorsville, via United States Ford:

From deserter, just in, learn that Jackson's whole corps is opposite Franklin's crossing. Camp rumor that Longstreet had gone to Culpeper; that Lee had said it was the only time he should fight equal numbers; that we had about 80,000. Some of Trimble's division told him they had to march to Culpeper to-morrow. They all knew that we had crossed 40,000 men above.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—7 a. m. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Hurry over the provost-marshal-general and his cavalry. Major-General Sedgwick was directed to throw his whole force on the Bowling Green road and no other.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Your dispatch, dated May 1, without hour, relating to Sedgwick and Bowling Green road, the bridges, Patrick's and Gibbon's movements, received. Your dispatch is dated May 1, and says Patrick and Gibbon are to cross to-morrow, which would be May 2. Is this right? I send 4 signal officers, mounted and for duty, to Captain Fisher, who is chief of the signal force on the right. Can send 1 more, if wanted. I have endeavored to send this dispatch by telegraph, but the line works very badly, and I send by orderly. I hope to have the new line constructed

by night and in working order, with a party to work across from Banks' Ford the moment the bridge is laid. Please leave directions there where they will carry the telegraph to on the other side. Nothing new. The deserter's, whose statement I sent you, is all the intelligence we have. So foggy, balloons can see nothing.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—10.25 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

The following dispatch of a column of infantry and artillery wagons in motion toward our right just received:

A column of enemy's infantry, artillery, and wagons, extending whole length of ridge and south of Tyler's battery. Head of column out of sight, moving from direction of railroad station toward our right. The force is apparently heavy. The stone wall under Marye's Heights is not occupied this morning. There is also reduction of force in railroad cut and trenches from the city to a mile south of it. The trench in rear of Howison's is evacuated between that house and Hazel Run.

P. A. TAYLOR.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

Taylor reports (10.10 a. m.):

Wagon-train moving up toward our right on road in rear of Dahlman's and Morrison's houses. The column reported moving toward our right, south of Tyler's battery, is still passing. There appears to be much artillery, many pieces with 8 horses. The hour of last dispatch should have been 8.45 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock. My watch had stopped.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

F SIGNAL STATION, *May* 1, 1863—11 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy's direction is northwest. Infantry moving to right, on road in rear of Dahlman and Guest's houses, we believe to be the column reported from direction of railroad station. Think they strike the Orange Plank road to the right of Morrison's house. It is very hazy. We can only see the glittering of bayonets and wagon tops through the opening in hill in front of Tyler's battery. Destination seems to be toward Chancellorsville, as they strike the Plank road on which the village is situated.

HALL.

CIRCULAR.] CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Corps commanders will hold their corps in hand, and wherever their commands may find themselves night or day they will keep pickets well thrown out on all the approaches to their positions. The safety of this army depends upon this being rigidly executed. They will

direct their quartermasters to remain with their trains, all except their ambulance trains and pack trains of ammunition, which will follow the troops to which they belong. Neither officers nor men must leave their commands unless required to do so on duty.

All wagons now over will be brought forward as far as Chancellorsville, and will be parked off the road between the Plank road and the river. No more wagons will be allowed to cross the United States Ford.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR.] CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—11 a. m.

The Fifth Corps, including three batteries, will be thrown on to the River road by most direct route, the head of it advanced to near midway between Mott's and Colin Runs, the movement to be masked by small parties thrown out in advance, and to be completed at 2 o'clock.

The Twelfth Corps, including its batteries, will be massed below the Plank road, the head of it resting near Tabernacle Church, and masked from the view of the enemy by small advanced parties, and the movement to be completed at 12 o'clock, to enable the Eleventh Corps to take its position.

The Eleventh Corps, with its batteries, will be masked on the Plank road, about 1 mile in rear of the Twelfth. This movement to be completed at 2 o'clock.

One division of the Second Corps, with one battery, will take a posirion at Todd's Tavern, and will throw out strong detachments on the approaches in the direction of the enemy.

The other division and batteries of the corps will be massed out of the road near Chancellorsville, these dispositions to be made at once.

The Third Corps will be massed as fast as it arrives about 1 mile from Chancellorsville, on the United States Ford road, excepting one brigade, with a battery, which will take position at Dowdall's Tavern.

General Pleasonton will hold his command, excepting those otherwise engaged, at Chancellorsville.

After the movement commences, headquarters will be at Tabernacle Church.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BALLOON IN AIR, NEAR HEADQUARTERS,
May 1, 1863—Noon.

General HOOKER:

GENERAL: I can see no earthworks on Bowling Green road. Should judge the guns had been taken from earthworks to right of Fredericksburg. Another train; wagons moving to right, on road about 1 mile from beyond heights, opposite Franklin's crossing. Enemy's barracks opposite Banks' Ford are deserted. Largest column of enemy is moving on road toward Chancellorsville. The enemy on opposite heights, I judge, considerably diminished. Can see no change under the heights and rifle-pits. No diminution in the enemy's tents.

T. S. C. LOWE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863.

Capt. JAMES S. HALL:

SIR: Have you signal communication with General Sedgwick? If so, keep him advised of all you see.

Answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863—12.05 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

We have communication with General Sedgwick. The column reported this morning moving toward Chancellorsville was about two corps. The rear column passed a given point at 11.30 a. m. From appearances, a portion of the column diverged to the left before reaching the Orange Plank road. Firing is now distinctly heard in the direction of Chancellorsville; quite rapid.

[HALL.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863.

Captain HALL,
Signal Officer:

The general desires to know how long it is since you have seen a column of the enemy passing toward our right, and how many regiments; whether artillery and cavalry was with them. Also about how long it took them to pass.

PAUL A. OLIVER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MAY 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

[Lieutenant OLIVER:]

The column was first discovered 8.30 a. m.; last seen 11.30 a. m. About two corps, accompanied by artillery. Firing going on in the direction of Chancellorsville. Dense black smoke seen in the direction of our supposed advance.

[HALL.]

HEADQUARTERS,
May 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Chancellorsville:

Patrick ordered from Banks' to United States Ford, and cavalry ordered there from Hartwood. Balloon and signal reports to this moment all sent you. The enemy will meet you between Chancellorsville and Hamilton's Crossing. He cannot, I judge, from all reports, have detached over 10,000 or 15,000 men from Sedgwick's front since sun cleared fog. Ingalls, just leaving, has your compass. I will have telegraph to Banks' Ford shortly. Shall I keep party waiting there to cross, or build line from United States Ford to Chancellorsville?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 1, 1863—12.30.

General HOOKER:

The column of enemy's troops has been seen passing Captain Hamilton's house by a new road on the ridge, through Temple's, to the Plank road, near Bowen's, since the sun cleared up the fog. Not so many troops passing now as trains visible.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863—1 p. m.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Railroad Superintendent, Aquia:

Be prepared to lay the bridge over the Rappahannock on short notice.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 1, 1863—1.45 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Balloons both working. Dispatches been sent you by telegraph and courier. Telegraph been out of order; working correct now. Your dispatch of 12 m. just received. Those of 7 a. m. received about 11.30 o'clock. Ingalls has left. He had sent officers to both places before.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—2 o'clock.

[General BUTTERFIELD:]

From character of information have suspended attack. The enemy may attack me—I will try it. Tell Sedgwick to keep a sharp lookout, and attack if can succeed.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Your dispatch received. Copy announcing suspension of your attack sent Sedgwick. He and Reynolds remain quiet. They consider that to attack before you have accomplished some success, in view of the strong position and numbers in their front, might fail to dislodge the enemy and render them unserviceable at the proper time. They are anxious to hear from you. Six guns Horse Artillery sent to Banks' Ford this a. m., as directed. The balance of Graham's just ordered there. The enemy are sending nothing from here now to their left. I allow nothing to go to Washington and say nothing myself. Is all O. K.?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—2.05 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I have two deserters just from Hays' brigade, Early's division. They report A. P. Hill left here this morning to move up to our right. Hood's division arrived yesterday from Richmond. The deserter was from New York State originally; an intelligent man. He said he knew it was Hood's division, for he asked the troops as they passed along. He reports D. H. Hill, Early, and Trimble in front of Sedgwick. Anderson, McLaws, A. P. Hill, and Hood would, therefore, be in your front.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Chancellorsville, Va.:

The column seen passing here was first discovered at 8.30 o'clock, and ceased to pass at 11.30. The signal man thinks two corps. From appearances, portion of the column diverged to the left before reaching the Orange Plank road.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 1, 1863—2.45 p. m.

General HOOKER:

All passage of troops from enemy's right to his left ceased about 11.30 o'clock. Nothing apparently going now except small detachments. Gibbon's picket line on right reports withdrawal of enemy's pickets and vedettes out of sight of river.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

UNITED STATES FORD,
May 1, 1863—2.25 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Hooker directs that you send Graham's Horse Artillery, all of it, twenty-two guns, to report to me at Banks' Ford; also two batteries Napoleons, or, if there are none, two other field batteries, 3-inch, if General Sedgwick can spare them. The latter can be replaced by Hart's and Kusserow's batteries, now with Colonel Warner on Sedgwick's extreme left. They can be replaced by Blucher's 20-pounders, now at the camp of the Artillery Reserve.

Please acknowledge to me here, with substance of this, that I may be sure all is right.

HENRY J. HUNT,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

UNITED STATES FORD,
May 1, 1863—3.02 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Have not yet received your answer; line down. I go to Banks' Ford. Will await Graham there. General Hooker requires me to hold that

ford against the enemy's attempt to cross. I shall expect the batteries there. I will be at the white house. Will you direct the quartermaster to send a mule load of forage, at least, for the horses of myself, staff, servants, and orderlies? Answer me at Banks' Ford.

HENRY J. HUNT.

CIRCULAR.] CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Commanders of the Second, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps will at once have their commands established on the lines assigned them last night, and have them put in condition of defense without a moment's delay. The major-general commanding trusts that a suspension in the attack to-day will embolden the enemy to attack him. All the trains belonging to the commands will be withdrawn within the lines and parked in the rear.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

After having ordered an attack at 2 o'clock, and most of the troops in position, I suspended the attack on the receipt of news from the other side of the river. Hope the enemy will be emboldened to attack me. I did feel certain of success. If his communications are cut, he must attack me. I have a strong position.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

P. S.—All the enemy's cavalry are on my flanks, which leads me to suppose that our dragoons will meet with no obstacle in cutting their communications.

CIRCULAR.] CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—6 p. m.

Corps commanders will set their pioneers at work in their fronts to make abatis and clearing for artillery. The pioneers will be kept at work during the night.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL STATION AT FITZHUGH HOUSE,
May 1, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Captain CUSHING:

I can see no infantry opposite this place. Two camps that were in the woods with their parks of wagons have been removed during the day. The enemy have thrown up an earthwork on a knoll about half a mile

back of the mouth of the Massaponax, directly opposite this place; they have apparently two batteries mounted there.

A long line of wagons has just passed, going up the river.

LOUIS R. FORTESCUE,
Acting Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Reply forwarded to General Sedgwick, commanding left wing.

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Captain and Signal Officer

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863. (Received 5.40 p. m.)

Col. D. H. RUCKER, *Quartermaster:*

I leave now to join our army on the south side. Be prepared for transportation of forage and subsistence in light-draught vessels, if required. Notify Ferguson and Stoddard. I will advise you of events.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—7 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Order for Sedgwick received at 5.45 o'clock. His troops are now advancing, at 6.45 o'clock. Order in regard to Averell received. Will be attended to. Sharpe's man from Richmond has returned. Reports 59,000 rations issued to Lee's army. Eight thousand or 10,000 troops the whole about Richmond. The dispatch will be sent in full in a few minutes. Am I not to join you in time for the fight? Haupt is ready to spring with the bridge. Sedgwick has eight days' rations in haversacks and knapsacks. Twelve regiments of enemy's infantry, sixty-eight wagons and ambulances, and one squadron of cavalry, passed along toward Richmond on the Telegraph road, the rear passing at 5.30 o'clock. They were moving rapidly.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 1, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Sharpe's Richmond man returned. Following report received:

Our friend just returned. The works around Richmond are most formidable at Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville road. They are intended for field artillery. No guns in position. Fifty-nine thousand rations issued to Lee's army, exclusive of cavalry. Not able to learn their number. Rumor put it down from 8,000 to 12,000 troops. At Richmond are the City Battalion and some artillery. Two thousand seven hundred rations issued to the troops in Richmond in active service. General Wise has 5,000 on the Peninsula. Longstreet has three divisions at Suffolk. When they left Lee, they were each 8,000 strong. Their effective force, all told, not over 15,000 men. D. H. Hill is ordered from Washington, N. C., to re-enforce Longstreet's corps. He may, however, take Longstreet's place at Suffolk, and Lee may be-enforced by Longstreet. Imboden has 2,500 men at Staunton. If not sent to Jones, may go to Lee. No other re-enforcements can be brought to Lee in any reasonable time. Jones has 4,500 men in Western Virginia.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863—7.20 p. m.

General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Six guns are up here; ten more will come, certain, and more if General Sedgwick can send them. I have carefully examined the passes, and it is not practicable to prevent the passage of troops, if a serious attempt is made, without infantry, at least a very strong division. General Benham has but 600 men.

HENRY J. HUNT,
[Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.]

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Direct that the utmost vigilance be exercised by the commands of Generals Sedgwick and Gibbon to learn the earliest movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and take all possible measures to prevent them. Direct General Gibbon to send one brigade of his division to Banks' Ford, and have a suitable officer sent there to see that they are properly posted to prevent crossing. General Hunt has already received orders to put guns in position to prevent the enemy's crossing. If the absence of one brigade should weaken General Gibbon too much, which I hope will not be the case, he must call on General Sedgwick for assistance. Telegraph all the information that you have, concerning the re-enforcement of the enemy from Richmond, to Washington, as it may have an important bearing on movements elsewhere. Say that all of the enemy's cavalry are in my immediate presence, which I trust will enable Stoneman to do a land-office business in the interior. I think the enemy in his desperation will be compelled to attack me on my own ground. Observe all his movements and inform me of them. In half an hour more I should probably have been engaged. I am all right.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863. (Received 8.45 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD;

You are mistaken in supposing I made an attack. The attack was ordered at 2 p. m., and at 1.30 the troops were moving into position, and attacked while moving. I don't know what you mean by talking of going to Washington.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Copy for information of General Sedgwick.

Nothing had been said to General Hooker of anybody or anything going to Washington except telegrams. The dispatches have evidently been mutilated or misinterpreted.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 1, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General HOOKER,
Chancellorsville:

Dispatches just received—8.45 o'clock. Infantry will be ordered to Banks' Ford at once. I spoke of sending word to Washington; nobody thinks of going. Have telegraphed Peck of Hood's and Pickett's presence. Will telegraph Washington. My dispatches do not seem to have been understood. The utmost vigilance has been ordered from the start.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

The telegram for Sedgwick's demonstration reached him too late. Order it in immediately.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

[Indorsement.]

Copy for information of General Sedgwick.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have just received the following dispatch from Benham:

BANKS' FORD, VA., *May* 1, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

My reflection upon the information just brought by General Hunt, considering the alarm or watchfulness of the forces this p. m., leads me to the belief that they rather fear an attack from us, but my belief is that I can dispose my 600 men very effectively at the mouth of three ravines to resist them, but if we have a full division from any of the troops near here, I should feel we can defy them fully.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

There are now twenty-two guns of the Horse Artillery at Banks' Ford and a brigade of infantry ordered there. There will be in the neighborhood of thirty four guns in all in the morning. I have no data on which to base any reason or supposition of an attack on Banks' Ford. Benham says if he had a full division from any troops, he should feel that he could defy them. If he could not defy them from the river with thirty-two pieces of artillery and a brigade of infantry, he ought to be pitched into the river himself. I have never been there, but it can't be possible but this would hold it. It may be that he has an idea that he is to be attacked there. I have sent Colonel Platt there to-night, and a brigade of Gibbon's is ordered there.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—10.05 p. m.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: General Hooker directs me to telegraph all information I receive concerning the re-enforcements of the enemy from Richmond, as it may have an important bearing on movements elsewhere, and to say that all the cavalry are in his immediate presence. Our information is as follows:

Two deserters from a Louisiana regiment of Early's division, who came in this morning—born in New York State, but for some time residents of the South—report that while detached to the rear of their lines yesterday, near Hamilton's Crossing, to bake provisions for their company, they saw Hood's division pass by along the line; that they talked to the troops and asked them where they belonged. The character of these men and the nature of the information they gave as to the position of the enemy in front of the left wing of the army causes me to rely upon their statements. Colonel Sharpe, deputy provost-marshal-general, advises me that deserters from Early's division had heard their captain say on Wednesday that Hood and Pickett would be here in time for the fight.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I have received several dispatches from you dated 8.45 p. m.; one directing the utmost vigilance of Sedgwick and Gibbon to learn the earliest movements of the enemy; Gibbon to send a brigade to Banks' Ford; suitable force sent and properly posted to prevent any crossing; orders to telegraph all information to Washington concerning re-enforcements of the enemy from Richmond; one in which you say you do not know what I mean by talking of going to Washington. The character of these dispatches received leaves no doubt in my mind that my dispatches to you have either been mutilated or tampered with. I have, therefore, caused a literal copy of every dispatch which I have sent you to be made and forwarded herewith by special messenger. I have sent you, to my recollection, no information of any demonstration of the enemy toward Banks' Ford. I have no information with regard to the arrival of Pickett's division from the south, except in the memoranda from Colonel Sharpe, which I inclose.* With regard to Hood's division, Reynolds and Sedgwick had the impression yesterday that the enemy were re-enforced from Richmond. Two deserters came in to-day, one of them quite an intelligent man. From a long and careful examination of him, I became satisfied that a portion, at least, of Hood's division had arrived from Richmond. I make a *résumé* of the movements of the enemy in front of Sedgwick as impressed upon my mind by the character of all the information received to-day, viz: That Hood's division, or such portion of it as arrived, moved up in front of you toward Chancellorsville; that A. P. Hill's division was relieved last night by Early's division, and moved off to your front. Their movements were

*Not found.

visible from 8.30 to 11.30 o'clock by our signal officers and balloons. After 11.30 o'clock no movements from the enemy's right to his left, that is, from Sedgwick's front to yours, has been visible at all during the day, except trifling detachments. Orders have been issued for patrols on the telegraph lines, with directions to put to death instantly any person found tampering or interfering with them at all. Five miles of telegraph wire is at Banks' Ford, with instruments, ready to cross there, and were ordered there on the supposition that Banks' Ford would be uncovered by the operations of to-day. Can be changed to United States Ford if you so direct.

The report of the effect of demonstration of Sedgwick is, the enemy got under arms. Reynolds adds (to General Sedgwick), from what he had told General Sedgwick, he would understand that Reynolds could not move without bringing on an engagement.

The artillery, as requested by General Hunt, has all been sent to Banks' Ford. General Patrick has been during the day at United States Ford, with 100 cavalry. Sent about 40, under Colonel Cram, to yourself, to keep communication open. He reports that the telegraph wire was broken by the carelessness of the artillery. I have sent Colonel Platt to Banks' Ford to assist in posting troops there. A brigade of General Gibbon, as directed in your orders, has been directed to proceed there.

Private dispatch from General Wadsworth reports the troops in good spirits and position a strong one.

The only thing I have tried to say about Washington in my dispatches to you is that I have reported nothing to the President, Secretary, General Halleck, or any one else; that I have not allowed any dispatches to go to give any one information of what is occurring. I desired to know if this met your approval. I did not feel authorized myself to make any statements without your approval.

I send herewith, in addition to the copies of my own dispatches, copies of information and dispatches received from other sources, that have not been sent up by special messengers before.

I directed General Benham, as will be seen by copy of my dispatch to you, to forward you all important information from Banks' Ford by couriers, and hereafter not to trouble you with unnecessary details. I directed the signal officer to send you from there promptly all the reports from the balloon. The delay in your getting balloon reports or reports of the movements of the enemy this morning was for two reasons—first, nothing could have been discovered until about 9 o'clock, owing to the fog; second, the telegraph had been interfered with and has not been in working order.

I send this by special messenger, directed to wait for your reply, and return before morning with any directions for operations to-morrow.

Inclosed is Richmond paper of yesterday.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

Deserters just received from Early's division, Hays' brigade, Jackson's corps. Their division relieved A. P. Hill, who marched up to our right. You have, I should judge from their statements, one less divis-

ion to-day than yesterday in your front when they left. The table of regiments, &c., given you is confirmed by all statements yet received.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Chancellorsville, May* 1, 1863.

I. Division commanders will at once get their commands under arms, prepared to move. Division commanders will report as soon as possible in person to the major-general commanding at the Chancellor house.

II. By direction of the commanding general, the troops of this corps will immediately move and assume the position indicated upon the accompanying sketch,* and to which General Griffin will be directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, and General Sykes by Captain Mason. General Humphreys will alter his position after General Griffin has assumed his, Colonel Webb indicating to him on the sketch the new position he is to occupy. Each division commander will take every precaution to conceal this movement from the enemy, by having out their pickets and strong guards till near daylight, and calling them in at that time. They will also be careful to communicate with the commanding officers upon their right and left when they are about to move. Each division commander will take his artillery with him, and post it wherever practicable, and will make all practicable obstruction to the proposed advance of the enemy.

By command of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Let the right of your line fall back and rest at the saw-mill on Hunting Run, or in that direction, and have everything passed to the rear of it.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy furnished Major-General Howard.)

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—3 a. m.

Brigadier-General HUNT, *Chief of Artillery:*

General Reynolds wants a 20-pounder battery in place of the 3-inch battery sent him last night. Can you spare him one? He is opposed by 20-pounder guns. He reports the ammunition used in his 3-inch guns not good.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863—6.35 a. m.

Generals JOHN SEDGWICK and JOHN F. REYNOLDS:

The commanding general is very anxious to have frequent and full information of any movements of the enemy in your front.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—6.50 a. m.

[Captain CUSHING:]

Received dispatch from General Williams in regard to movements of enemy.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

SEDGWICK'S CROSSING,
May 1, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Captain CUSHING:

General Sedgwick wishes to have this line extended to General Reynolds. We have no lances; send another instrument.

WILSON,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1863.

Lieutenant WILSON:

Extend to General Reynolds, as requested. Fifteen miles of wire came from Washington this morning. General Sedgwick will give you a detail to cut lances from the trees. I will send you some wire as soon as possible.

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 1, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK, *Commanding, &c.:*

My movement is now going on. It has been delayed by the enemy sinking one of the pontoons. General Wadsworth is conducting the movement.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—7.45 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Will you please send three or four pontoon boats and a few balks and chesses to General Reynolds at his bridges? One of his boats was struck by a shot yesterday. Please send as early as possible.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
May 1, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

The enemy appear to remain in their position, and, as far as we can learn, have not changed. I sent a deserter to General Butterfield direct last night, or rather this morning, who can give very valuable information in relation to the forces opposite here and above Fredericksburg.

The fog is so thick that we can do little but be ready to meet an attack, which are the orders I have given.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Our scouts sent out toward the enemy's picket line reported a movement to my left, but it was not very reliable; thought to be their picket relief moving.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—8.35 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

General Reynolds reports enemy in same position in his front, as far as he can learn. Fog so thick nothing can be done except to be ready to meet an attack. Scouts report a movement to our left, but this is not very reliable; supposed to be picket relief merely.

General Brooks reports nothing new in his front. No diminution nor change in the enemy's picket line. The balloon has not gone up on account of the fog.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.

MAY 1, 1863—9 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

There are no pontoons at engineer camp. Have sent Colonel Platt to look after the matter. When he gets to you, tell him twenty are reported by telegraph at Aquia.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

GENERAL: Heavy columns of the enemy's infantry and artillery are now moving up the river, accompanied by many army wagons, the foremost column being about opposite Falmouth and 3 miles from the river. There is also a heavy reserve on the heights opposite the upper crossing, and all the rifle-pits are well filled.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 1, 1863—9.20 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

The only movement of the enemy visible since the fog lifted is the moving up of artillery on a ridge in my front, apparently toward the Telegraph road. Five batteries up to this time have been seen moving upon this road, and are still passing. In our immediate front the enemy are quiet. They have now guns in position to fire at our bridge, and partially enfilading our lines, but we are pretty well protected, and if they open their guns I think we can silence or take them. Of the batteries reported above, three had 8 horses. Some infantry were seen moving with them. The deserter who came last night reported they had a very large number of guns. The road on which this movement is taking place is, I think, the road leading from Hamilton's house out to the Telegraph road.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
May 1, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

GENERAL: I think the proper view to take of affairs is this: If they have not detached more than A. P. Hill's division from our front, they have been keeping up appearances, showing weakness, with a view of delaying Hooker, in tempting us to make an attack on their fortified position, and hoping to destroy us and strike for our depot over our bridges. We ought, therefore, in my judgment, to know something of what has transpired on the right. Do you not think this the correct view? Let me know, if you please, what you think of it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: A column of the enemy is now crossing a small run that empties into the Rappahannock at Banks' Ford. One of the columns that left from opposite here required thirty minutes to pass a given point.

The balloon at Banks' Ford is continually up. Long trains of wagons are still moving to the right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I can see no earthworks on the Bowling Green road.

Should judge that the guns had been taken from the earthworks to the right of Fredericksburg.

Another train of wagons is moving to the right, on a road about 1 mile from beyond the heights opposite Franklin's crossing.

The enemy's barracks, opposite Banks' Ford, are entirely deserted.

The largest column of the enemy is moving on the road toward Chancellorsville. The enemy on the opposite heights, I judge, considerably diminished.

Can see no change under the heights and in the rifle-pits.

I can see no diminution in the enemy's tents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 1, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Direct Major-General Sedgwick to threaten an attack in full force at 1 o'clock and to continue in that attitude until further orders. Let the demonstration be as severe as can be, but not an attack.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Telegraphed to General Sedgwick, 5.05 p. m.)

MAY 1, 1863—4.55 p. m.; sent 5.20 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Dispatch ordering demonstration at 1 o'clock just received, 4.55 p. m.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—12 m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

General Reynolds says:

Telegraph General Butterfield that I think General Hooker will be met by the enemy crossing or covering the Telegraph road in some position beyond Owen's and Taylor's houses.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALLOON EAGLE, BANKS' FORD,
May 1, 1863—12.25 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

There is a force of the enemy under arms in a clear field back of a thin wood opposite Banks' Ford. I judge them to be about 5,000.

They are back from the river nearly a mile. I think the earthworks on the bank of the curve in the river 1 mile south from Banks' Ford are well supplied.

E. S. ALLEN,
[*Aeronaut.*]

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In a west-northwest direction about 12 miles, an engagement is going on. Can see heavy smokes and hear artillery. In a west-southwest direction about 4 miles, artillery is moving toward the engagement. A large force of the enemy are now digging rifle-pits, extending from Deep Run to down beyond the lower crossing, just by the edge of the woods at the foot of the opposite heights. There are but few troops in sight now, except those manning batteries and in the rifle-pits. There appears to be a strong force in the rifle-pits.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

MAY 1, 1863—12.50 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

GENERAL: The enemy have advanced their skirmishers to the river in front of this place, and now occupy the rifle-pits. They are also advancing their skirmishers across the field to my right. I can see nothing south of the Massaponax.

FITZHUGH HOUSE SIGNAL STATION.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:
Commanding, &c.:

Just received the following dispatch from the general, in reply to your inquiry:

Two corps are to go on the Bowling Green road. Major-General Sedgwick looks after the Bowling Green road.

Very respectfully, &c.,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863—1 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

General Hooker telegraphs you to throw your whole force on the Bowling Green road and no other. My telegraphic communication to the general is roundabout, and takes three hours' time.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

General Hooker's telegram was in reply to your letter as to which routes your columns were understood to move.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

GENERAL: The enemy opposite here remain the same as last reported. Immense volumes of smoke are rising where the battle is going on, opposite United States Ford. A large force must be engaged on both sides. This would be a good time for some staff officer to ascend, if it is desirable to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The enemy are throwing up earthworks for artillery on a little rise of ground at the foot of the heights, about 300 yards from Deep Run.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 1, 1863—2.50 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Headquarters Sixth Army Corps:

Colonel Wainwright just returned from across the river, and reports the enemy in line of battle on the railroad, and strongly fortified, the same as yesterday.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 1, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK:

My men are still under arms. The result of the demonstration was, that the enemy also got under arms. From what I have told you, you will understand that I could not move without bringing on an engagement. Shall still keep them under arms.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

MAY 1, 1863—8.40 p. m.

[General REYNOLDS:]

You need not keep your men under arms. If you are not too tired, the general would be pleased to have you ride up here.

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

MAY 1, 1863.

[Colonel McMAHON:]

General Reynolds will be over to see the general at once.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

BALLOON IN THE AIR,
May 1, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The smoke from the battle appears to be in the same position, but in much lighter volumes. Everything opposite here remains the same.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 1, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

The troops of the enemy in my front are formed in two lines of battle, in about the same strength and position as they were yesterday, when I telegraphed you they were threatening my right.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 1, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Col. M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps:

I have but one of Graham's batteries here, viz, Gibson's. Have ordered it up.

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Commanding Artillery, First Army Corps.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 1, 1863—4.30 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

A battery of four guns southwest of this point is seen; also a new work for four guns is being constructed south-southwest. No guns are

yet in position in this work. Both works are supported by rifle-pits and a ravine. An old work is seen on a small elevation to the right rear of the completed battery, but no guns in position at present. A six-gun battery south and in front of Reynolds, on Summit Point.

Independent of Bowling Green road and the railroad, there is a complete rifle-pit along the edge of the woods in our front; also short pits in commanding positions over the plain.

[P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

GENERAL: Please put your command in readiness to make a demonstration.

By command of General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I have ordered the demonstration, directed by General Hooker, for 1 o'clock to day, to be made immediately. General Reynolds, supported by one division from Sixth Corps, will at once assume a threatening attitude, and maintain it until further orders. Another brigade will cross the upper bridges, to make a display in General Brooks' front.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.

BALLOON EAGLE, BANKS' FORD,
May 1, 1863—6 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Saw about 50 or 75 in an open field, 1½ miles up the river from Banks' Ford, and 2 miles back. Should judge they were skirmishing; they were passing from one thick pine to another.

E. S. ALLEN,
Aeronaut.

NEAR FALMOUTH,
May 1, 1863—6 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick makes the demonstration, ordered for 1 o'clock, now, 5.45 o'clock. Reynolds, on our extreme left, assumes threatening attitude, and holds it until further orders. He will be supported by division from Sixth Corps. A brigade will cross the river to make display in Brooks' front.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 1, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

The telegram for Sedgwick's demonstration reached him too late. Order it in immediately.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

[Indorsement.]

Copy for information of General Sedgwick.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 1, 1863—8.50 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

General Hooker countermands the demonstration as too late, and orders it in. Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 1, 1863—11 p. m.

General Reynolds has Wadsworth's division over the river occupying the rifle-pits. General Newton, with Brooks' division, occupies the upper crossing with Light Brigade, 9,600 men. Inexpedient to cross a larger force unless they remain exposed to fire without protection or capacity for a reply. To make a good demonstration it would be necessary to take the Bowling Green road, which would lead to an engagement and possibly a check. The road could not be held only as a picket line, it being enfiladed opposite the two crossings. The railroad line has been strengthened by rifle-pits both along and front of it. The object of the demonstration was to expose their lines of battle.*

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863—7 a. m.

General JOHN GIBBON:

The commanding general directs that one regiment only of your division remain with the pontoon train at Banks' Ford, and that you recall the three other regiments that accompanied the train last night. If all the regiments have returned, the general wishes to have one sent to Banks' Ford at once on duty with the bridge train. The general further directs that the remainder of your division do not move until further orders. Please acknowledge.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863—9.25 a. m.

General GIBBON:

I have received a dispatch from the general, directing you to cross at Banks' Ford to-morrow at 9 a. m. This dispatch is dated May 1. I have

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*This is the "brief" of a communication from Sedgwick entered in "Letters Received" book of the Army of the Potomac. The original paper not found.

strong reason to apprehend that it was intended that you should cross to-day at 9 a. m. I am momentarily expecting a telegram. I wish that you would send a staff officer to Banks' Ford to read all telegraphic dispatches there. Hold your command in readiness to spring, in case this should prove an error and it is intended you should cross to-day at 9 o'clock, to move to that point as rapidly as possible, to cross. I inclose copy of the dispatch.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
May 1, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The following just received from the right of my picket line:

Information has just been received from the right of the picket line of this brigade that the enemy's vedettes and supports have been withdrawn away from the river front, and are now entirely out of sight.

JOHN O. SCOTT,
Captain, Commanding Brigade Picket.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

General JOHN GIBBON:

The commanding general directs that you exercise the utmost vigilance to learn the earliest movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and take all possible measures to prevent them. If the absence of the brigade you have been ordered to send to Banks' Ford should weaken you too much, which the general hopes will not be the case, you must call on General Sedgwick for assistance. Observe all the movements of the enemy, and communicate them to these headquarters by telegraph.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
May 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Your telegram received. Have ordered a brigade to move at once to Banks' Ford and report to General Benham.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

SEDDON'S HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
May 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Enemy's battery on the crest of the hill in our front remains the same as yesterday, and workmen are engaged in erecting new batteries on

each side of it on the same knoll. It is my belief that their infantry force is not as large as yesterday. Two camps that were to be seen in the woods yesterday, in our front, with their parks of wagons, have been removed. A train of wagons was to be seen this morning moving along the crest of the hill from their right toward Fredericksburg.

LOUIS R. FORTESCUE,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

MAY 1, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General PECK,
Suffolk, Va.:

Hood's and Pickett's divisions, of Longstreet's corps, are in our front; so reported by deserters and prisoners captured to-day. This will leave nothing of Longstreet's command in your front but Ransom, if he is there.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Army of the Potomac:

There may be portions of Longstreet's troops with your opponents. If so, they are the first installments. Deserters and contrabands who came in yesterday from Hood's and Pickett's divisions agree in all points with others that have fallen into our hands. The pickets of Corse, Garnett, and Law are on all the roads now. There have been heavy rains here for a few days. Longstreet had two railroads in about 16 miles of his line.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Sent by General Butterfield to General Hooker, 11.45 p. m.)

PITTSBURGH, PA., *May* 1, 1863.
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

From 5,000 to 7,000 rebels, under Jones, have got to Mannington, in Marion County, Virginia. They are conscripting, gathering horses, booty, and doing devilments generally. You must send from Burnside four or five regiments to Parkersburg, to fall behind them at Clarksburg. If they cannot come by rail from Parkersburg, there is an excellent road to march on. Clarksburg is 25 miles south of Mannington, and good road also. Send from Washington four regiments to Oakland to co-operate.

I earnestly submit that, without material damage to these commands, the troops I ask for can be spared. They will be sufficient for the purpose, and of inestimable advantage in this section.

If not stopped, they will carry 6,000 horses out of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
May 1, 1863. (Received May 1—4.25 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

I am hourly receiving dispatches from the western part of this State. I presume you are well informed as to the doings of the rebels now threatening our border, and I have assured the people of that region that the General Government has the means and the disposition to protect them.

The following dispatches have just been received from Pittsburgh, dated this day:

The undersigned, who were present at a meeting of citizens to-day to confer with Governor Peirpoint, Senator [W. T.] Willey, and other Virginians, in relation to the threatening position of affairs on the border, by direction of that meeting, respectfully and earnestly request that you will immediately call out, or authorize General Thomas M. Howe to order out, such militia force as he may deem necessary to co-operate with the Federal forces now retreating from the border of Virginia and falling back on Pennsylvania.

J. K. MOREHEAD,
Chairman.
J. HERON FOSTER,
Secretary.

Also signed by John Harper, C. W. Batchelor, Charles McKnight, James Park, jr., J. P. Penney, William M. Shinn. R. B. Carnahan, Robert P. Nevins, and others.

I would respectfully ask that the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Militia be sent at once to Fayette County, to join Major Showalter's battalion of Sixth Virginia in operation against the rebels now threatening Pennsylvania.

This regiment is ready to move.

Answer to General Howe.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia.

I have had other dispatches, stating that the Union forces have been repulsed and are falling back into Pennsylvania. I also learn from Governor Peirpoint that the rebels are having everything their own way in Western Virginia, owing to their superior numbers.

I should be pleased to have your opinion as to the propriety of my complying with the requests contained in the above-quoted dispatches.

If it is your pleasure that I should call out the militia, immediate arrangements should be made for their transportation and subsistence. An immediate answer will greatly oblige.

I send copy of this dispatch to General Schenck.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May* 1, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

I am so importuned from the west, where a great deal of alarm and anxiety justly prevails, that you will pardon me for earnestly requesting an answer to my dispatch of this p. m., so that I may be informed what preparations or means, if any, are being made use of or desired to protect this State from threatened invasion. The rebel force is doubtless greatly magnified, but there can be no doubt of it being much larger than our own.

Troops sent from Baltimore by railroad could reach Union, Fayette County, in seventeen hours. A force sent at once would quiet all apprehension in Western Pennsylvania.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
May 1, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have just received following dispatch from S. T. von Barnhorst:

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
May 1, 1863—8.20 p. m.

Governor CURTIN:

News by Connellsville train this evening. Major Showalter, commanding Union forces, has fallen back to Uniontown. Postmaster of that place writes that rebel force, estimated at 20,000, is reported, under command of Stonewall Jackson.

A. G. CURTIN.

(Same to President and Generals Halleck and Schenck.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
May 1, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

The whole disposable force at Baltimore and elsewhere in reach have already been sent after the enemy which alarms you. The worst thing the enemy could do for himself would be to weaken himself before Hooker, and therefore it is safe to believe he is not doing it, and the best thing he could do for himself would be to get us so scared as to bring part of Hooker's force away, and that is just what he is trying to do.

I will telegraph you in the morning about calling out the militia.

A. LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE,
May 1, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Winchester, will take the cars westward from Martinsburg at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Am awaiting your answer to telegram sent you this morning as to Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, also asking if you will have Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, 470 strong, on Virginia side.

Peirpoint telegraphs that rebels are concentrating, 7,000 strong, at Mannington. He says those at Morgantown came from Beverly. Look out if any part of this be true. It is possible they may design to draw all our force to Clarksburg, to get in our rear. Kenly can probably relieve Roberts without Mulligan.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 1, 1863.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

I have no report that Union troops have been repulsed anywhere except at Fairmont, between Grafton and Wheeling, where, two days ago, a party guarding the bridge over the Monongahela were driven off by largely superior numbers, and the bridge destroyed. Other bridges near Littleton and Benton have also been burned. The enemy are now around Clarksburg, where Colonel Mulligan has gone to the relief of

General Roberts, and where I expect their combined forces to drive and defeat the rebels. I hold Grafton, and occupy all the railroad from here to that point, the only serious damage on the line having been the burning of the bridge over the Youghiogheny, which has already been rebuilt and was crossed this morning by cars and troops.

I have no reliable information of any invasion of Pennsylvania. I have heard of the rebel force at Morgantown, and am not certain whether they are there yet, or now down near the railroad west of Grafton, or crossed over to join the others near Clarksburg.

The wild panic at Wheeling and at Pittsburgh has been to me all along unaccountable. Please pass this telegram on to Governor Peirpoint.

I find by report from General Kelley that the Governor was entirely mistaken about 7,000 rebels at Mannington. I wish the troops at Wheeling, instead of sticking to the town, would go out or send out and look along the railroad to help stop the mischief, if any is still going on west of Grafton. Besides about 4,500 troops of all arms with Roberts and Wilkinson, at Clarksburg, I have sent westward into the invaded district over 6,000. All I want is some co-operation from the direction of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River, to beat and capture the enemy completely, if he does not escape by Clarksburg at once.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 1, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Garrett informs me of your misapprehension as to strength of cavalry in Valley. Elliott's brigade has two regiments; whole strength, 1,414. This includes officers and men, sick, absent, detached, &c.—less than 1,000 fighting men. His last report, 868 present for duty. Both regiments are running Pennsylvanians. McReynolds' brigade, at Berryville, has one regiment, First New York, 506 for duty. This regiment engaged scouting the Blue Ridge and up the Shenandoah. Garrett gave me this morning, 3 a. m., first authentic intelligence of Hooker crossing Rappahannock.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 1, 1863. (Received 2.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following just received from David, cipher correspondent at Parkersburg:

Message to Mulligan cannot be sent. Line broken at Bridgeport. Enemy captured company of cavalry 4 miles east of Clarksburg, and are now represented as surrounding the town. Attack momentarily expected.

T. B. A. DAVID.

I send this to General Kelley, who may be able to reach Mulligan from the east and to have Clarksburg supported from Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 1, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following just received from New Creek, dated 1.30 p. m.:

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Kenly has just arrived at Grafton; will push right on to Clarksburg by rail as far as he can with safety, then debark and march by turnpike. I will order him to attack and raise the siege at once. Mulligan will move by my old route to Philippi, on east side of the river, and cut off their retreat by the Beverly and Fairmont turnpike. He will not move, however, till I hear something definite from Roberts. Everything looks well now. The enemy have completely surrounded Roberts, but had not attempted to attack him up to last advices.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

BALTIMORE,
May 1, 1863.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

Hold the best regiment of Elliott's cavalry in readiness for imme diate service on the railroad west.

Report immediately by telegraph the number fit for duty in the regiment.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Elliott's cavalry, rank and file, fit for duty, 790. Kelley reported rebel cavalry near Bath last evening. I sent Major McGee, with three companies of Virginia cavalry, to reconnoiter that country early this morning.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *New Creek, Va.:*

Must send cavalry west on railroad. Order Fourteenth Pennsylvania ready immediately at Martinsburg to take cars I will send.

Telegraph strength, and how soon can send detachment Fourteenth New Jersey to Martinsburg.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 1, 1863.

General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

Must send cavalry west on railroad. At what earliest hour to-day can the Twelfth or Thirteenth Pennsylvania be at Martinsburg to take

cars? Will send also Fourteenth Pennsylvania. Can Elliott go in command? Enemy still occupying and destroying beyond Grafton. Roberts reported surrounded. Hooker's entire army across Rappahannock. At Washington they feel sure Lee must recall Hill's or other forces from the Valley. Will send you three more companies Massachusetts artillery. Hold Winchester.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN,
Wheeling, Va.:

Run all your available force to the extreme point that they can be transported by rail, which, I think, is Fairmont, and march as rapidly as possible for this point. Supplies should be thrown out as far as possible upon the railroad.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Mannington, Va.:

Rebel General Jones crossed the Parkersburg Railroad at Bridgeport, and is now encamped about 9 miles from here, near Philippi road. Rebel Generals Imboden's and Jackson's combined forces are either between this place and Weston or this place and Buckhannon, marching to form junction with Jones for an attack, as I know, upon this place. Have your supplies forwarded as far as possible.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK,
[*May*] 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Has General Kenly arrived? What is your latest news of the enemy? Don't let him escape you if it can possibly be prevented. Communicate fully with me.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *New Creek:*

Your telegram received. Jones' force passed my left through Bridgeport to-day. It is now encamped on Brushy Fork, 9 miles from this place, evidently trying to form a junction with Imboden's and Jackson's forces. The advance of their forces on the Buckhannon road, 4 miles beyond Maxwell's Mills. They intend, after joining their forces, to attack this place.

Part of Jackson's forces reached Weston yesterday at noon, and are reported to be moving in this direction and to co-operate in attack.

General Kenly has just reached Bridgeport with his command, and will join me before morning. One of his regiments and a section of artillery I have ordered to remain at Bridgeport. The combined forces of Imboden, Jones, and Jackson, according to the best information I have received, are about 6,000 men, the greater part of it cavalry and one battery of artillery, six pieces.

You must throw supplies of subsistence and forage by rail to Grafton. I have no cavalry that can do any service. The forces of Milroy should be thrown in toward Franklin, to cut off Jones' retreat. Scammon's forces should be drawn round toward Summerville and Lewisburg, to prevent retreat in that direction.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 2, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

We cannot control intelligence in relation to your movements while your generals write letters giving details. A letter from General Van Alen to a person not connected with the War Department describes your position as intrenched at Chancellorsville. Can't you give his sword something to do, so that he will have less time for the pen?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—1.55 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Direct all of the bridges to be taken up at Franklin's crossing and below before daylight, and for Reynolds' corps to march at once, with pack train, to report to headquarters.*

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—5.05 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding, &c.:*

Dispatch dated 1.55 o'clock for removement of Reynolds and bridges just received, 4.55 o'clock. The same is now up. Copy has been delivered to Sedgwick.* It cannot be complied with as regards before daylight. Telegraph operator says the orderly lost his way who brought it to United States Ford.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

The orderly must run his horse from United States Ford to General Hooker's.

MAY 2, 1863. (Delivered 10 a. m.)

General BUTTERFIELD:

I have not dared to take up the bridges at Franklin's crossing. Reynolds' bridge ought not to be taken away until after dark; it may cost

* See Butterfield to Sedgwick, 5 a. m., p. 361.

the loss of many boats. Will pontoon wagons be sent to take them at dark? Shall the bridges at Franklin's crossing be taken up at dark without further instructions? Please communicate.*

SEDGWICK,
General.

(Repeated to General Hooker.)

MAY 2, 1863—10.05 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick says has not dared to take up bridges at Franklin's. Reynolds' bridge ought not to be taken away until after dark; it may cost the loss of many boats. Asks shall bridges at Franklin's be taken up at dark without further instructions.† Desires above communicated.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

BANKS' FORD, *May* 2, 1863—6.20 a. m.
(Received 7.10 a. m.)

Generals HOOKER and BUTTERFIELD:

All quiet; few pickets of the enemy in sight along the river, and a few vedettes show themselves from time to time. No bodies of troops to be seen so far this morning. Owen's command, Second Corps, here.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, [Chief of Artillery.]

EN ROUTE TO UNITED STATES FORD,
May 2, 1863—7.20 a. m.

Captain CANDLER,
Aide-de-Camp, &c.:

Your dispatch of yesterday, stating that the major-general commanding did not understand what I was doing at Rapidan Station, was received at 7.05 a. m. to-day, and I have the honor to state in reply that I have been engaged with the cavalry of the enemy at that point and in destroying communications, and to inclose a copy of an order received from headquarters Cavalry Corps.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that we have been delayed by high water, &c., and that he desires you to push the enemy

* See Butterfield to commanding officer Sixth Corps, 2.30 p. m., p. 363.
† See Sedgwick's dispatch, "Delivered 10 a. m.," p. 351.

as vigorously as possible, keeping him fully occupied, and, if possible, drive him in the direction of Rapidan Station. He turns the enemy over to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 2, 1863—6.15 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy's troops opposite this place remain in the same position as yesterday. Owing to the high winds now prevailing, I am unable to use a glass sufficiently to see whether there is any move on the roads between here and the battle-ground of yesterday or not. I will examine them the first opportunity, and report.

Yours, &c.,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Chief of Aeronauts.

MAY 2, 1863—7.45 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Heavy cannonading has just commenced in a westerly direction about 12 miles. The enemy are shelling our troops opposite here.

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

MAY 2, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

I cannot say that the enemy have decreased, but they do not show themselves quite so much this morning, and I can see no reserves on the opposite heights.

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

MAY 2, 1863—8.40 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Enemy shelling Sedgwick's position; supposed consequent upon Reynolds' move.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Sedgwick is all right. He has but Ewell's division in his front; the balance are here.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

(Sent to General Sedgwick, 9.55 a. m.)

HEADQUARTERS,
May 2, 1863—10.13 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Is the order still effective for General Gibbon to move to Banks' Ford to-day with his whole division, or to wait until it is uncovered?*

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—12.35 p. m.

General HOOKER, and *Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:*

Gibbon reports at 12 m. that everything in our front seems perfectly quiet; few of the enemy to be seen. Hills back of Fredericksburg, near Telegraph road, occupied. Small force in the rifle-pits opposite Falmouth, and this force increased last night, probably anticipating a dash on our part.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 2, 1863—2.10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Balloons can't get up for the wind. Benham not yet laying bridge at Banks' Ford. Reynolds' column passing on to United States Ford. Supplies of Howard's, Slocum's, and Meade's infantry expire a. m. of Monday, unless replenished from their trains. All quiet here.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—3 p. m.

General HOOKER:

At 2 p. m. enemy took a battery from a clump of pines south of Howison house and four pieces from a work to our right of them. They are now standing in Telegraph road, near Roe house, faced toward our right. See photograph map.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 2, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

A brigade of the enemy left from opposite our upper crossing fifteen minutes since, and crossed Deep Run, and is now moving to the right toward Banks' Ford.

They have also disappeared from opposite our extreme left below the lower crossing.

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

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*See Butterfield to commanding officer Sixth Army Corps, 2.30 p. m., p. 363.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Only balloon ascension wind permitted, at 1 p. m., reports no movements visible on any of the roads seen. Enemy remain about same opposite Sedgwick.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 2, 1863—3.45 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Balloon reports a brigade of enemy left from opposite our upper crossing at 3 p. m. Crossed Deep Run, and is now moving to the right, toward Banks' Ford. They have also disappeared from opposite our extreme left, below lower crossing.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to generals at Banks' Ford and to General Gibbon.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—4 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Signal officer reports, 3 p. m., sixteen pieces artillery seen moving on Ridge road, in direction of Chancellorsville. Four wagons accompany the batteries. Four regiments of infantry retiring from Sedgwick's front.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 2, 1863—4.27 p. m.

General HOOKER:

The column reported by balloon at 3 p. m. as moving toward Banks' Ford are now reported as having taken the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 2, 1863—4.55 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

Signal at Phillips' house reports enemy evacuating your front.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 2, 1863—5 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

Lowe reports the enemy have entirely withdrawn their advanced line, with exception of a small picket force. Lowe reports they have also disappeared from opposite our extreme left, below the town crossing.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 2, 1863—5.15 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Averell is at Rapidan Station, and has been there, as nearly as the commanding general can ascertain, for several days.* The general sent orders to him yesterday to report in person with his command, which he has failed to do. Should he return to camp for supplies, the general requests that you will give him orders to join him immediately with all his command, except one regiment, which the general wishes employed in patrolling the country between the Aquia Railroad and that of the Orange and Alexandria. This regiment must be kept well thrown out, for the purpose of giving us timely notice of any guerrilla parties which may invade that district.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

The major-general commanding has directed that you report to him in person with your entire command, save one regiment. This regiment you will direct, in accordance with the commanding general's instructions, to be employed in patrolling the country between the Aquia Railroad and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This regiment must be kept well thrown out, for the purpose of giving timely notice of any raids and destroying any guerrilla parties that may invade that district. They will relieve the details placed on that duty by Colonel Blake.

Similar instructions to the above were sent you when your command was at Rapidan Station. Up to this time they have not been complied with. The major-general commanding directs it to be done immediately.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 2, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Nearly all the enemy's force have been withdrawn from the opposite side. I can only see a small force in the neighborhood of their earthworks.

I cannot at this time get a sufficient elevation to tell what road they take, but should judge, by the appearance of army wagons moving toward Chancellorsville road, that the troops are moving that way also.

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—5.40 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

There are six guns to our right and in rear of the Lacy house; one on Marye's Heights; five on the second line of works and to the left

*See Averell's report of May 4, 1863, Part I, p. 1074.

of the Telegraph road; three to the left and rear of the Howison house: fifteen in all. One regiment in the rifle-pits on Marye's Height

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—6 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The major-general commanding desires you to send him all obtainable information, not only respecting Sedgwick's operations, but also in regard to any movement at Fredericksburg, the number of the force there, &c.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 2, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General HOOKER:

All quiet. About a regiment reoccupy the rifle-pits of the enemy. Apparently the movement of Reynolds up the river has caused their reoccupation. General Gibbon reports (at 5.30 o'clock) enemy falling back from Sedgwick's front.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863—8.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Everything working well. Sickles is in the enemy's trains. Sedgwick is pursuing here. Be ready to spring with your full supplies whenever you receive the order. Expect it at any moment.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863—8.25 p. m.

Telegraph Construction Party:

The telegraph construction party will be ready to commence work at daylight to-morrow morning in the vicinity of Falmouth.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

General HAUPT, *Aquia, Va.:*

Have all your material, men, and everything ready to move to-night with train, to commence work in the morning, if required. I may telegraph you at any moment.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—8.30 p. m.

The enemy is now building fires along the ridge in rear of the Howison house. We see distinctly men carrying fire-brands about, lighting them promiscuously.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

PHILLIPS' HOUSE, *May* 2, 1863—[8.30 p. m.]

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

As per request, please find below the movements of the enemy today:

11 *a. m.*—A battery of six guns was seen moving from the Richmond Telegraph road toward the Orange Plank road.

12.15 *p. m.*—The battery reported above took position in the work to the rear and right of the Lacy house.

1.30 *p. m.*— A battery seen last night in pines south of the Howison house has disappeared.

3 *p. m.*—Sixteen pieces of artillery were seen moving on the Ridge road, opposite Tyler's battery. Halted in woods to the rear of Owen's house, near Telegraph road. Did not see them again.

4.30 *p. m.*—Twelve regiments of infantry, sixty-eight wagons and ambulances, and one squadron of cavalry, resembling a general and his escort, passed along the crest of the hill from Sedgwick's front. They advanced to the Telegraph road, after which we could not trace them.

5.40 *p. m.*—About two regiments took position in rifle pits on Marye's Heights.

6 *p. m.*—A battery of six guns took possession of works to our left and to the rear of Howison's house. Still there at dark.

7 *p. m.*—The enemy's six-gun battery has left the works to the rear of the Lacy house. Saw it enter the Telegraph road on the crest of the hill in rear of Marye's Heights, moving south. Two guns have also left Marye's Heights, taking same course. The horses of nearly all the batteries are harnessed, and most of them attached, ready for moving. A long line of wagons was seen just at dusk on the Telegraph road, but could not discern which direction they were taking.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

8.30 *p. m.*—While I write, the enemy are firing the ridge to the rear of the Howison house. We can see the men carrying fire-brands and firing the underbrush. Fredericksburg seems entirely deserted. Everything is very quiet in the city.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863.

Official copy for information of Major-General Sedgwick.

Respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

A large and apparently brush fire has been visible for the last fifteen minutes in woods south of the Massaponax, near Judge Brooks', on Bowling Green road. It is now rapidly going down. Enemy had camps in the vicinity.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

MAY 2, 1863—10.30 o'clock.

Major-General HOOKER:

Dispatch ordering General Sedgwick to move toward Chancellorsville and connect with you received at 10.30 o'clock. He will have a copy in fifteen minutes from that time by an aide.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—11.10 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Gibbon ordered across river to-night. Sedgwick has his orders; asks for a guide. Have directed him to seize citizens and put them to death if they fail to put him on the right road.

Pontoon bridge will be laid near the Lacy house for Gibbon by time his troops get there.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Memoranda of General Hooker's, May 2, 1863.

General Reynolds will post his corps, the right resting on the Rapidan, on the east bank of Hunting Run, and extending up to the crossing of the Chancellorsville and Ely's Ford roads, and thence along that road in the direction of Chancellorsville.

General Sykes will form on his left, along the same road, and this whole line will be supported by the remaining portion of the corps of General Meade.

General Reynolds will throw well out to the front a line of skirmishers, to give him timely notice of any approach by an enemy.

General Howard will throw his corps on the line now occupied by General Meade, and will also throw his pickets well out along his whole line, for the purpose of keeping himself informed of the movements of the enemy. These lines must be held at all hazard.

The Second, Twelfth, and Third Corps will hold their present positions until further orders, sending all their wagons and spare batteries immediately to take post in the vicinity of the United States Ford.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May* 2, 1863.

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II. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is assigned to the command of the Artillery Reserve, and will enter upon his duties at once.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Engineer Troops, in Camp:

You will make every preparation to be ready to lay the pontoon bridge, taken up from General Reynolds' crossing, to-night. Have it mounted on the wagons immediately, and be ready to lay it across the river within two hours of time you receive this order, in the vicinity of Falmouth; place will be indicated.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Couch's picket officer reports that the enemy is massing his troops in front of Hancock and toward the left. You are directed by the major-general commanding to be vigilant, and throw out pickets to keep a sharp lookout for any approach on the part of the enemy, and, whenever practicable for them to advance in any force, to throw out detachments, instructed to be careful not to allow themselves to be cut off, but at the same time to endeavor to ascertain if the enemy is in their front, and give timely warning of their approach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-Generals HOWARD and SLOCUM:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the disposition you have made of your corps has been with a view to a front attack by the enemy. If he should throw himself upon your flank, he wishes you to examine the ground and determine upon the positions you will take in that event, in order that you may be prepared for him in whatever direction he advances. He suggests that you have heavy reserves well in hand to meet this contingency. The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough. No artificial defenses worth naming have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of

troops at that point, and not, in the general's opinion, as favorably posted as might be. We have good reason to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pickets for purposes of observation as far as may be safe, in order to obtain timely information of their approach.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

FALMOUTH,
May 2, 1863—5 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Just received from General Hooker, dated 1.55 a. m., May 2, Chancellorsville:

Direct all bridges to be taken up at Franklin's crossing and below before daylight, and for Reynolds' corps to march at once, with pack train, to report to headquarters.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 2, 1863—6 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

There is no visible change since last evening, only the withdrawal of the battery on the hill which Colonel Tompkins differed with you as to the kind. I think they are only drawn under cover. I see one caisson in the ravine to the rear of their last night's position. No change as to numbers in the rifle-pits nor in range of our vision.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—7.30 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The following has just been received, addressed to General Butterfield:

I have just obtained a tolerable good view of all the main roads beyond the heights, and toward Chancellorsville, but could see no troops or wagon trains on them. The enemy opposite remain in the same position, apparently, without any increase.
Very respectfully,

T. S. C. LOWE.
JAS. S. HALL.

SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—8.40 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

There is much less display of force in front of General Brooks this morning. Flags which were there yesterday have disappeared, but the position enables them to conceal troops by sitting or lying down.

KENDALL AND BABCOCK,
Signal Officers.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

The general commanding desires you to instruct General Sedgwick, if an opportunity presents itself with a reasonable expectation of success, to attack the enemy in his front. We have reliable information that all the divisions known to us as having belonged to the army at Fredericksburg, except Ewell's, are in this vicinity. It is impossible for the general to determine here whether it is expedient for him to attack or not. It must be left to his discretion.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

MAY 2, 1863—9.45 a. m.

General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

General Hooker telegraphs that you are all right. You have but Ewell's division in your front; balance all up there.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
May 2, 1863—9.53 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

My troops are all across the river, except the skirmishers now coming.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
[*Major-General, Commanding.*]

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—10 a. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

No fighting to-day so far. Enemy is making movements in force on our right and left, but for what object we know not yet. It is expected he will attack to-day. Our lines are strong for defense. Where is Buford? I will advise you when anything important occurs. We must fight soon, of course. Look out for your side when we open.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 2, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The column spoken of by you in your dispatch to Lieutenant Fortescue, and reported as moving around the hill toward our right, is now reported to have gone into bivouac on my front.*

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

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* See Butterfield to Hooker and Sedgwick, 12.35 p. m., p. 354.

MAY 2, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

Following from General Van Alen:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that no orders have been sent for General Gibbon's division to move to Banks' Ford. The order was only for one brigade of his division. The bridge can be taken up at such time as General Sedgwick thinks best.*

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BANKS' FORD,
May 2, 1863—3 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Everything is quiet in any direction from Banks' Ford. Their earthworks are still manned. They have twenty-three guns, I think, in their earthworks south of the ford.

E. S. ALLEN,
Aeronaut.

CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 2, 1863—4.10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The major-general commanding directs that General Sedgwick cross the river as soon as indications will permit; capture Fredericksburg with everything in it, and vigorously pursue the enemy. We know that the enemy is fleeing, trying to save his trains. Two of Sickles' divisions are among them.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General, and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy from Butterfield, at Falmouth, to Sedgwick, 5.50 p. m.)

MAY 2, 1863.

Colonel MCMAHON:

The rebels have removed the four guns from works directly in front of General Brooks, and appear to be moving the larger portion of their force from General Brooks' front toward our right.

GEO. J. CLARKE,
Signal Officer.

FALMOUTH,
May 2, 1863—7.05 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs you to pursue the enemy on the Bowling Green road.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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* See Sedgwick's dispatch, "Delivered 10 a. m.," p. 351.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Inclosed dispatch just received from Phillips' house. Their horses are poor. They cannot but be panic-stricken if you give them a sharp blow in the night. Your opportunities are grand beyond question. I know you will improve them. Nothing from the general since you were here.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

[F SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—7 p. m.]

General BUTTERFIELD:

The enemy's battery (six guns) has left works opposite the upper part of the city. Saw it enter Telegraph road on crest of the hill in rear of Marye's Heights, moving south. Two guns have also left Marye's Heights, taking same course. Two batteries took position at 6.15 o'clock on hill south of the Howison house. Were still there at dark. Horses are harnessed and standing near battery on crest of hill in rear of Marye's Heights.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 2, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

General Brooks has taken the Bowling Green road, in front of him; is still skirmishing, and will advance as long as he can see, and will then take position for the night.

Newton is moving in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing, and at daylight the entire corps will be in motion.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

The general commanding understands that General Meade has sent General Sykes' division on the Hunting Run. He will establish his line on that, resting on the Rapidan, and extend it in the direction of Chancellorsville, along the line of the Chancellorsville and Ely's Ford road, as far as he can defend it. The general desires that you connect your right with General Sykes' left along the same line of road.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

FALMOUTH,
May 2, 1863—8.25 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

Dispatch received. Can't you take Fredericksburg to-night, so we can commence railroad and telegraph and pontoon bridge by daylight?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 2, 1863—9 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The major-general commanding directs that General Sedgwick crosses the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on the receipt of this order, and at once take up his line of march on the Chancellorsville road until you [he] connect with us, and he will attack and destroy any force he may fall in with on the road. He will leave all his trains behind, except the pack train of small ammunition, and march to be in our vicinity at daylight. He will probably fall upon the rear of the forces commanded by General Lee, and between us we will use him up. Send word to General Gibbon to take possession of Fredericksburg. Be sure not to fail. Deliver this by your swiftest messenger. Send word that it is delivered to General Sedgwick.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

(Similar dispatch from Van Alen to Sedgwick, same hour.)

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Sedgwick's dispatch* has been received. It does not alter in any sense the character of the instructions sent General Sedgwick. They must be fully carried out to the very letter. This is vitally important. Gibbon must cross the river to-night.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—10.10 p. m. (Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs that you cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on the receipt of this order, and at once take up your line of march on the Chancellorsville road until you connect with him. You will attack and destroy any force you may fall in with on the road. You will leave all your trains behind except the pack-mule train of small ammunition, and march to be in the vicinity of the general at daylight. You will probably fall upon the rear of the forces

* Probably that of 8 p. m., p. 364.

commanded by General Lee, and between you and the major-general commanding he expects to use him up.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

General SEDGWICK:

Seize the mayor of Fredericksburg or any citizen. Put them ahead as guides, on pain of death for false information. Meanwhile I will send you one, if I can.*

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

I send you a contraband, who knows the Plank road leading to Chancellorsville. Push on without delay. I have ordered Gibbon over the river to-night, and, to avoid interference with your column, will have the pontoon bridge laid at the Lacy house for him. Look out that your troops do not come in contact with his.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—12 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

From the statement brought by General Hooker's aide, it seems to be of vital importance that you should fall upon Lee's rear with crushing force. He will explain all to you. Give your advance to one who will do all that the urgency of the case requires.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

I have hardly had time to post you fully in regard to the condition of affairs as I should like to have done. As matters stand now, General Hooker is at Chancellorsville with the Third, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth, with two divisions of the Second Corps. Reynolds is *en route* there from the lower crossing. Sedgwick will be at the lower crossing alone after Reynolds is gone. Twenty-eight or thirty pieces of the Reserve Artillery are at Banks' Ford, with one of your regiments and

* See Butterfield to Hooker, 11.10 p. m., p. 359.

some engineers. Two bridges ready to be thrown across whenever the ford is uncovered. Stoneman's cavalry is supposed to be in the enemy's rear, on the line of his railroad. Sedgwick has one division of the enemy in front of him, and the balance are in front of General Hooker. Please report to me what appearances are in your front along the river at Fredericksburg and your vicinity.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 2, 1863—1 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Wrote you fully this morning. No increase of force. The hills behind Fredericksburg, that is, on Sedgwick's right, have some considerable force on them, but I do not know whether Fredericksburg is occupied in force or not.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
May 2, 1863—3 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Reports from my picket line on the right state that the rebels are withdrawing their pickets all along the river above the dam.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

F SIGNAL STATION,
Near Phillips' House, May 2, 1863—5 p. m.

General GIBBON:

The enemy are evacuating their position in front of General Sedgwick. Many men, much artillery, and numerous army wagons seen moving to our right and their rear.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General GIBBON:

Twelve regiments infantry, sixty-eight wagons and ambulances, and one squadron cavalry have just passed along the crest of wooded ridge in front of General Sedgwick, moving toward Richmond Telegraph road.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General HUNT, *Banks' Ford:*

The enemy is falling back from Sedgwick's front. Their pickets still remain in front of this place.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 2, 1863—6 p. m.

General GIBBON:

There are fifteen guns in position in rear of Fredericksburg. One or two regiments occupy the rifle-pits on Marye's Heights. Sedgwick is advancing and driving the enemy.

A new battery is just being put in position in rear of the Howison house.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863—8.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Everything working well. Sickles is in the enemy's trains. Sedgwick is pursuing here. Be ready to spring with your full supplies whenever you receive the order. Expect it at any moment.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Your command must cross the river to Fredericksburg to-night. Pontoon bridge now at the Lacy house. Get under way soon. General Sedgwick is ordered to move through Fredericksburg toward Chancellorsville. Look out you do not come in contact with him. You must see to the laying of the bridges.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
May 2, 1863—10.45 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Is there a bridge at hand that I can make use of, or am I expected to cross at the ford at Falmouth?

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

In regard to your line of march, the general indicated no route.* Under present circumstances the shortest line would seem to be the one, but you must consider whether the fire your troops would receive from the enemy's artillery while passing along the River road, the guns of the enemy in position, &c., would make it proper for you to diverge for a

* See Butterfield to Sedgwick, 5 a. m., p. 361.

short distance to avoid it; time is everything. It is one of the most unfortunate things that has occurred that the general's orders, dated at 1.55 a. m., Chancellorsville, should not have reached here until 4.55. The reported cause is, the bearer lost his way in coming to the United States Ford with the dispatch. If you were now with the general, I think there would be no doubt as to the result of the operations of to-day.

Yours, truly and unofficially,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

The telegraph operator just reports that the rebels are evacuating Banks' Ford and moving toward the firing. It may be that this ford will be opened at any time and the bridge thrown over. Keep yourself in communication with me as far as possible, to be advised of this. It would seem to be proper, if an opportunity occurs, that you should cross there and re-enforce General Hooker, and so shorten the line. You had better send a staff officer ahead to Banks' Ford, if communication is opened there, and communicate with General Hooker.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

The general commanding understands that General Meade has sent General Sykes' division on the Hunting Run. He will establish his line on that, resting on the Rapidan, and extend it in the direction of Chancellorsville, along the line of the Chancellorsville and Ely's Ford road, as far as he can defend it. The general desires that you connect your right with General Sykes' left along the same line of road.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 2, 1863—9.45 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

The orders for the positions of your corps and Sykes' divisions were communicated to you under the impression that General Sykes was already on Hunting Run. This is not the case; hence the general desires that you will hold the right of the line extending along Hunting Run and resting on the Rapidan, and that General Sykes' right will rest on your left along the Ely's Ford and Chancellorsville road. The general desires you to make yourself particularly strong where this road crosses Hunting Run.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
May 2, 1863. (Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HOWARD:

I am advancing a strong line of two brigades to ascertain whether the enemy is retreating. General Birney reports that he has reached a brigade of the enemy in rifle-pits, posted, as I think, to cover the retreating column. I will attack if the enemy is not stronger than the reports so far represent him, and occupy the road by which he is retreating.

Please support my advance.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General E. D. KEYES,
Yorktown, Va.:

Our cavalry ought yesterday or to-day to have been in rear of enemy, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, at its crossing of the Pamunkey, or in that vicinity, and have destroyed it. Use every possible means to get any information, and telegraph it to us and oblige.

Things are very lively here now.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MAY 2, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

Deserters from Pickett's division state that they saw Pickett on the 1st, and that no brigades have gone from Longstreet's command. They received orders to be ready to move last night, but the orders were countermanded. One of these is a Texan, who states that Hood was here yesterday. [M.] Jenkins' division is here.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Major-General PECK, *Suffolk, Va.:*

Two deserters here from Pickett's division. Left him on the Blackwater April 30, and no signs of a movement then.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Colonel Kelton, A. A. G., Washington, D. C.)

MAY 2, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Army of the Potomac:

Let me ask explanation of the last clause, "no signs of a movement then." Does that refer to Longstreet's move or General Hooker's?

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

MAY 2, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Major-General PECK:

The last clause referred to movements of their divisions in front of you, meaning that there were no signs of these divisions in your front moving, as we understood it. The deserters have gone to Washington. We are in full movement, and have been for some time.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Major-General PECK,
Suffolk, Va.:

Our latest and most reliable information from Richmond is as follows. Am inclined to the belief that this will prove true:

Our friend just returned. The works around Richmond are most formidable at Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville road. They are intended for field artillery. No guns in position. At Richmond are the City Battalion and some artillery. Twenty-seven hundred rations issued to troops in Richmond in active service. General Wise has 5,000 on the Peninsula. Longstreet has three divisions at Suffolk. When they left Lee, they were each 8,000 strong. Their effective force, all told, not over 15,000 men. D. H. Hill is ordered from Washington, [N. C.,] to re-enforce Longstreet's corps. He may, however, take Longstreet's place at Suffolk, and Lee may be re-enforced by Longstreet.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

SUFFOLK, VA., *May* 2, 1863.
VIA FORT MONROE, VA., *May* 4—12.30 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

It is important to arrive at correct conclusions regarding Longstreet's force. You say three divisions left Fredericksburg with 24,000. My information, from more than 100 individuals, has been that his force was 28,000 to 30,000. One of the spies, who has spent weeks in their camps, supplied a list of that army, as well as Lee's, and 28,000 was the figure on April 1. He has enforced the conscription most vigorously in several counties not heretofore visited, on this side of the Blackwater. He has been joined by 4,000 from Hill, and perhaps more; but the advance of Hooker will soon force him to the river. His men are ready to go at a moment's warning.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY,
Present:

GENERAL: You will immediately proceed to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, endeavor to allay the panic, and organize defense against the rebel raid. If necessary, arms will be issued to the people for their defense. Artillery should be mounted for the defense of the public store-houses.

The stores at Wheeling must be defended to the last extremity. You will give such orders as you may deem necessary, and assume direction, except in the presence of a superior order. Report upon Colonel Showalter's retreat. Send a copy of this order to General Schenck. Having completed these duties, return to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

I have sent General Barry to Pittsburgh and Wheeling to allay the panic. I think Colonel Wilkinson and Showalter should be reported for dismissal. There is every probability against any force of the enemy in front of Milroy. He must be on another stampede.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Railroad clear and working to Grafton. Jones has crossed Parkersburg railroad at Bridgeport, and made junction with Imboden and Jackson 6 miles south, on Buckhannon road. Kenly has advanced to-night to Clarksburg and joined Roberts. They will fight to-day, or the rebels must run.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
May 2, 1863.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

General Halleck tells me he has a dispatch from General Schenck this morning informing him that our forces have joined, and that the enemy menacing Pennsylvania will have to fight or run to-day. I hope I am not less anxious to do my duty to Pennsylvania than yourself, but I really do not yet see the justification for incurring the trouble and expense of calling out the militia. I shall keep watch, and try to do my duty.

A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—Our forces are exactly between the enemy and Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May* 2, 1863.
(Received, War Department, 1.45 p. m.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have no doubt my dispatch to Pittsburgh, and sent since yours received, will quiet the excitement in Western Pennsylvania. All the

movements of the Government are perfectly satisfactory, and your conclusion as to calling militia force in harmony with my views. I have not been seriously alarmed, and in my dispatches only reflected a part of the excitement, and all from the west.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 2, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In view of my dispositions in the Valley and on the railroad, it is desirable I should know whether you can tell me of General Hooker. The night is full of rumors.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

You may rest assured that General Hooker's operations are progressing successfully and in all respects as desired, unless you are otherwise advised by this Department. Any mishap you will be promptly notified of; but for obvious reasons details of his movements and position cannot be given while in successful progress.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
May 2, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Major Showalter has retreated from Morgantown. Arrived here at 2 a. m. with 500 men and four pieces of artillery, on his way to Wheeling. Reports that Mulligan has lost 250 men taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery. It is supposed that the enemy have 12,000 men at Fairmont. Governor Peirpoint ordered him yesterday to hold his position at Uniontown. I sent him ammunition, but he has come here. I have telegraphed to General Schenck

O. CROSS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Nothing yet from Roberts, but he and Kenly are bound to whip and drive the rebels. Mulligan remains at Grafton. Lightburn is on the road from Wheeling as far up as Fairmont, preventing marauding and protecting rebuilding of bridges. I have ordered Showalter back from Pittsburgh by way of Uniontown and Morgantown, and will have him explain his eccentric movement. Have directed any force supplied by

Burnside at Parkersburg to come along that branch of railroad to New Salem, and communicate with Roberts, clearing the road of guerrillas, and repairing. Imboden's infantry must retard their retreat with cavalry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

If you have troops arrived at Parkersburg, please direct them to push forward by the railroad toward Clarksburg, clearing the road of guerrillas who may be engaged interrupting communication, and advancing as far, if possible, as New Salem, where there is an important crossing, and where they may communicate with and support General Roberts, who is at Clarksburg. Roberts has been joined by General Kenly's brigade from Harper's Ferry, and has troops enough to engage and whip, I think, the combined forces of the rebels Imboden, Jackson, and Jones, who have made junction 6 miles south of him. I am occupying and working the road as far west as Grafton.

The rebel force which was at Morgantown, and, as I still believe, never being large, has gone, I think, with Jones by way of Fairmont to the neighborhood of Clarksburg.

I have been endeavoring to allay the wild panic in Pennsylvania and at Wheeling, and to have them advance what troops they can toward Morgantown and Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The following telegram just received from General Thruston:

CUMBERLAND, *May* 1, 1863—10 p. m.

We learn from more than one source that a raid is intended to be made by the rebels on the railroad to-morrow at or near Harper's Ferry. Look out for it.

C. M. THRUSTON.

If you think there is anything in this, you may, at your discretion, countermand the movement of cavalry. Return to-night to Harper's Ferry, if you deem it best. Telegraph to Morris your orders as to the disposition of the Fourteenth New Jersey at Martinsburg and the troops at Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 2, 1863—4.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

To take care of the enemy west, I have had to withdraw all from Harper's Ferry. Look out to cover that point each way. Let McRey-

nolds be particularly watchful at Berryville and across into Loudoun. Imboden, Jackson, and Jones have made a junction 6 miles south of Bridgeport. Roberts, Kenly, and Wilkinson have joined at Clarksburg. They will fight to-day if the rebels do not run.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester:

Roberts reports Jones retreating by Philippi. Imboden and Jackson supposed to be in small parties plundering everything in Lewis and Upshur Counties. Enemy in all supposed to have 4,000 cavalry, besides other forces. Will direct Scammon to send what force he can to Summerville. You should send what cavalry you can to Moorefield, or in that direction, with a section or two of artillery, and make a reconnaissance up the Valley, to which Jones will probably return. Roberts and Kelley will pursue south from Clarksburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

I took the responsibility of waiving delay in purchase of horses. They are sending to you 1,000, in lots, as fast as they can be purchased, and I have notified you of the thousand equipments from Cincinnati. Railroad now all clear of the enemy, and damage nearly all repaired. Jones retreating rapidly by way of Philippi. Roberts made a handsome and successful charge on his rear yesterday.

Imboden and Jackson reported to be plundering horses, cattle, and everything in Upshur and Lewis Counties.

Roberts and Kelley will pursue south from Clarksburg. You should send whatever force you can to Summerville. Milroy is directed to send some cavalry from Winchester to Moorefield. Jones will probably return to the Valley.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 2, 1863—10.55 a. m.

Major SHOWALTER,
(Care of Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, Pittsburgh):

You will proceed with whatever forces you can command, including those which you took to Pittsburgh, to Uniontown, and thence upon Morgantown, where I think you will now find no enemy. My object is to have you return as rapidly as possible to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the point from which you left it. We are occupying and working the railroad now from this point to Grafton and 18 miles be-

yond, to the bridge burned by Wilkinson at Bridgeport. Jones, crossing at Fairmont, has made a junction on the Buckhannon road, 6 miles south of Bridgeport, with Imboden and Jackson (not Stonewall), where I expect Roberts, who has been joined at Clarksburg by Kelley's brigade, to attack them to-day.

Transmit this to Wheeling, to Governor Peirpoint, whom I desire to send all reliable forces he can up and along the railroad to Fairmont, and covering the reconstruction of bridges.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA,
May 2, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Kenly, with 1,400 men, reached me at midnight. I have now 4,000 effective men, with ten pieces of artillery. I am reconstructing the railroad bridge at Bridgeport, which will be finished to-day, opening railroad communication to Grafton. The movements of the enemy are mysterious, but the forces of Jones have passed rapidly toward Philippi. I believe the main force of Imboden and Jackson are still in and about Buckhannon in small guerrilla parties. They are plundering the country, carrying off all the cattle and horses they can gather. Their heavy cavalry force (at least 4,000 strong) prevents my checking their depredations. Captain Hagan's company of cavalry lost in an encounter with Jones' cavalry at Bridgeport 8 or 10 men. I have four small companies of cavalry for all scouting purposes. I fell upon their rear yesterday and cut them up badly in a saber charge, killing some 25, wounding many others, and capturing 12 privates and 2 lieutenants. I am ordering back supplies from Parkersburg, and preparing to move the moment I am recruited for that purpose. Trains and supplies had all been removed from this place, except 40,000 rations and a supply of ammunition. I think a large force of Milroy's cavalry and a battery should move rapidly by Moorefield toward Crab Bottom, while Scammon should throw 3,000 or 4,000 men into Summerville. This would effectually cut off a retreat.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN, *Fairmont, Va.:*

I have received information that Grafton is threatened by a large force. You must push on there without delay, taking nothing with you but ammunition in the caissons and what ammunition the men can carry—60 rounds per man. You must be there by morning—sooner, if possible. You will find supplies there.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 2, 1863.

Colonel MULLIGAN, *Grafton:*

I have just received information that you will be attacked. I have ordered Brigadier-General Lightburn, with 500 men and four Napoleon

guns, to march from Fairmont directly to Grafton, to be there by morning—sooner, if possible. Look out, and telegraph me often the condition of things.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

UNITED STATES FORD, *May* 3, 1863.
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters, Camp Falmouth:

A most terribly bloody conflict has raged since daylight. Enemy in great force in our front and on the right, but at this moment we are repulsing him on all sides. Carnage is fearful. General Hooker is safe so far. Berry is killed. I return to the front, but will keep you advised when in my power. Our trains are all safe, and we shall be victorious. Our cavalry has not come up.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—8.50 a. m.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Though not directed or specially authorized to do so by General Hooker, I think it not improper that I should advise you that a battle is in progress.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

I think we have had the most terrible battle ever witnessed on earth. I think our victory will be certain, but the general told me he would say nothing just yet to Washington, except that he is doing well. In an hour or two the matter will be a fixed fact. I believe the enemy is in flight now, but we are not sure.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—1.15 p. m.

General HOOKER:

DEAR GENERAL: I deeply regret to hear that you are even slightly wounded. I have put every officer and man here in use during the operations, even to the Twentieth Maine. As I cannot now by any possibility be able to join you if permitted, can I join General Sedgwick? The enemy will undoubtedly make a desperate effort, as his custom is, toward dusk, if he lasts that long. Our troops are still advancing, cheering lustily. A portion of Sedgwick's force is moving to the right,

on Bowling Green road. Haupt is at Falmouth with his force, ready to spring with the railroad bridge when ordered. Affairs seem to justify it now here. Am sending 200 prisoners to the rear; 1 colonel. While I do not know who could replace me here, I am heartsick at not being permitted to be on the actual field, to share the fate and fortune of this army and my general.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—1.30 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

From all reports yet collected, the battle has been most fierce and terrible. Loss heavy on both sides. General Hooker slightly, but not severely, wounded. He has preferred thus far that nothing should be reported, and does not know of this, but I cannot refrain from saying this much to you. You may expect his dispatch in a few hours, which will give the result.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 3, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The President thanks you for your telegrams, and hopes you will keep him advised as rapidly as any information reaches you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 3, 1863—4.35 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Where is General Hooker? Where is Sedgwick? Where is Stoneman?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—4.40 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President, &c.:

General Hooker is at Chancellorsville. General Sedgwick, with 15,000 to 20,000 men, at a point 3 or 4 miles out from Fredericksburg, on the road to Chancellorsville. Lee is between. Stoneman has not been heard from. This is the situation at this hour from latest reports, 4.30 p. m.

Respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[1.15 p. m., by orderly to United States Ford; thence by telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—3.30 p. m.
(Received 4 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

We have had a desperate fight yesterday and to-day, which has resulted in no success to us, having lost a position of two lines, which had been selected for our defense. It is now 1.30 o'clock, and there is still some firing of artillery. We may have another turn at it this p. m. I do not despair of success. If Sedgwick could have gotten up, there could have been but one result. As it is impossible for me to know the exact position of Sedgwick as regards his ability to advance and take part in the engagement, I cannot tell when it will end. We will endeavor to do our best. My troops are in good spirits. We have fought desperately to-day. No general ever commanded a more devoted army.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—8 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have had no time to advise you. We have to-day here over 800 prisoners; six guns handsomely taken at the point of the bayonet. I can give no general idea of how affairs stand. Last reports all quiet in front of Chancellorsville, and Sedgwick fighting at 6.15 p. m. Will try after awhile to advise you if an interval occurs.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—2 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Your dispatch respecting Gibbon just received. I shall send over a party, and push it forward for information. I sent word to General Benham that the way seemed clear; that boats could be sent over. General Owen to throw over some men. If the crest between us and Fredericksburg has been passed, some of our troops should have shown themselves or kept us advised. They have not. General Hooker sent for artillery ammunition. One-fourth of that for the 10-pounder, 3-inch, and Napoleon guns, which is in the Reserve Artillery train, to be sent to this point. Yet it seems to me that if it can be crossed at Fredericksburg, the Plank road, if clear, would be the best way. I have said nothing about artillery with you, but stated that if Gibbon had mounted the plateau and I could find out where the enemy was in his front, I might aid him by fire from here, if the enemy was between us and the river.

HENRY J. HUNT.

MAY 3, 1863—2 p. m.

General HUNT:

General Gibbon, right of Sedgwick's advance, should be about 2 or 3 miles from Fredericksburg, moving toward Chancellorsville. We can-

not now tell where he is. Send scouts to swim the river and report to you. Act according to orders from General Hooker. Keep him advised of Sedgwick's advance, with time. I do not understand last portion of your dispatch. No artillery here except Tyler's 4½-inch guns. Better lose a few men as scouts than not have news and report of our advance on Chancellorsville Plank road.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—3.10 p. m.

General HUNT:

Do I understand you wish one-fourth of the ammunition mentioned sent to Banks' Ford? Answer. It would not do, I think, to send it over the river.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—4.10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

You understand it aright. General Hooker ordered one-fourth the ammunition for 3-inch, 10-pounder Parrott, and Napoleon guns to be sent here. We have pickets on the opposite hill, toward Fredericksburg. Have taken a few prisoners, 15 or 20. An artillery combat has just taken place opposite the point of this promontory; the enemy apparently driven back and being pursued. Above us the enemy's mounted pickets still on the river.

HENRY J. HUNT.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 3, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Captain FLAGLER, *United States Ford:*

Train of the First Corps, about which you asked, is about 2½ miles this side of Hartwood Church.

HENRY J. HUNT.

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1 A. M.

Telegraph Operator:

I have just sent a telegram to you which I fear was not directed; it was for General Butterfield.

[HENRY J. HUNT.]

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 3, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General BENHAM,
Banks' Ford (or care of General Butterfield):

The commanding general desires that another bridge be thrown at United States Ford. Canvas pontoons might be used, at least as far as they would go.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers.

MAY 3, 1863—3 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Parties across from this command. Colonel Doull sent over with directions to ascertain and report the distance of Sedgwick's and Gibbon's advance on the Plank road. The bridge is being thrown. The wires are across; taken by swimmers. Portion of the Reserve Artillery ammunition train sent for to come here.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

(Repeated to General Butterfield.)

MAY 3, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Captain of the Washington Artillery, captured, reports Hood's and Pickett's divisions as expected to-night. Another (North Carolina officer) prisoner says General Lee telegraphed last night to their right down here that he was driving us on our right, and if they would hold the place down here he would have re-enforcements to-night. The general impression of the prisoners seems to be that we shall hear from Hood before long.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
May 3, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

GENERAL: Only 86 animals of Artillery Reserve here. They are ordered immediately back. Expected to reach their camp about 9 o'clock. The rest are taking a pontoon bridge to the United States Ford. In another train I have 384 animals of headquarters train, subject to orders, at the risk of leaving bridges here, one bridge being now laid down.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—7.40 p. m.

R. INGALLS:

For God's sake send a man of brains and energy here. The Reserve Artillery ammunition ordered forward, and not a team to draw it. Benham complaining that the teams were ordered away from Banks' Ford, leaving his pontoons teamless.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—8 p. m.

Col. R. INGALLS:

How about the question of forage for animals? How can they fare and get on? The rations of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifth expire to-night unless replenished from trains. I telegraphed the general yesterday, and reply came that orders would issue to-day. Have heard nothing. How stands it? Advise me.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—8.15 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

We can do nothing at present about forage and subsistence. If we succeed, we shall march at once to Fredericksburg. If we fail, we must try soon to reach our depots. The question must soon resolve itself. I propose to order all empty teams down to Falmouth.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 3, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Colonel INGALLS,
United States Ford:

COLONEL: Eighty-six Reserve Artillery animals were sent to headquarters this evening, to be there at 9 o'clock. Three hundred and eighty-four headquarters-trains animals are now here. If taken, they leave the bridges entirely without animals.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 3, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:
United States Ford:

GENERAL: One bridge was placed down according to orders when the enemy retreated, with the concerted opinion of General Hunt, who had information that forty loads of artillery ammunition had been ordered here, and, it was understood, was to be crossed here. The bridge can be taken up at any hour, if so ordered. Shall I take it up?

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—10.55 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:
Chief of Staff:

General Sedgwick's ordnance officer is here—a very competent person. The small-arms ammunition went forward this afternoon. The artillery ammunition goes at midnight. Waits until then for supplies ordered from Aquia, but in any event moves at that time with what is on the train.

General Gibbon says that all has been done that can be done. The officer has been in consultation with him. A guard of fifty accompanies the train, sufficient, in General Gibbon's opinion, to protect it, and with aid, if necessary, from General Sedgwick to keep open the communication.

Respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General Pleasonton will assume command of the division of cavalry now commanded by Brigadier-General Averell. Upon being relieved, Brigadier-General Averell will report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 3, 1863—5.30 a. m.

[General BUTTERFIELD:]

My command is all in Fredericksburg, and I have no men on the bridges. These bridges should be taken up as soon as possible. We are warmly engaged on Sumner's old ground and on the right.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

Engineer Officer in charge of Bridges at Franklin's Crossing:

The commanding general directs that on receipt hereof you proceed immediately to take up the two bridges at Franklin's crossing, and relay them in the vicinity of the Lacy house. The transfer must be made in the most expeditious manner possible, and it is suggested whether time might not be saved by floating the boats up to the point indicated. The bridges will be removed one at a time.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 3, 1863—2 a. m.

General HOOKER,
Chancellorsville:

Sedgwick's passage is disputed. We hear musketry in Fredericksburg as he advances through the town.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
May 3, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD:

GENERAL: I hear lively firing of artillery in the direction of Fredericksburg, apparently more audible than before. Slight skirmishing in my front. The enemy has not declared his intentions yet.

Respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 3, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The cannonading in the direction of Fredericksburg increases. We can hear the musketry. Nothing but very little skirmishing on the left wing yet. The enemy, however, has two pieces of artillery in position in the woods.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—1.35 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Left Wing:

I will send a guard of 100 men to the two bridges of yours. Do you think they should be taken up? Will 40 cavalry be useful to you?

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—1.45 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Captain [Valerian] Razderachin's (aide-de-camp of General Hooker's staff) explanations will tell you how necessary it is that you should push through every obstacle in your path. The enemy will no doubt make every effort to delay and stop your force by a smaller one, that their main force may be used upon the right wing of our forces.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—2.05 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

I don't want any signal. It will betray the movement for miles. The enemy read our signals.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Don't let your signal officer telegraph by lights, as directed. The bearer of this will accompany you and bring me the desired information.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—9.05 a. m.

General JOHN SEDGWICK:

My dispatch last night in regard to not using signals was intended for night signaling only, as a signal last night might have informed the enemy of your movements, which it was desirable to avoid. General Hooker seems, from the sound, to be pushing this way.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—2.25 a. m.

General HOOKER:

General Sedgwick just reports three regiments threaten his left flank now and have engaged his pickets; there is still a force in Fredericksburg; that he is marching as rapidly as possible, but cannot reach you by daylight.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—2.35 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

An aide just arrived from General Hooker. Everything in the world depends upon the rapidity and promptness of your movement. Push everything. I send the aide to you.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FALMOUTH, *May* 3, 1863—3.15 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Gibbon telegraphed at 2.40 o'clock that he is putting his pontoons in the water just above the Lacy house without opposition. The two guns were Gibbon's answer, with canister, to a volley of musketry from the opposite shore. No firing since.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—4.55 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The following has just been received from the commanding general, and is respectfully communicated to you for your information and guidance:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, *May* 3, 1863—4.10 a. m.

The general commanding directs me to say that any force in front of General Sedgwick must be a small one and must not check his advance.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—5.45 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Heavy cannonading in Sedgwick's front for the last twenty minutes, apparently in front of Fredericksburg. No reports yet.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—6.08 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Balloon reports the enemy reappearing on heights in front of Sedgwick's crossing. Sedgwick, judging from the sound, is meeting with strong resistance. I have no reports from him yet.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—6.20 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick reports himself at Sumner's old battle-ground at 5.30 a. m., hotly engaged, and not sanguine of the result.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—6.20 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Have telegraphed your dispatch to General Hooker. You know how much depends on your pushing, and, of course, will do everything in your power. I have directed the engineer officer to report for orders to you concerning the lower bridges.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—6.45 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Sedgwick's prospects here look unfavorable, from reports. He is not out of Fredericksburg.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—7.05 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Sedgwick still in front of Fredericksburg, as far as I can judge. Trains were running up all night to vicinity of Hamilton's Crossing. It may be that the enemy were re-enforced.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

[BANKS' FORD,] *May* 3, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General HOOKER:

The enemy's pickets again withdrawing from the rifle-pits; but few remain. Some artillery, a few guns posted by him last night on the crest opposite, just withdrawing. General Tyler is here. Will ammunition from the general artillery train be required? Capt. F. Taylor is with you and knows where it can be gotten.

HENRY J. HUNT.

(Repeated to General Butterfield.)

FALMOUTH, *May* 3, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Our skirmishers just occupied rebel rifle-pits on Hazel Run. Gibbon moving to right, with prospect of flanking the enemy. Enemy resist desperately.

BUTTERFIELD.

FALMOUTH, *May* 3, 1863—8.42 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

From statement of E. Buckley, of [J. P. W.] Read's (afterward Fraser's) battery, McLaws' division, a deserter, last night, the enemy formed column yesterday to frighten us. No great force there. Jackson's corps went above on Plank road. If an attempt had been made last night, we could have carried the heights.

BUTTERFIELD.

FALMOUTH, *May* 3, 1863—8.45 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick at 7.40 o'clock reports about making combined assault on their works. Gibbon on right; Newton center; Howe on left. If he fails, will try again.

BUTTERFIELD.

BANKS' FORD, *May* 3, 1863—8.45 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Dispatch received. Will do all possible to keep open telegraphic communication with United States Ford, and keep you advised. From the fire which approaches us, by the sound, I judge that we are pushing the enemy back.

HENRY J. HUNT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

You will hurry up your column. The enemy's right flank now rests near the Plank road at Chancellorsville, all exposed. You will attack at once.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—9.40 a. m.

General JOHN SEDGWICK:

General Hunt reports from Banks' Ford that from the sound he judges that General Hooker is pushing the enemy toward the river, and that the enemy appear to be evacuating their intrenchments at Banks' Ford.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[AT BANKS' FORD,]
May 3, 1863—9.50 a. m.

General HUNT:

General Hooker's attack was down Chancellorsville road. He is probably, from the sound, pushing this way. Sedgwick is preparing column of assault now.

BUTTERFIELD.

UNITED STATES FORD,
May 3, 1863—10 a. m.

General BENHAM, or
Commanding Officer, Banks' Ford:

Commanding general desires that you will send the following message across Banks' Ford to General Sedgwick at once. Where is he?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 3, 1863—10 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

You will hurry up your column. The enemy's right flank now rests near the Plank road at Chancellorsville, all exposed. You will attack at once.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORD,
May 3, 1863—10 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Hooker wishes to know where General Sedgwick is.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers.

SIGNAL STATION,
[*May* 3, 1863]—11 a. m.

Captain COMSTOCK,
U. S. Engineers, United States Ford:

Your messages received at 10.30 o'clock and sent at once by orderly to General Sedgwick, via Falmouth; also by telegraph to General Butterfield. No bridges down here yet, as the enemy still hold the opposite bank.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—10 a. m.

General HOOKER:

All dispatches to Sedgwick been delivered. Last ones just run to him for life. He is on Sumner's old battle-ground, held in check apparently. Advised me at 8 o'clock that he would form column of attack and push. Gibbon is with him. I have pushed him all that I felt justified.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—10.05 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

What can I say to General Hooker of your position, prospects, and what he can expect? Telegraph is open to him partially.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—10 a. m. (?)

General SEDGWICK:

I am just advised by Ingalls, date United States Ford, 8.45:

Terrible conflict; enemy in great force in their front and right, but at that moment they were repulsing him and driving him on all sides.

General Hooker is safe, so far. Ingalls says we shall be victorious. What from your column of attack?

Another dispatch from General Hooker:

Communicate with Sedgwick. We are driving the enemy, and only need him to complete the job.

Hastily, yours,

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Please acknowledge above, and date and hour.

MAY 3, 1863—10.15 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Your two dispatches received. There is no cavalry here for patrol duty, and the men at the telegraph station are worn out by constant patrolling. The communication again open to United States Ford. From appearances, our troops are gradually pushing this way.

HENRY J. HUNT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—10.35 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick at this moment commences his assault. He is on our old ground of December 13. The force in his front is small but active. Will post you speedily as to result.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—10.50 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Am signaled that Sedgwick has carried Marye's Heights, and, officer thinks, captured the guns.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—11.10 a. m.
(From Signal Station, 10.50 a. m.)

General HOOKER:

First range of hills ours. Batteries and prisoners taken. Enemy retreating.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—11 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Signal that enemy are retreating in Sedgwick's front, pursued at a run by our infantry. We have the battery on right of Telegraph road; our troops advancing on the left.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 3, 1863—11.05 a. m

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Have ordered bridges relaid in rear of Brooks, below, as requested by you this moment.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

In accordance with your dispatch, just received, stating that in your view it is important that the bridges should be transferred at once to Fredericksburg, I have directed it to be done. Professor Lowe reports enemy appearing on opposite heights. Is it not your troops that he takes for the enemy? Try and open signal communication with the Phillips house, if you need it.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FALMOUTH, *May* 3, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

I sent word to Gibbon with regard to the location of the bridges, as I supposed he would be in the town under orders to hold it, and would have instructions from you where you desired them to be laid. I have feared since that you might think strangely of it, and advise you with this explanation. At the time I sent one or two dispatches to him, I supposed you were in advance of Fredericksburg and he in it. They report to me that your wounded are being brought over the lower bridges, and that they are not up yet, as ordered by you and by me

from your order. I wish to facilitate your operations every way. Command me in any way, and I am at your disposal. Telegraphic communication with the general via the United States Ford is broken. Will advise you when restored. I am of no service here while the line is down. If I can aid you on the field, command me.

BUTTERFIELD.

P. S.—My orders were to remain here from General Hooker, but I feel like disobedience now. Please consider this confidential.

MAY 3, 1863—11.27 o'clock.

General HOOKER:

Signal station reports (11.20 o'clock) enemy retreating in great disorder. They abandoned their line from Hazel Run to their extreme left. They are trying to form on the Dahlman Heights; their attempt as yet fruitless.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—11.40 o'clock.

General HOOKER:

Signal reports (11.15 a. m.) our troops gained crest of hill on Telegraph road; enemy retreating south on said road, with ambulances and wagons; some of their troops moving in direction of Orange Plank road. Sedgwick reports driving them on double-quick.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

UNITED STATES FORD,
May 3, 1863—12 m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Hooker is doing well. We have plenty of fresh troops still left, but have gained no ground to-day, yet our lines are strong; but no doubt another desperate effort will be made to force our position. We feel confident that Sedgwick must press them fast. Answer me here. I will take it to General Hooker. He wants Sedgwick to press them.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 3, 1863—12 m.

General SEDGWICK:

What answer can I send General Hooker?

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—12 m.

R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

Sedgwick is by this time (12 m.) probably free from all obstructions of earthworks. He has carried the heights on right of Telegraph road.

Two lines of his troops have disappeared in the woods on the hills, and all seems going well. Will advise you further as soon as I can get word from Sedgwick.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick's lines are now seen moving forward admirably and rapidly. With our glasses his troops are just made out. He has suffered but little, as we learn, in carrying the heights. Will keep you fully advised every moment.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—12.32 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Signal reports (12 m.) enemy still being driven on Sedgwick's right. To the left and rear of the Howison house the enemy have taken a position on Telegraph road, and are holding our forces in check. They are hotly contesting the ground at this point.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
May 3, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my division has taken five of the enemy's fortified works, one battery, and a large number of prisoners; the exact number I can [cannot] now state; they are still coming in. My loss in officers and men has been considerable.

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

MAY 3, 1863—1 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Enemy evacuating rifle-pits on the run, and artillery and infantry are moving at the double-quick to re-enforce the enemy at Chancellorsville; also everything appearing to be clean in our front or south of us. Shall I lay one bridge or two?

H. W. BENHAM.

MAY 3, 1863—1 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Colonel Smith, of General Owen's brigade, in charge of pickets, reports the enemy moving large bodies, with artillery, from Fredericksburg toward our right. I have sent orders to fire on such, if they pass within our range, just to make sure they are not our troops. The pickets of the enemy are reported to be leaving the rifle-pits across the river. General Benham is ready to throw the bridges, but none of our troops have made their appearance from above or below.

HENRY J. HUNT.

(Repeat to General Butterfield.)

BANKS' FORD,
May 3, 1863—1.10 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Captain Comstock's dispatch to General Sedgwick to support you from below received by him at 11.30 o'clock. He must be moving rapidly toward you. Their troops lately in our front are moving up in advance of him.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 3, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Following from General Warren, at 1 p. m.:

MAY 3, 1863—1 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

We have advanced with Newton's division on the Plank road as far as Guest's house. The heights were carried splendidly at 11 a. m. by Newton. Howe immediately afterward carried the heights to the south of Hazel Run. We have been waiting to get his division behind us before advancing, to get up batteries and stragglers, and get the brigades straightened out, which were a little disorganized by a successful charge and pursuit. Our loss, though honorable proof of a severe contest, is not very severe. The Sixth Corps is in splendid spirits. We captured several guns. General Howe reports a force yet in his front.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—Brooks' division were kept by the enemy's fire in position on our left, and after the heights were carried he had 3 miles to march to join us. He is not up yet.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—3.25 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Following from aide sent to Sedgwick:

2.20 P. M.

Brooks' division has just moved ahead again, and other two divisions will follow shortly. Sedgwick says loss heavier than he expected, having lost several colonels and many field officers. Warren thinks 1½ miles beyond this the enemy have halted and will make a stand. The men show much fatigue, but Sedgwick intends to push vigorously. No report of where he was exactly.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—4 p. m.

General HUNT, *Banks' Ford, Va.:*

Newton's division had advanced as far as Guest's house, on Plank road, at 1 p. m.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—4.05 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Following from signal:

3.25 P. M.

Battery of enemy just opened on our troops near Guest's house, on the Orange road. Our batteries in position and replying. Gibbon's troops are moving out on the Plank road.

I think officer means Newton's troops. He took two batteries on Fredericksburg Heights. Your dispatch received and sent to President.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

At 3.30 p. m., as near as I can get at it, Sedgwick's advance was about 3½ miles distant from Fredericksburg, near Guest's house—see photographic map.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

The signal telescope discovers about several thousand troops due west from this point, about 8 miles. Counts seven colors—rebel battle-flags. This would locate them at 5 p. m. near Tabernacle Church by the photograph map. Is not this a column marching to meet Sedgwick and away from your front? Will get further information if I can.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Following from a staff officer sent to Sedgwick:

5.30 P. M.

Line slowly advancing. Communication opened with Banks' Ford. Enemy's infantry just opened upon them. Still driving them.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—6.50 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Sedgwick's column reported at 4.15 p. m. advanced three-quarters of a mile beyond Guest's house. Sedgwick tells my staff officer he is getting along very well. He is moving in two columns on either side of the Plank road, a line of a half mile deployed. Warren thinks the enemy will make a stand half a mile beyond their then position.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

General Sedgwick was attacking the enemy on a ridge at Salem Church, 6½ miles from Chancellorsville, the enemy making a stand at that point. Infantry fire heavier than hitherto, and our men fall back a little in center. Heavy infantry fire reported. Time, 6.05 to 6.15 o'clock.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—7.40 p. m.

General HOOKER,
Chancellorsville:

Sedgwick has just ordered forward all his ammunition trains.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Just received report from aide with Sedgwick, dated 6.30 p. m. Brooks' division was driven back, and are now apparently driving them. The enemy's infantry fire is much less. Our men are again advancing, and the line has been much more extended.

6.45 *p. m.*—Our batteries have ceased, and the line is now advancing in splendid style. I have said to General Sedgwick that General Hooker expresses great anxiety to have his corps pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and he (General Sedgwick) says this is being done. Our men are cheering in the front. Artillery has opened on the extreme left. Do you get reports via Banks' Ford? If so, can I communicate with you that way?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

The latest I have from Sedgwick is from him at 6.30 o'clock. Dispatch just sent General H. Have an order from him to send his ammunition trains. In writing my last dispatch, General Williams made me ask if I, instead of General Sedgwick, could communicate with you that way. I was advised that, at 5.30 o'clock, skirmishers of Sixty-ninth had opened communication with Colonel Doull, at Banks' Ford.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 3, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Lieutenant Woolsey, aide-de-camp, just returned from Sedgwick. Left him at 7.25 o'clock. Sedgwick had been skirmishing—fighting all the way up. Heavy infantry fire about 7 o'clock. All quiet when he left. Bartlett told him he had lost heavily. Position about one and a quarter miles beyond Guest's house. Line across road. Colonel Doull was to leave for Banks' Ford and report exact position of affairs to you. Had not left when he started. Heard artillery firing on their left about 6 p. m. Warren said it might be Buford. I think it was a portion of force that had fallen back from Fredericksburg before Sedgwick and down toward Hamilton's Crossing.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MAY 3, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Signal officer reports everything quiet on the heights to the rear of Fredericksburg. We see no camp-fires, indicating presence of the enemy, only on ridge near rebel railroad station, and these very few. Time, 9.30 p. m.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—12 midnight.
(Received Sixth Corps, May 4—6.30 a. m.)

General SEDGWICK:

I find everything snug here. We contracted the line a little and repulsed the last assault with ease. General Hooker wishes them to attack him to-morrow. If they will, he does not desire you to attack them again in force unless he attacks him at the same time. He says you are too far away for him to direct. Look well to the safety of your corps, and keep up communication with General Benham at Banks' Ford and Fredericksburg. You can go to either place if you think it best. To cross at Banks' Ford would bring you in supporting distance of the main body, and would be better than falling back to Fredericksburg.

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—12.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Push everything to get that bridge over. If you are likely to fail with the bridge, keep your ammunition dry, and push over the ford, if practicable. You must cross to-night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—1.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

If it is found to be entirely impracticable to lay a bridge or cross at the fords near Falmouth, you can go via Sedgwick's crossing; where the two bridges remain. I learned about dark that the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment had been left in the town and were trying to get out. They may be there still. If so, you can easily capture them by sending a brigade via Sedgwick's crossing.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—4 p. m.

General GIBBON,
Lacy House:

Have you taken any steps to get down the batteries we captured out of their positions and over the river?

BUTTERFIELD.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863—4.04 p. m.

General JOHN GIBBON:

If you have not already done so, I am directed to say that you will at once cause the prisoners, guns, arms, ammunition, and equipments

captured from the enemy this morning in front of and in Fredericksburg to be brought to this side of the river.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 3, 1863—4.05 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Gibbon's division still in and around Fredericksburg. Shall it be pushed after Sedgwick or remain here?

BUTTERFIELD.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH,
May 3, 1863—5.40 p. m.

General JOHN GIBBON:

The orders of the commanding general stated that you were to cross and occupy Fredericksburg last night. I presume he left you to the disposition of General Sedgwick. I have telegraphed him concerning it. How many guns and prisoners did Sedgwick get? Make strong exertions with a view to to-morrow's operations.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, 1863—6.20 p. m.

General GIBBON:

General Hooker wishes you kept at Fredericksburg.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Reports of signal officers make a cavalry force opposite to Reynolds' crossing, a battery near Captain Hamilton's crossing, and two regiments of infantry supporting it. At 1 p. m. a brigade of infantry that were out as skirmishers retired, going back over the hill, and no trains in (to rebel railroad station, I suppose) since 1 p. m. Is this a force of about a brigade and a battery cut off by Sedgwick's assault and separated from his prisoners, or is it a force probably left to guard their supply depot? I have been so busy every moment with matters of detail that I have hardly had time to think of it. Keep a watch on this force and its movements. Their main army was all in front of General Hooker at noon to-day. To-night Sedgwick has some portion, I know not what, in front of him. Keep your orderlies on hand to post me quickly, so that the general may be informed of all that transpires.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

YORKTOWN,
May 3, 1863—12 noon.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I learn that the enemy have left the White House, on the Pamunkey. They have planted torpedoes there in the river. I cannot learn whether the bridge has been destroyed.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Martinsburg, Va.:

I still think that if Jones does return to the railroad, it will be at Rowlesburg or some point east of that. His attack, if it should be made on Grafton, might be a feint, and could not be successful.

Look to the line between New Creek and Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 3, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

Just received the following dispatch:

Colonel Smith reports the enemy moving down the Valley from Franklin. I have ordered Smith back into Greenland Gap, and the First Virginia Infantry and the Ringgold Cavalry, from Romney, to his support.

Please order Milroy to push on his force sent toward Moorefield, and we will put them in a tight place. I go to New Creek in a few moments.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

You will exercise your discretion as to your ability to add to the force sent to Moorefield, and will hold the rest at Winchester, not moving up the Valley, but scouting and keeping watchful in that direction.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following just received from General B. S. Roberts:

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

General SCHENCK:

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry is now moving between Grafton and Bridgeport. Jones' forces have all massed at Philippi, and are moving rapidly by the way of Beverly. Jackson's and Jenkins' forces, about 6,000, with battery of six guns, are yet at Buckhannon, and believe they can hold the country, or, at all events, keep up a perpetual guerrilla war, cut telegraph, harass trains, and act on railroads. Governor Peirpoint has on way to me two regiments of militia. These regiments, and the militia companies at Grafton, I shall place along the railroad from Grafton to Parkersburg, and move the volunteers in three columns on the forces at Buckhannon.

The moment I get rations, forage, and transportation together, Colonel Mulligan will move by the way of Philippi; General Kenly by the direct road to Buckhannon; Colonel Moor, with part of the Fourth Brigade, by Janelew and Weston. Colonel Wilkinson will remain here. The attack of my cavalry on Jones' rear guard was more fatal to him than I supposed. About 30 of his men were killed, mainly by sabers, and others, wounded, have been brought in. It caused him great alarm, and prevented his doing extensive damage at Bridgeport. He only staid there about two hours. If Milroy moves forces by Moorefield, and Scammon by Summerville, the enemy should be captured.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 3, 1863—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Reports of apprehended return by Jones and attack on Grafton. Communicate with Mulligan, and give him support, if needed. He will be re-enforced with some infantry from Fairmont, sent there from Wheeling. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, sent you from Winchester, will reach Grafton about 7 this a. m.

Received your dispatch of to-day. Have directed Scammon to send what force he can to Summerville, and Milroy to send some cavalry and a section or two of artillery to Moorefield; also to make a reconnaissance up the Valley, to which Jones will doubtless eventually return.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA., *May* 3, 1863.

General R. C. SCHENCK,
Commanding at Baltimore, Md.:

No additional information of the enemy to-day. Jones had reached Leadsville, between Philippi and Beverly, last night. Can hear no movements of the forces of Jenkins and Jackson that have been at Buckhannon.

Have sent Colonel Thompson (Third Virginia Regiment) and section of battery to Janelew, and the Second (Colonel Latham) with a section of battery to Bridgeport.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 320 strong, reaches me to-day, broken down.

No means of transportation gotten here yet. It will be several days before I can do anything but protect railroad.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General HOOKER,
Via United States Ford:

Bell, citizen of Fredericksburg, reports Hood and Pickett in Petersburg last Thursday, and were to be here yesterday by Central and Aquia Railroads. Railroads in good order yesterday. Pickett was to come via Fredericksburg and Hood via Gordonsville. Circumstances

connected with his statement convince me that it has good foundation. Am just mounting to join you. Also reports Pickett reoccupied and drove Gibbon's troops out of heights we captured yesterday.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Peck.)

CAMP NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—12 m.

Col. AMBROSE THOMPSON,
Quartermaster, Aquia, Va.:

Keep as much of the public property afloat as you can until further orders. Be prepared to act on your judgment at short notice. See that your depot is kept constantly prepared.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES FORD, VA.,
May 4, 1863.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster's Department:

Ship no more horses or other stores until further notice. Please advise Captains Stoddard and Ferguson. My reasons are good.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—12 m.

General H. HAUPT,
Supt. of Military Railroads, Falmouth Station, Va.:

The bridge need not be built, of course, at present. You doubtless will see that your road stock is not molested by any raid of the rebels.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

MAY 4, 1863.

Col. R. INGALLS,
United States Ford, Va.:

Your suggestions have been anticipated. I have ordered all rolling-stock not required for use here to be returned to Alexandria. Would it not be well not to keep too large supplies at Falmouth?

H. HAUPT.

MAY 4, 1863.

General HAUPT,
Supt. of Military Railroads, Falmouth Station, Va.:

I do not wish any more supplies taken up until further notice. I hope you will ask for protection at Aquia in case of necessity, though we trust to fight out in excellent style yet.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—12 m.

Capt. WILLIAM G. RANKIN,
At Old Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Do not come up here yourself. Perhaps no one had better come just yet. Keep quiet; do not make any excitement. We are in great trouble, but we shall fight out. Do not communicate with Washington on the subject.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 4, 1863—3.10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

We have news here that the enemy has reoccupied heights above Fredericksburg. Is that so?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—4.20 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I am informed that it is so, but attach no importance to it.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

Major-General Hooker directs that you send in three regiments as skirmishers to your front as far as the Chancellorsville and Germanna Plank road, to find out the enemy's force in that direction. Support your skirmishers by a brigade. The general desires to see what is in the field to the right of the Chancellor house.

Let your line of skirmishers be strong enough to drive in the line held by the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—6.15 a. m.

General SLOCUM:

The general commanding desires that you send out a regiment on the River road, with orders to proceed until they come up with and feel the enemy sufficiently to be able to ascertain his position, and whether he is in force or not.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

The general commanding desires that you hold one division of your command in readiness to move upon the flank of the enemy in the event that an attack, which he does not anticipate, shall be made upon the line of Generals Slocum and Howard.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

The general commanding has received your dispatch without date. He is aware of the weakness of your line, and as that of General Couch appears to be the strongest, and one which the enemy will be the least likely to attack, he has directed General Couch to hold one division of his command in readiness to move upon the flank of the enemy without further orders in the event that an attack should be made on the front held by yourself and General Howard. This, however, he does not anticipate.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR SALEM CHAPEL, VA.,
May 4, 1863—1.30 a. m.

General HOOKER:

We were checked here last night and held until dark. I believe the enemy have been re-enforcing all night and will attack me in the morning. How do matters stand with you? Send me instructions.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

MAY 4, 1863—2.45 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Following just received from signal station at the Phillips' house, 2 p. m.:

The enemy reported near the Temple house. Are moving south toward the Telegraph road, and the movement is by the flank. Cannot tell their object.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—6 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The general commanding desires you to telegraph to him your exact position. What information have you respecting the force of enemy

in front and rear? What is your own strength? Is there any danger of a force coming up in your rear and cutting your communication? Can you sustain yourself acting separately or in co-operation with us?

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 4, 1863—6 a. m.

General GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN,
United States Ford:

Have you good communication with General Sedgwick, and are you certain that he has received your dispatch with respect to the operations of his corps? Please answer immediately.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 4, 1863—6.20 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I am anxious to hear from General Hooker. There is a strong force in front of me, strongly posted. I cannot attack with any hope of dislodging them until I know something definite as to the position of their main body and ours. I have sent two or three messengers to Banks' Ford, but none have returned, nor have I heard from the general since yesterday.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General PLEASONTON:

Send a regiment of cavalry to Sedgwick, to join him by Banks' Ford, if practicable, as it was yesterday.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—6 a. m. (Sent 7 a. m.)

General HOOKER:

By an aide just from Sedgwick, I learn that Warren has fully explained to you his position. Warren's dispatch to Sedgwick had not reached him at 4 o'clock this morning. I fear it may have been captured. I learn it left Banks' Ford by an orderly for General Sedgwick, who has not returned. Copy was furnished for my information. I have sent it post-haste to General Sedgwick. It is important that you and he should know if the dispatch was captured.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 4, 1863—7.10 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Enemy advancing on Fredericksburg from hill behind Howison house. About one brigade in sight. Sedgwick, at 6.20 a. m., says he has had nothing from you.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—7.15 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Forces engaging Gibbon in front of Fredericksburg seem to imperil our communication with Sedgwick. I fear the staff officer who left here with a copy of Warren's dispatch will not reach him. From the tenor of that officer's statement, I judge Sedgwick was waiting to hear from you. It is important that he should get Warren's dispatch. Gibbon just advised me that deserter reports Longstreet's forces in direction of Bowling Green.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

7.20 *a. m.*—The enemy have reached Orange Plank road, in front of Fredericksburg.

MAY 4, 1863—7.20 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

One of your staff just left with dispatch from General Warren to you. A brigade of the enemy are reported advancing on Fredericksburg.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 3, [4,] 1863—8 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The general directs me to say that, from information received from Generals Warren and Howard of the movements of the enemy, that it is their intention to make the attempt to pierce our center. He desires that if any portion of your force is available, and can be spared, they be moved in a central position, near where they can support Howard or be thrown to the right or left, as required. He is under the impression that you have three brigades in reserve, and thinks perhaps two of them might be disposed as above.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—8 a. m.

General BENHAM:

Observe the operations of the enemy going on on the opposite side of the river from Banks' Ford, making use of all the means in your power

with the utmost care. Send up the balloon, and, if practicable, let small reconnoitering parties be sent on to the high ground. Hold communication with all persons you see on the other side of the river, and make use of all other means to accomplish this end. If any of the information gathered should be of value in the movements of the army, let it be sent to me at once by telegraph.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MAY 4, 1863—8.10 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The enemy are advancing on Fredericksburg; reported to have possession of Orange Plank road. One brigade just reported advancing. Now, 8 a. m., a column reported coming on Telegraph road.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR BANKS' FORD,
May 4, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

There is a force, I judge a brigade, about 4 miles southeast by east from Banks' Ford, upon a hill. Open lot. Think road back of them.

E. S. ALLEN,
Aeronaut.

(Copy for General Sedgwick.)

MAY 4, 1863—8.20 a. m.

General BENHAM, or
Commanding Officer, Banks' Ford, Va.:

Have operator keep copies of all my dispatches to General Hooker and his to me, to be sent to General Sedgwick whenever communication is opened with him. Give instructions, and be careful that any dispatches sent him do not fall into enemy's hands. Advise me if you have any communication with him. If not, let us know the moment you can do so. Make efforts.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 4, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General HOOKER:

I am occupying the same position as last night. The enemy made an attack on Howe; did not amount to much. I think I have made secure my communication with Banks' Ford. I think they will attempt to drive me back. I await instructions.

JOHN SEDGWICK.

FALMOUTH,
May 4, 1863—8.35 p. m.

General GIBBON:

Following just received from signal station, Fitzhugh house, 6 p. m.:

A large squad of cavalry has been opposite this point all day, about 1 mile back from the river. Their horses have been kept saddled. I counted 180 of them. I

can see no artillery. A train, consisting of an engine and ten cars, came in this afternoon. A train of wagons was loaded from them, and went off across the hills to the right.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 4, 1863—8.40 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

The third brigade of the enemy's forces seen advancing on ridge rear Roe's house, toward Fredericksburg. This indicates the presence of a division, at least, coming up. Gibbon has but two brigades here. Nothing from Sedgwick; no communication with him.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Sedgwick.)

MAY 4, 1863—8.55 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Have opened flag signal communication with Sedgwick. Sent him Warren's dispatch. Enemy reported retreating from direction whence they came toward Fredericksburg.

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 4, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I am occupying same position as last night. I have secured my communication with Banks' Ford. The enemy are in possession of the heights of Fredericksburg in force. They appear strongly in our front, and are making efforts to drive us back. My strength yesterday morning was 22,000 men. I do not know my losses, but they were large, probably 5,000 men. I cannot use the cavalry. It depends upon the condition and position of your force whether I can sustain myself here. Howe reports the enemy advancing upon Fredericksburg.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 4, 1863—9 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Old Headquarters Camp:

Colonel McMahon has just left here, and has reported favorably as to General Sedgwick. I have just received orders to lay a second bridge down, however. I now forward your communications to him, and will keep you advised. It is just reported to me that Newton is falling back on my bridge. Your two copies for General Sedgwick now go together.

H. W. BENHAM.

NEAR BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 4, 1863—9.45 a. m.

General HOOKER:

The enemy are pressing me. I am taking position to cross the river whenever necessary.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

PHILLIPS' HOUSE,
May 4, 1863—10 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The enemy have halted on distant ridge, near large brick house to the rear of city (there is at least a full division), and are forming in line of battle. They are now moving toward the city in line.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, &c.

MAY 4, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Telegraph just received. Will leave in thirty minutes. I have sent all possible information received with regard to Longstreet, and directed copy of your dispatch to be sent via Banks' Ford, having been advised by Benham of communication there with Sedgwick.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—10.20 a. m.

General SEDGWICK,
Via Banks' Ford, Va.:

Brigade of Gibbon's still holds Fredericksburg. Your commissary, just come in from your position, via Stansbury house and River road across canal, through Fredericksburg, reports road clear then, say three-quarters of an hour since.

BUTTERFIELD.

MAY 4, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Heavy force of enemy reported advancing on Fredericksburg.

BUTTERFIELD.

(Copy to General Sedgwick.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The commanding general directs that, in the event you fall back, you reserve, if practicable, a position on the Fredericksburg side of the Rappahannock, which you can hold securely until to-morrow p. m. Please let the commanding general have your opinion in regard to this by telegraph from Banks' Ford as soon as possible.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he does not wish you to cross the river at Banks' Ford unless you are compelled to do so. The batteries at Banks' Ford command the position. If it is practicable for you to maintain a position south side Rappahannock, near Banks' Ford, you will do so. It is very important that we retain position at Banks' Ford. General Tyler commands the Reserve Artillery there.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

SIXTH CORPS,
May 4, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, and
General HOOKER:

I hold the same position. The enemy are pressing me hard. If I can hold until night, I shall cross at Banks' Ford, under instructions from General Hooker. given by Brigadier-General Warren.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

SEDGWICK'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 4, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major General HOOKER:

The enemy threatens me strongly on two fronts. My position is bad for such attack. It was assumed for attack and not for defense. It is not improbable that bridges at Banks' Ford may be sacrificed. Can you help me strongly if I am attacked?

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

P. S.—My bridges are 2 miles from me. I am compelled to cover them above and below from attack, with the additional assistance of General Benham's brigade alone.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—11.50 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

If the necessary information shall be obtained to-day, and if it shall be of the character he anticipates, it is the intention of the general to advance to-morrow. In this event the position of your corps on the south bank of the Rappahannock will be as favorable as the general could desire. It is for this reason he desires that your troops may not cross the Rappahannock.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

SEDGWICK'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 4, 1863—12 m.

Generals HOOKER and BUTTERFIELD:

General Howe has had a sharp fight, and has taken a flag and 200 prisoners.

SEDGWICK,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 4, 1863—12 m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The enemy that entered the earthworks in rear of Fredericksburg still remain. They have also considerable infantry and some wagons with their artillery on the heights to the left of Hazel Run. A portion of General Sedgwick's command occupy a position to the right, commanding the enemy. I should estimate the enemy now in sight at least 15,000 strong.

T. S. C. LOWE.

(Copy to General Sedgwick.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—1.20 p. m.

General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

I expect to advance to-morrow morning, which will be likely to relieve you.

You must not count on much assistance without I hear heavy firing. Tell General Benham to put down the other bridge, if you desire it.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 4, 1863—1.40 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I occupy the same position as yesterday, when General Warren left me. It is not a strong one. I have no means of judging of the enemy's force about me; deserters say 40,000. I shall take a position near Banks' Ford and the Taylor house, at the suggestion of General Warren. Officers have already gone to select a position.

It is believed that the heights of Fredericksburg are occupied by two divisions of the enemy.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major General.

MAY 4, 1863—[Hour not stated.]

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Banks' Ford, Va.:

It is of vital importance that you should take a commanding position near Fredericksburg, which you can hold to a certainty till to-morrow. Please advise me what you can do in this respect. I inclose

substance of a communication sent last night. Its suggestions are highly important, and meet my full approval. There are positions on your side commanded by our batteries on the other side I think you could take and hold. The general would recommend as one such position the ground on which Dr. Taylor's is situated.

HOOKER.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—[Hour not stated.]

General SEDGWICK:

I have reported your situation to General Hooker. I find that we contracted our lines here somewhat during the morning, and repulsed the enemy's last assault with ease. The troops are in good position. General H. says you are separated from him so far that he cannot advise you how to act. You need not try to force the position you attacked at 5 p. m. Look to the safety of your corps. You can retire, if necessary, by way of Fredericksburg or Banks' Ford. The latter would enable you to join us more readily.

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 4, 1863—2.15 p. m.

General HOOKER:

I shall do my utmost to hold a position on the right bank of the Rappahannock until to-morrow.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

PHILLIPS' HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
May 4, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
United States Ford:

I know nothing about our lines, other than those in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. General Sedgwick's line fronting the city extends from near the Dahlman house (situated south of Guest's house) to Dr. Taylor's house. Every time his line changes, which has been frequently, I report the fact to headquarters. His back line, toward Chancellorsville, I know nothing about, as I cannot see it. General Gibbon's line is in the immediate rear of the city and in front of the works occupied by the enemy.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

UNITED STATES FORD, VA.,
May 4, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Banks' Ford, Va.:

Your division ammunition trains can at all times be replenished at Falmouth Station, from train of cars in charge of Lieutenant [Morris] Schaff.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Chief Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 4, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The general directs a full report of your position, the number of the enemy's forces opposed to you, and your dispositions. He wishes this report as soon as possible, that he may act advisedly.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—7.40 p. m.

General HOOKER:

The atmosphere being thick with smoke, it is impossible for the signal officers to see the movements of General Sedgwick or those of the enemy. The artillery firing is very heavy. The musketry fire seems to have sensibly diminished.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 4, 1863—9.50 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Sedgwick is in direct communication with me, and is about half a mile south of my bridges, in the upper rifle-pits. I informed him in due time of when I expected my bridges to be shelled, but I presume he could not prevent it. Rebel skirmishers are reported to me now as on the left bank, below this, but I do not believe it.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

F SIGNAL STATION,
May 4, 1863—10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I reported to headquarters what forces were engaged. The enemy attacked Sedgwick. It was his right and center that they were driving.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 4, 1863—10.20 p. m.

D. BUTTERFIELD,
United States Ford, Va.:

I am now going to General Sedgwick; expect to see him in twenty minutes. Shot and shell flew all around my bridges several times; most fortunately did not hit them. I had only 1 sergeant killed. Have two bridges ready at this moment. A strong infantry fire has just burst out to the right and front, apparently within one-half to three quarters of a mile.

H. W. BENHAM.

BANKS' FORD, VA., *May* 4, 1863—11.50 p. m.
(Received May 5—1 a. m.)

General HOOKER, *United States Ford:*

My army is hemmed in upon the slope, covered by the guns from the north side of Banks' Ford. If I had only this army to care for, I would withdraw it to-night. Do your operations require that I should jeopard it by retaining it here? An immediate reply is indispensable, or I may feel obliged to withdraw.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

MAY 4, 1863—9.40 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Following from Gibbon:

One brigade of division in town, the other and batteries this side at bridges. If Sedgwick has gone forward, of course I shall take up bridges, if forced out of town, and if he has gone away, I had better withdraw at once and take up bridges.

My reply:

Hold on to the last extremity, until further orders. Sedgwick holds same position as he did.

No information yet received shows more than a division in front of Fredericksburg. Should Sedgwick throw himself rapidly and boldly on their flank, he would capture or destroy them, if circumstances of your movements and position and presence of enemy on his front and left permit.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Sedgwick.)

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 4, 1863—10.27 a. m.

General GIBBON:

You perhaps had better take up your lower bridge and get boats out of water, and hold engineer force ready to work on others. Use your discretion.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 4, 1863—10.35 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The general says that Gibbon's command is to remain where it is. The bridges, of course, are to remain. It would seem from your dispatch that Gibbon and the enemy are retreating from each other.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 4, 1863.

General GIBBON:

Make your dispositions so that no confusion or panic ensues. Three regiments of enemy kept Sedgwick out of town for several hours. You

ought to be able to manage the position so as, if compelled to retire, to do so gracefully and sound. I have sent three batteries of Reserve Artillery to you—ten 20-pounders and four or six 3-inch—all we have here. Exercise control over Tyler's 4½-inch guns, on your left. Send them a small support if they have none. Short of the loss of every man of your command, do not permit the enemy to cross. In case you retire from the town, be vigilant. I am just ordered to General Hooker, and leaving here. Keep the fords well guarded by batteries and your picket line strong. Keep an eye out for the pontoon train that was reported at Hamilton's Crossing. Much may depend on you, and I have no doubt you will prove yourself, as you have always heretofore, fully equal to the responsibility. Headquarters camp is here, one regiment (Ninety-third New York) for guard and a few Eighth Infantry provost duty.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

The general commanding desires that you will make a reconnaissance in such force as you may think necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the best route for him to take should it be necessary for him to advance to the Chancellorsville and Germanna Bridge road, on the eastern side of Hunting Creek, and to report the result as soon as you can.

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Major-General Hooker directs me to say he wishes you to send a sufficient force to penetrate as far as the Plank road, through Chancellorsville, up Hunting Run, of sufficient strength to drive in the enemy's skirmishers if they have any. General Meade has been ordered to do the same thing in his front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 4, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

Major-General Dix telegraphs that Longstreet is in full retreat from Suffolk.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
May 4, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Following just received from General Keyes:

Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, just returned from near West Point, has learned that the rebel force from White House and below, and opposite on the Pamunkey, have been withdrawn to Hanover Court-House. There are troops on this Peninsula, but how many is not known. Nothing has been learned about bridges except that the railroad bridge at the White House still stands.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

MAY 4, 1863—about 7 a. m.

Major-General PECK,
Suffolk, Va.:

Nothing of positive nature with regard to Hood and Pickett. Among 800 or 1,000 prisoners yesterday, statements to any one talking to them was to effect that Hood and Pickett were due here last night, and we should soon hear from them. The most reliable information I have had is from a deserter, a resident of Orleans County, New York, conscripted in a Louisiana regiment, who stated that on Saturday, while detailed to the rear of their columns, engaged to cook provisions, a force about equal to two brigades marched by. Conversing with the troops, he asked whose they were. They said they were Hood's division. They are being re-enforced in some measure from below—whether from your front or General Keyes' of course I do not know. They had nothing at Richmond to send here. We have had heavy fighting here for two or three days.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General PECK,
Suffolk, Va.:

Our cavalry bring information of 15,000 or 20,000 of Longstreet's forces getting off from the cars at Gordonsville.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SUFFOLK, VA.,
May 4, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Longstreet was re-enforced by General Benning with five regiments and fifteen pieces on the 2d. He crossed the Chowan with pontoons. General [James L.] Kemper, with another brigade, has also crossed, making three in all. Hood commanded yesterday, and Longstreet was 2 miles in the rear with reserves. They suffered. At 9.30 p. m. all his forces moved by different interior routes for the Blackwater. He has

several hours the start. All his arrangements were for a continual siege of Suffolk. I was fully prepared for that.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

MAY 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have a communication of General Hill to General Longstreet, of May 2, 1863, in which he reports his arrival with his entire division at or near Carrsville, and asks for orders. His command was then only 14 miles from Suffolk. This is confirmed by telegraph from South Mills, N. C. All the troops that crossed the Chowan were ordered to Suffolk and the supply trains to Franklin, the depot of the railroad from North Carolina. Every arrangement was made by the enemy that is called for by the rules governing a besieging army.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
May 4, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There has been some alarm here, but I think without sufficient reason. All is quiet now. The rebel cavalry came no farther in this direction than Morgantown. They were not in Pennsylvania at all. They are now reported to have gone south, across Parkersburg Railroad, at Bridgeport, in the direction of Buckhannon. One hundred and fifty of Mulligan's command surrendered at Fairmont, and the retreat of Major Showalter appears to be disgraceful. I go to Wheeling to night.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, VA.,
May 4, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Please send me immediately 2,000 arms for militia, short French rifle preferred, for the woods. There has been a great loss of property in this county in horses and cattle. The rebels, under Colonels Jackson and Imboden, are at Weston. Jones has gone to Beverly to send forward his booty. If Staunton could be taken, it would interrupt their booty.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor.

WHEELING, VA.,
May 4, 1863.

Hon. P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary of War:*

I must have immediately 1,500 carbines. Please send forward instanter.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
May 4, 1863.

Maj. T. T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Lieutenant David sends me the following:

Enemy is at Weston. His force being augmented by rebel citizens. Roberts thinks numbers have been underrated. Their scouts and pickets indicate their route to be Parkersburg. They can go there without trouble. Country entirely open to them. Kelley reports force advancing on him down New Creek. We have railroad communication with Parkersburg, but have given it up every night as lost. Not guarded.

A. STAGER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863—12.15 a. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
United States Ford:

Gibbon holds Fredericksburg. The enemy have made no attempt to take the town.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 5, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters:

Scout William Chase, sent the 3d instant to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy in the vicinity of Guiney's Station, returned this morning. He encountered no force on the opposite shore, except a few cavalry pickets. He was at Guiney's Station the night of the 3d, and up to 3 p. m. yesterday. Saw two trains come up the night of the 3d, apparently empty, and both returned filled with baggage and tents. The railroad appeared to be well guarded, especially at the bridges. Only two trains came up to Hamilton's Crossing yesterday. They had no troops, and returned with tents and baggage. Some small squads of cavalry were riding about. Directly opposite to Guiney's Station is an infantry camp of about two regiments. Force in all that vicinity estimated not to exceed 2,000. The two trains that went up and down on the night of the 3d were the same that went up and down yesterday.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 5, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

I must be ordered to United States Ford by mistake. I have been here all the time, and took up my bridges this morning, and I fear they will be destroyed if I leave. As Colonel Stuart urges it so much, to save, as he thinks, our mules and wagons, I wish to make an effort to save them. I am almost too much exhausted to go up, but will attempt it, if possible, and hope a messenger may meet me along the telegraph wire if it is a mistake.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 5, 1863—9.40 a. m.

General BENHAM:

The major-general commanding directs that you send all your available men that can be spared from other trains and bridges to United States Ford.

CHAS. W. WOOLSEY,
Lieutenant, Aide de Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 5, 1863—12 m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
United States Ford:

Lieutenant Woolsey's dispatch just received, and Major Perry and all the engineer troops at headquarters that can be spared from the trains there are ordered by telegraph to report forthwith at United States Ford. Two hundred men more can be spared from the trains here if the destruction of the twenty-eight boats and their equipage is authorized.

The boats are very worthless, and it is the strong opinion of the three senior field officers of the brigade here that they ought to be destroyed; otherwise that they will cost in property, and perhaps in life, far more than their value, and though I have wished to make an effort to save them, I fear they have too much reason for their opinion. Am I authorized to destroy these twenty-eight pontoons and their equipage if I judge best, and return the wagons and teams, of far more value, to headquarters? The enemy command the location of the bridges and of the valleys leading to them, and shelled them accurately last night and to-day. I have not yet been able to find the written dispatch that I was verbally told had been sent here that I was to report at United States Ford, though I have sought for it at the telegraph station. They are now shelling my park, where I am writing this, near the Blake house. I trust to an early reply as to destroying the trains.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 5, 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE:

Early's, Anderson's, and McLaws'. Will send you the regiments by Manning.

BABCOCK.

PHILLIPS' HOUSE, VA., *May* 5, 1863—1.45 p. m.
(Received at A. A. G. O., Falmouth, Va., 2.45 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS:
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About one brigade of infantry, column much broken, just passed down the Richmond Telegraph road on crest of second ridge in rear of the city. Six pieces of artillery, one wagon, and one ambulance passed in front of the Landon house, moving toward our left, and disappeared in ravine where enemy's lines formed for attack on Sedgwick's left yesterday. Twelve pieces of artillery crossed the same ravine, moving toward the right, and disappeared in ravine in front of the Dahlman

house, a little to our left of Guest's house. I have watched half an hour the Plank road in front of Guest's, to observe if they passed up, but have been unable to trace them farther than ravine. Think they halted.

P. A. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

(Send to Generals Butterfield and Sedgwick.)

MAY 5, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

I have received orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac to cross the river with all the artillery, except six pieces now in position on the right with General Reynolds. General Hunt will give us position along the river bank.

Yours, most respectfully,

L. SCHIRMER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Artillery.

MAY 5, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Communication with General Sedgwick is at present full and open by two bridges and by messenger or telegraph. His main body is, however, below the crest of the hill, opposite the ford, under full fire of artillery. I consider his command in great danger.

R. O. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 5, 1863. (Received 1 a. m.)

General HOOKER:

I shall hold my position, as ordered, on south of Rappahannock.

SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 5, 1863—1 a. m. (Received 2 a. m.)

General SEDGWICK:

Dispatch this moment received. Withdraw. Cover the river, and prevent any force crossing. Acknowledge this.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

BANKS' FORD, VA.,
May 5, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

General Hooker's order received. Will withdraw my forces immediately.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 5, 1863—1.20 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Yours received, saying you should hold position. Order to withdraw countermanded. Acknowledge both.

HOOKER,
General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 5, 1863—3.20 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Yours just received, countermanding order to withdraw. Almost my entire command has crossed over.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

MAY 5, 1863—5 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The bridges at Banks' Ford are swung and in process of being taken up. The troops are much exhausted. The dispatch countermanding my movement over the river was received after the troops had crossed.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 5, 1863—5.20 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Have arrived with my command in rear of Falmouth. There is a dense fog. Everything is quiet, as far as I can ascertain. An officer of the Fifth Artillery reports that Sedgwick's corps has recrossed at Banks' Ford, with the exception of one brigade, taken prisoners.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 5, 1863—6.15 a m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM:

The commanding general directs that as soon as your bridges are taken up at Banks' Ford, they be removed immediately, and parked in the rear of the former camps of Sickles' corps.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 5, 1863—7 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

I recrossed to the north bank of the Rappahannock last night, and am in camp about a mile back from the ford. The bridges have been taken up.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding desires to know if you inflicted any serious damage upon the enemy; if so, what?

BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
May 5, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

It is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss. He suffered very heavily in killed and wounded. We took several hundred prisoners, some of whom escaped during our night march to the river.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 5, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The commanding general directs me to say that you are charged with the duty of guarding the river. General Gibbon's command is temporarily placed at your disposal for this purpose. The probabilities now are that the forces on the south bank will retire to night. You will make dispositions accordingly. General Hunt has placed artillery in position, and will send an officer or report in person to you concerning it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

MAY 5, 1863—8.45 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

The commanding general directs you to send a most reliable regiment (good shots), with a battery, to Richards' Ford, axmen with them, to fell trees, and make every possible obstacle to the passage of troops on our flank; to move quickly. The regiment and battery must intrench themselves, and be instructed (confidentially) to fight to the death in case the enemy approach there. Let them have good supply of rations and ammunition by pack train. I inclose a copy of dispatch to General Pleasonton, who will move to the right of Richards' Ford, as soon as he can, from Falmouth.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863—8.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

The general directs you to send a brigade of cavalry and a horse battery to guard our right, above Richards' Ford. Take intrenching tools with them. General Reynolds will be directed to send a regiment of

infantry and a battery to Richards' Ford. Obstruct all fords or possible crossings up to Rappahannock Station. Officers and men must be instructed to fight to the death to guard our right. Put most reliable and true men on this duty. Will send copy of Reynolds' instructions.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Deputy Provost-Marshal General, Chancellorsville, Va.:

Am daily making examinations regarding re-enforcements from Richmond. None have arrived, to my belief, in our front. We have prisoners from about Fredericksburg at all hours of the day, and many taken late last evening. None from Hood's, Pickett's, or Ransom's divisions have yet been found. If they are up, they have gone over in your direction toward Culpeper. Chase came in last night. No force between Moss Neck and Guiney's, except very few cavalry. Railroad well guarded, and two regiments encamped to the west of Guiney's Station. A small force could easily reach the railroad at that point, but the cars do not go but a short distance beyond. You will probably hear from Anderson and Tyson, via Kelly's Ford, to-night.

BABCOCK.

NEAR PHILLIPS' HOUSE,
May 5, 1863—10.20 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch received. Have sent a brigade of five regiments, under Colonel Davis, and Martin's battery above Richards' Ford. They have just reached here, and return at once. This command will do everything that can be done. Shall scrape up all the cavalry I can for any emergency.

A. PLEASONTON.

IN THE FIELD, *May* 5, 1863—11 a. m.
(Received May 6.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

General Hooker is not at this moment able, from pressing duties, to write of the condition of affairs. He deems it his duty that you should be fully and correctly advised. He has intrusted it to me. These are my words, not his.

Of his plans you were fully aware. The cavalry, as yet learned, have failed in executing their orders. Averell's division returned; nothing done; loss 2 or 3 men. Buford's Regulars not heard from. General Sedgwick failed in the execution of his orders, and was compelled to retire and recross the river at Banks' Ford last night; his losses not known.

The First, Third, Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and two divisions of Second Corps are now on south bank of Rappahannock, intrenched between Hunting Run and Scott's Dam. Trains and Artillery Reserve on north bank of Rappahannock. Position is strong, but circumstances, which

in time will be fully explained, make it expedient, in the general's judgment, that he should retire from this position to the north bank of the Rappahannock for his defensible position. Among these is danger to his communication by possibility of enemy crossing river on our right flank and imperiling this army, with present departure of two-years' and three-months' [nine-months'] troops constantly weakening him. The nature of the country in which we are prevents moving in such a way as to find or judge position or movements of enemy. He may cross to night, but hopes to be attacked in this position.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, NEAR PHILLIPS' HOUSE, VA.,
May 5, 1863—2.30 p. m. (Received 3.15 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Have two regiments of cavalry below Fredericksburg, watching river and Neck over 10 miles down. Hear the rebels did have one pontoon train at Hamilton's Crossing. Have sent for another horse battery to be placed, one at Richards' Ford. Will pounce on them if they try to cross in that way to-night below. Would it not be well for the gunboats to push up the Rappahannock as far as they can? They can help a great deal. All quiet up to 12 m., at last accounts, up the river and to the rear toward Dumfries.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
May 5, 1863—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General GIBBON,
Second Division, Second Corps, near Phillips' House, Va.:

GENERAL: I am here acting under the direct orders of Major-General Hooker, and am in communication with him. I will all I can to assist you, but my own plans cannot be interfered with. I have a regiment of cavalry at Falmouth guarding the river, but I cannot say at what moment circumstances may induce me to withdraw it to some more important point. My line now extends from Rappahannock Station to below Fredericksburg some 10 or 12 miles, besides to the rear as far as Dumfries. Up to this time the reports are quiet from the right and rear. If the rebels have a pontoon train, they will try to use it below to-night. I will do my best to keep you informed of events.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

For the information of General Williams. I should like to be informed whether I am in command of the forces in this vicinity for the defense of the river. One thing is certain, if I am, two persons cannot command the troops.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
May 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General GIBBON,
Second Division, Second Corps:

GENERAL: Your note of this date is received. I am not authorized to detach any part of the cavalry to other commands without orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, but I am positively ordered to obtain all the cavalry I can to carry out my instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

PHILLIPS' HOUSE, VA.,
May 5, 1863—3.20 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:
United States Ford:

General Pleasonton claims to be here under the direct orders of General Hooker, with certain plans to carry out. Please inform me whether I am responsible for the defense of this part of the river, and whether I have command of all the troops in the vicinity.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
May 5, 1863—3.45 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Two brigades of rebels can be seen moving toward Hamilton's Crossing; eleven wagons following first brigade. A regiment can also be seen in rifle-pits on the ridge back of Fredericksburg. If you have pushed them to-day, this would indicate a retrograde movement. Have the rebels any means of crossing below Fredericksburg? Perhaps they have a pontoon train we know nothing of.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863—4.10 p. m.

General JOHN GIBBON, *Phillips' House:*

Your note of this date with reference to General Pleasonton's command received. I know nothing of the instructions General Pleasonton has received, but will at once refer the subject to the major-general commanding for his decision thereon.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, May 5, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I herewith transmit you a copy of a memorandum concerning the defenses of Harper's Ferry, prepared for Colonel Raynolds, engineer.

Harper's Ferry, like a large fortress, is a strong position if held by troops enough The number required to hold it is rather out of proportion to its strategic importance. As we must guard the great connecting link between the Ohio and Potomac, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it is necessary to have a secure *debouché* into the Shenandoah Valley. Hence, we must hold Harper's Ferry. So, should the theater of war again be Northern Virginia, there might be urgent reasons for holding Harper's Ferry, even though it required 8,000 or 10,000 men. On the other hand, the point might lose its importance, and it might become desirable to abandon it. I have, therefore, felt anxious to restrict the fortifications and the number of guns of position as much as possible, that, if evacuated, everything valuable might be easily removed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—A sketch* of the place and works will be sent you as soon as a copy can be made. I examined Loudoun Heights very carefully, riding over every point where there seemed any possibility of an enemy's planting artillery, and came to the conclusion that, under the artillery fire of Maryland Heights and Fort Duncan, it would be impracticable for an enemy to plant artillery upon them.

[Inclosure.]

Memorandum for Colonel Raynolds, concerning the fortifications of Harper's Ferry.

The position of Bolivar Heights is too extensive to be held by us, and it is enfiladed by the guns of Fort Duncan, and, taken obliquely by the guns of the 30-pounder battery, an enemy cannot occupy it with his artillery.

The line actually fortified on the Harper's Ferry heights is, I think, excellent. It can be held by one regiment. It should be put in good condition, and a platform and embrasure prepared on each flank of the bastioned trace, to run in a field gun, if required. On the right flank, rifle-pits should be extended, so as to see down the steep slope to the river, and a place for a field gun should be prepared either on the bank or at the foot of the slope, for a gun to sweep the road and the railroad. On the left flank, likewise, there should be an emplacement for two field guns to sweep the Winchester road and railroad.

With these precautions, and the northern side of the Potomac held in a proper manner, it will be almost impossible to attack this line.

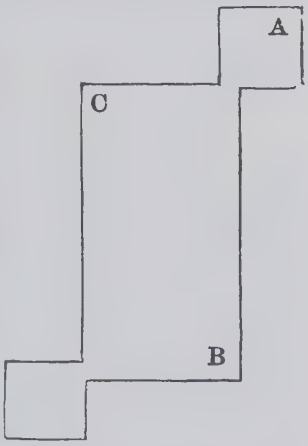
Northern shore of the Potomac.—The key-points to the defense of Harper's Ferry are Maryland Heights and Fort Duncan, and on the former particularly depends the defense. The most practicable line of attack is from the north. The enemy will first attack the summit of the mountain, either from Solomon's Gap, or by ascending the lateral slopes of the mountain north of us, and then advance, deploying and endeavoring to turn the flanks of our position. I cannot regard the present arrangements as altogether adequate. All the artillery fire is confined to the crest of the mountain. There is no flanking fire to sweep the point of our lines of rifle-pits, around and over which the enemy would try to force his way. The citadel does well enough as a keep, but should not have been the sole support of the rifle-pits.

* To appear in Atlas.

All that portion of the double line of rifle-pits on the highest part (as pointed out to you) should have been made a fort, and the extension of the pits to the left should have been somewhat retired, so as to be thoroughly flanked by the fort. This idea should be carried out now by converting the space indicated into a fort, raising the parapet (thick enough, probably), and making a ditch. In the northwest angle of this work there should be a howitzer to flank the ground in front of the rifle-pits on the left, and on the west face there should be a 30-pounder Parrott gun to command the plain between the mountain and the Potomac.

I cannot say positively whether the rifle-pits should be extended farther to the left than they now extend, but, if not, it must be made certain that the ground is so impracticable, either naturally or by aid of the fallen timber, that they cannot be turned. As none of the guns now in position see this ground, and it may not be possible to see it from the fort, there should be places prepared for one or two howitzers. The woods down the left slope of the mountain should be felled as far in advance as pointed out. The citadel should be finished according to design.

It may be found easier to make the banquettes of timber than of earth. A gun in the angle of the northeast bastion at A would see the eastern slope of the mountain well. Another at B would see the same slopes south of the work, though perhaps a better place for the latter purpose would be the eminence 100 or 200 yards south of B. It is intended, I believe, in the design, to have a gun at C. The platform may be made.



There should be a magazine inside this work, and a secure structure, to contain provisions and water-tanks. The magazine outside the citadel should have its doorway corrected or protected.

In the right angle of the external fort (as I propose to make it) should be a platform for a 30-pounder Parrott, so arranged as to fire either to the front, on the capital, or into the valley from below.

The plateau just below and on the right of the stone fort should have rifle-pits arranged along its margin, so as to see the slopes of the mountain thoroughly in every direction. The timber on the E. slope should be felled as far north as I pointed out, and south nearly or quite to the Potomac. As it is, there would be danger that an enemy would find his way up the mountain between the stone fort and the 30 pounder battery. With the timber felled and kept on the ground, a very few men could defend this flank, if skillfully posted and vigilant. Should the timber ultimately be burned off, further arrangements may be necessary.

In conjunction with the defense of the mountain, a half dozen disposable howitzers (mountain howitzers as good as anything probably) would be desirable. I pointed out to you numerous points where they might be required, but where it is not necessary to make any preliminary arrangements.

As to water, it requires examination as to whether the present supply can be increased.

I think the mountain ought to be tenable by 2,000 men, and that not

more than 1,000 of them need depend on the spring which supplies the stone fort.

The 30-pounder battery.—This battery is well located, but it will be advantageous to have at least one gun at the higher point we examined. It might be surrounded by a wall of sand-bags, and arranged to fire not only at Loudoun Heights but into either of the valleys east and west of Maryland Heights. The 24-pounder seige gun in this battery is useless.

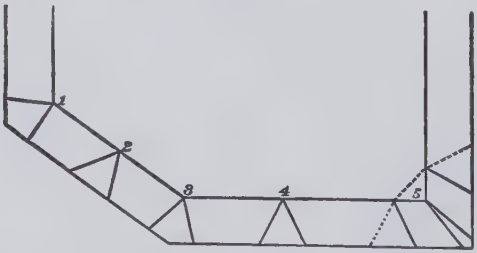
The magazines should be adequately covered, or, more properly, have their doorways changed.

The naval battery.—I attach very little importance to this battery at present. It operates principally upon the town. It enfilades the railroad approach from the short tunnel, and sees a portion of the railroad bridge.

The spur on the left of where the Sharpsburg road turns off from the river answers all these purposes equally well or better, and has a most excellent and close flanking fire upon the front of the lines I propose to hold west of the tower (Keuly's lines, as we called them). Whether this last point is permanently occupied with guns or not, I think the site should be cleared and an earthen battery thrown up. I did not have time to study this matter so as to say what I would do if I had to execute the works, but my impression is that I would leave the two naval guns in the naval battery simply under guard; move the 24-pounder siege gun from it, and the 24-pounder siege gun from the 30-pounder battery to the point I speak of, and add to these two 10 or 20 pounder Parrotts.

Fort Duncan.—Is a most important work. It is liable to be subjected to a powerful converging artillery fire from the other shore of the Potomac, but its superior elevation shelters it in some degree from its effects.

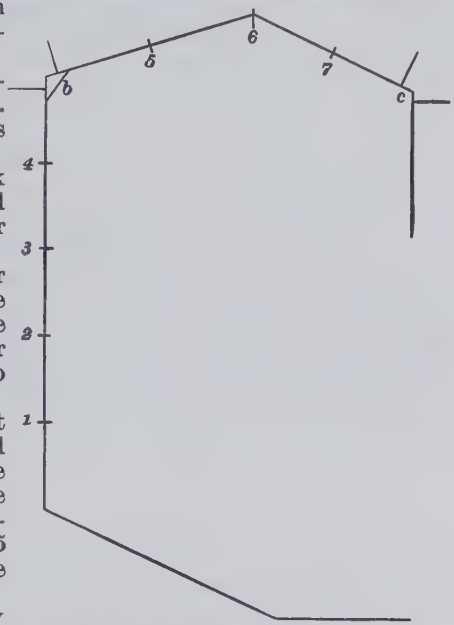
It requires emplacements for a numerous battery, and which do not seem to have been at all contemplated in the design. In this connection I also remark that nothing is gained (except more room) in putting the battery intended to operate on Bolivar Heights outside of the fort. Most of the guns of this battery are subjected to an enfilade fire from the other shore, from which it is extremely difficult to protect them. I would bring four of those 30-pounders into the work, providing siege platforms (14 feet wide), with embrasures of 60 degrees flare (at angles still more, the angle being coupéed).



At 2 is at present a platform and embrasure for a field gun. By coupéing it and cutting the embrasures, as represented by the dotted line, a fifth gun might be put here; but, while it might be well to arrange the place for it, I would only place four guns (1, 2, 3, and 4),

leaving two in the exterior battery. On the western face I would arrange platforms for four field guns (1, 2, 3, and 4). Embrasures' flare, 60 degrees; platforms, 12 feet wide.

At *b* and *c*, take down the board revetment of the embrasure, and increase the flare, and revet with gabions or Burnettized sand-bags.



At 5, 6, and 7, provide platforms for three more field guns. Stop up the postern on this west face.

On the east face of the work I would provide platforms and embrasures for three or four more field guns.

Besides the four 30-pounder Parrotts I propose to put in the work, I would call for nine more guns, viz, seven 20-pounder (or 10-pounder) Parrotts, and two 12-pounder howitzers.

The other platforms to be left vacant. The banquettes should be carefully extended up to the guns, so as to preserve all the infantry fire possible. The platforms of the guns should be 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet below the crest.

The two boat howitzers now in the exterior battery should be arranged in the western end of that battery, as I suggested, or, perhaps better, in a work immediately west of the fort, so as to flank the slopes and see down to the river.

The counterscarp of Fort Duncan should have a good abatis. At present the enemy can follow unseen the canal tow-path from the north, surround Fort Duncan, and assault it on all sides at once.

The timber on the slopes toward the river, and in the ravine to the north and east, should be felled, a battery and rifle-pits established to sweep the ravine somewhere about the locality we examined for that purpose, and rifle-pits to the north of the fort to see down to the river and into the ravine. The matter requires careful study.

To support Fort Duncan, maintain our communications with it, guard the western slopes of Maryland Heights, and protect the batteries on their southern slopes, there ought to be at least two works between Fort Duncan and the foot of Maryland Heights. The points selected by us are well adapted for works. They should be something approaching to square or pentangular redoubts of about 100 yards' side (if square), each having about four field guns and well abatised.

It might, perhaps, be better instead of one work on the right to put two smaller works, with open gorges, on the two points we examined (the stubble field and the wheat field), and sustain them by a stronger work on the higher point in the rear.

It might also be well, should the point on the river near the Sharpsburg road be occupied as a battery, to make that an inclosed work.

With these arrangements carried out, Harper's Ferry ought, with a garrison of 8,000 men, to sustain itself against a large army, and,

with half that force, to be secure against any minor attacks. The most important things, however, are the perfecting the defenses of Maryland Heights and completing Fort Duncan.

If the Sixth New York Artillery could be assigned to the work of completing these defenses, with the understanding they should garrison them, it would be a good arrangement. They would all be ultimately needed, or, at least, well employed in the artillery service of the different forts. Unless you can get some permanent assignments of troops or employ a force of hired laborers, I do not hope you can make much progress. But if you can do nothing else, complete Maryland Heights, and put up immediately the banquettes at Fort Duncan, and get some guns in the work.

By the by, put a stop to the uncalculating "requisitions" on the quartermaster for lumber and such things. It costs enormously, and the timber scattered over the ground is far better for most purposes.

The upper courses of boards of interior slope revetment at Fort Duncan should come off. The front line of rifle-pits at the stone fort should have an abatis, that is, the fallen timber arranged in its front, in all those parts where the ground in front is passable. On the mountain spur, on its left, an earth battery (which need not be permanently armed) would be well located to flank our defensive line to Fort Duncan.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863—4.45 p. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

There appears to be some conflict of jurisdiction between Generals Gibbon and Pleasonton. The former thinks he has, under his instructions, command of all the troops in this vicinity, and the latter considers that his orders give him exclusive control, so far as the cavalry is concerned. Please let me know the decision of the commanding general in the matter.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1863.

The major-general commanding directs that every vehicle in your command on this side of the river be sent to the north bank without unnecessary delay, under cover of the present fog; all extra animals of every kind to be sent over also. This, of course, does not include your necessary artillery and a very few ambulances.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WHEELING, VA., *May* 5, 1863.
(Received May 6—1.16 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The alarm here has subsided. About 1,100 militia, all fully armed, have been sent from here to Clarksburg. Arms for as many more as

may be necessary, both there and at Pittsburgh, can be procured at the arsenal in the latter city whenever needed. I have selected defensive positions for both cities. There is no large amount of public stores here, and none at all at Pittsburgh, except those at the arsenal. Advices just received from Colonel Mulligan report the rebels to be 5,000 strong under Jones and 3,000 under Imboden, and that all have fallen back to Beverly.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 5, 1863. (Sent 10.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., New Creek:

The following telegrams just received:

CLARKSBURG, VA., *May* 4, 1863.

Telegram just received from Charleston that the enemy occupy Sutton; force not known. Also telegram from Col. F. W. Thompson, at Lost Creek, that he has reliable information that Jones, with 2,000 cavalry, joined Imboden and Jackson's forces at Weston to-day; that their united forces are supposed to be 10,000 strong. He also reports that General Wilder [?], with 4,000 infantry, has left New River to join General Jenkins, reported to have 2,500 men, to operate in the Kanawha Valley. You will see the necessity of throwing large forces into West Virginia, to prevent its being overrun.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier General.

CLARKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

What troops can you send to this place, and to Grafton, within thirty six hours? They are the important points, and must be held.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

This notice and call from Roberts is, perhaps, not without reason. I do not apprehend that the rebels design now to return to Grafton or Clarksburg. They may strike at the Northwestern Railroad lower down, at Parkersburg and the Kanawha. Hooker's movements must withdraw present danger from the Valley, and you can send to Roberts now the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and perhaps some little infantry, at least Showalter's command. Do this, or whatever else possible, and let me hear from you. Transportation for what you send may have to be supplied from here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major General, Commanding.

NEW CREEK, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant General, Baltimore:

I most respectfully suggest to the commanding general to send to General Roberts positive orders to move on the enemy at once, unless he has reliable information that would induce him to doubt the soundness of this suggestion. I fear the rebels will get out of West Virginia before General Roberts gets ready to leave Clarksburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, VA.,
May 5, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

A citizen from near Crab Bottom reports that Imboden had only 1,700 men when he left there for Beverly. The rebel force in Western Virginia is unquestionably exaggerated.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, VA.,
May 5, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

The following dispatch just received:

ROWLESBURG, VA.

General KELLEY:

A scout, sent last Friday with Captain Snyder to Tucker, beyond Saint George, has come in, and confirms previous report—that the enemy, in large force, were retreating through Beverly Saturday last. Nothing new here.

WEBSTER,
Colonel.

I know the scout (Snyder) to be reliable. I have no doubt that Jones' force is retreating via Beverly.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GRAFTON, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Baltimore, Md.:

The raiders have undoubtedly left Northwestern Virginia. If the general commanding approves, I will quietly and gradually move back a portion of the troops brought west to Harper's Ferry and points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of New Creek, in order to be prepared, should the rebels attempt a raid on the road either by the valley of the South Branch or the Shenandoah.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

LOST CREEK,
[*May*] 5, 1863.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and
Lieutenant MARKBREIT,
Aide-de-Camp:

The advance from Janelew in. Drove the rebels from Janelew; some rebel prisoners taken; some rebels reported killed. No one on our side hurt.

F. W. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY,
Wheeling, Va.:

The following telegrams just received:*

* * * * * * *

I have no more troops that I can send Roberts now, except a small regiment of cavalry, and, perhaps, a very small addition of infantry. The Northwestern Railroad, Parkersburg, and the Kanawha are what need looking out for.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 5, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

Roberts reports that he has reliable information that Jones, with 2,000 cavalry, joined Imboden and Jackson yesterday at Weston; their united forces supposed to be 10,000 strong. He apprehends attack on Grafton or Clarksburg. If his information is correct, I think the design of the enemy more likely to be against the Parkersburg Railroad, below him, and the Kanawha. Hooker's movements, which are understood to be vigorous and glorious, must relieve you of any present threatening force in the Valley.

My greater concern just now is for what may be west of the mountains. Railroad clear, and passenger trains running through between Baltimore and Wheeling.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

General R. C. SCHENCK,
Commanding at Baltimore, Md.:

No material changes in our relations with the enemy to-day. We have had skirmishing in front, and drove the advance of the enemy from Janelew.

The intelligence of the union of Jones' forces with Imboden's and Jackson's at Weston is confirmed.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS, *Clarksburg, Va.:*

Unless you have some certain evidence that the enemy is massed in greatly superior force in front of you, the general commanding is of opinion that you ought at once to move against and pursue him.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Schenck to Kelley, 10.30 a. m., p. 429.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Confederate Forces, Chancellorsville, Va.:

I would most respectfully request the privilege of sending a burial party on the field of Chancellorsville, to bury the dead and care for the wounded officers and soldiers of my command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, requesting permission to send a burial party to attend to your dead and wounded on the battle-field of Chancellorsville. I regret that their position is such, being immediately within our lines, that the necessities of war forbid my compliance with your request, which, under other circumstances, it would give me pleasure to grant. I will accord to your dead and wounded the same attention which I bestow upon my own; but if there is anything which your medical director here requires which we cannot provide, he shall have my permission to receive from you such medical supplies as you may think proper to furnish. Consideration for your wounded prompts me to add that, from what I learn, their comfort would be greatly promoted by additional medical attendance and medical supplies.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General headquarters to night will be at the old camp near Falmouth. Corps commanders will send a staff officer for orders at 6 p. m., to report their locations for the night, as fixed on the old map of the camp of occupation. For the present, the Sixth Corps will continue to cover the lines as ordered, and the First Corps will camp temporarily in the vicinity of the old camp of the Sixth Corps, between the left of the old camp of the Second Corps and the right of the Sixth Corps.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Just heard from brigade on the right up to 6 p. m. last night. Were at Deep Run, and found that stream impassable. The Sixteenth Penn-

sylvania Cavalry have pickets at Morrisville, Kelly's and Ellis' Fords. Scouts from the other side of the river report no enemy this side of the Rapidan. The brigade is 1,700 strong, without the battery.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:

The horses will be most acceptable at this moment. Send them early We lost probably 500 artillery horses, shot in battle. Our trains are in good order. We have had plenty of forage, &c. Our operations not concluded by any means.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I send you information received here this morning.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 6, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

John P. Devall, brakeman on the Culpeper and Gordonsville road, who came in our lines at Warrenton Junction yesterday evening claiming protection, reports that he left Gordonsville Saturday at 4 p. m. At that time there were about 200 rebel infantry and 300 cavalry at Gordonsville. A rebel train which started out from Gordonsville for Charlottesville was compelled to return on account of a portion of our forces being at Cobham's Station. Lee's cavalry force passed through Gordonsville on Friday last for Louisa Court-House, where a fight occurred on Saturday evening, with what results Devall did not know. He reports that there are three trains at Gordonsville, which could not leave on any of the railroads.

STAHEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 6, 1863—12.25 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

We have, through General Dix, the contents of Richmond papers of the 5th. General Dix's dispatch in full is going to you by Captain Fox, of the Navy. The substance is, General Lee's dispatch of the 3d (Sunday), claiming that he had beaten you, and that you were then retreating across the Rappahannock, distinctly stating that two of Long-

street's divisions fought you on Saturday, and that General [E. F.] Paxton was killed, Stonewall Jackson severely wounded, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded. The Richmond papers also stated, upon what authority not mentioned, that our cavalry have been at Ashland, Hanover Court-House, and other points, destroying several locomotives and a good deal of other property, and all the railroad bridges to within 5 miles of Richmond.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 6, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Just as I had telegraphed you contents of Richmond papers, showing that our cavalry has not failed, I received General Butterfield's, of 11 a. m. yesterday. This, with the great rain of yesterday and last night, securing your right flank, I think puts a new face upon your case; but you must be the judge.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863—1 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have just returned from above, and find here your two dispatches to General Hooker, and one from him to me, directing me to telegraph you that the army has recrossed the river; that the bridges are up, and that all are under orders to return to camp. Your dispatches were sent to him, and by this time he has probably received them.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 6, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Colonel INGALLS:

News has gone to General Hooker which may change his plans. Act in view of such contingency.

A. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK,
May 6, 1863—3 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Nothing will so cheer the hearts of all good men as the immediate re-enforcement of General Hooker by troops from around Washington, Fort Monroe, and Suffolk.

E. D. MORGAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 6, 1863.

Governor MORGAN, *New York:*

General Hooker has had, has now, and will have, everything he asks for by telegraph, which is always in full connection with the War

Department. He knows best what he wants, and when and where, and directs everything according to his own plans. He reports confidentially that only three corps of his army, all told, have been engaged. You need not be told that this is less than half of the army in his command and actually with him. Further accumulation of troops, not called for by him, would exhaust his supplies and endanger his plans. Be patient.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
[*Secretary of State.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863—4.30 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Have this moment returned to camp. On my way received your telegrams of 11 a. m. and 12.30. The army had previously recrossed the river, and was on its return to camp. As it had none of its trains of supplies with it, I deemed this advisable. Above, I saw no way of giving the enemy a general battle with the prospect of success which I desire. Not to exceed three corps, all told, of my troops have been engaged. For the whole to go in, there is a better place nearer at hand. Will write you at length to-night. Am glad to hear that a portion of the cavalry have at length turned up. One portion did nothing.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 6, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

The President and General-in-Chief left here this afternoon at 4 o'clock to see you. They are probably at Aquia by this time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

CIRCULAR.] CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 6, 1863.

Corps Commanders:

The major-general commanding directs that you have your command well in hand, arms inspected, ammunition dry, and everything in readiness for action by to-morrow p. m.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The commanding general directs that you cover, with such force as you may think necessary, the withdrawal of the batteries and boats from Banks' Ford.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 6, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following just received:

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 6, 1863—7.30 a. m.

My information is perfectly reliable that Jones', Jenkins', and Imboden's forces are all massed at Weston. They double any force I can move against them, and at the same time protect this point and keep my rear open. They have about 4,000 cavalry, and with fresh horses (they have pressed all the cavalry) they can effectually cut off trains of supplies and act upon the railroad. I have in all little over 450 cavalry, and this broken down. It is folly to call the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment cavalry. They have but 320 men, and their colonel informed me that 20 of his horses could not get up yesterday.

The largest forces of the enemy ever in this region of Virginia are now here, and our forces are now weaker than ever; therefore you have underrated this raid. I think it has just commenced.

Send me all the cavalry and other forces you can spare without delay. As I expect to be cut off from Parkersburg, I shall rely on supplies from Baltimore.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

Heavy storm yesterday destroyed the western wires and caused delay. Above dispatch came by Philadelphia. Lightburn is at Grafton, with detachment of troops; reports all quiet. Asks permission to turn over his command to Mulligan and return to his command in Louisiana, his leave having expired. Nothing new from Kelley.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 6, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Washington, D. C.:

Just received the following:

NEW CREEK, 8.40 p. m.

If you deem the information reliable, I respectfully suggest that the Ninth and Tenth Virginia Regiments be ordered at once to Martinsburg, where cars should be in readiness to move them. These two regiments were organized in the counties now held and threatened by the enemy. I will send the Fourteenth Virginia also from here as soon as Smith returns.

I fear it will be important to weaken Rowlesburg, as the enemy may cross by Leading Creek and Beverly, and down Cheat, and destroy bridge and trestles. I will order the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to move as soon as possible.

Will you please direct the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad agent to send cars to Harper's Ferry? It has been raining for the last twenty-four hours, and the streams are rising rapidly. I fear the trestle-work in several of the bridges may be carried out. If the enemy are at Buckhannon and west, with a force approximate to General Roberts' report, he will, in my judgment, attempt to take Clarksburg and Grafton, as the country between Clarksburg and Parkersburg is very poor, roads exceedingly bad, and no subsistence to be had for man or horse.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

The Ninth and Tenth are in Hay's brigade. Have taken no action, as I doubt the expediency of weakening Winchester so materially, with Elliott so far up the Valley.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

General Elliott occupied Woodstock and Edenburg to-day without opposition. A telegraphic dispatch was received at Edenburg an hour before my forces took this place, addressed to Major Myers, rebel commander in the Valley, and signed by General Lee, stating that they (the rebels) had gained a glorious victory, but with fearful loss on both sides. General Braxton* was killed, and Generals Jackson, A. P. Hill, and Heth severely wounded.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 6, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Brown's Hotel, Washington:*

Following just received from Clarksburg. It has been forwarded to General Kelley, at New Creek:

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 6—9 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Have just received a dispatch from West Union, by way of Wheeling, that that place was attacked at 7.30 p. m. by a large cavalry force. I have Colonel Latham there with a large portion of his regiment. The balance scattered at important points along the Parkersburg Railroad. Have no particulars. No direct communication with West Union.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHEELING,
May 6, 1863. (Received 11 p. m.)

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Colonel Latham is attacked at West Union by two regiments of cavalry, and needs aid. The railroad bridges and wires between West Union and you are reported to be broken. Cannot you assist him or attack the main force at Weston?

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*†

The President and General-in-Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac. The principal operation of General Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of General Hooker's force was engaged. Gen-

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* Paxton.

† Similar letters sent to Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Dix, Pope, and Curtis, and to the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, California, Oregon, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Connecticut.

eral Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part of his force advanced to within 2 miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

MY DEAR SIR: The recent movement of your army is ended without effecting its object, except, perhaps, some important breakings of the enemy's communications. What next? If possible, I would be very glad of another movement early enough to give us some benefit from the fact of the enemy's communication being broken; but neither for this reason or any other do I wish anything done in desperation or rashness. An early movement would also help to supersede the bad moral effect of the recent one, which is said to be considerably injurious. Have you already in your mind a plan wholly or partially formed? If you have, prosecute it without interference from me. If you have not, please inform me, so that I, incompetent as I may be, can try and assist in the formation of some plan for the army.

Yours, as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of this date, and in answer have to state that I do not deem it expedient to suspend operations on this line, from the reverse we have experienced in endeavoring to extricate the army from its present position. If in the first effort we failed, it was not for want of strength or conduct of the small number of the troops actually engaged, but from a cause which could not be foreseen, and could not be provided against. After its occurrence, the chances of success were so much lessened that I felt another plan might be adopted in place of that we were engaged in, which would be more certain in its results. At all events, a failure would not involve a disaster, while in the other case it was certain to follow the absence of success. I may add that this consideration almost wholly determined me in ordering the army to return to its old camp. As to the best time for renewing our advance upon the enemy, I can only decide after an opportunity has been afforded to learn the feeling of the troops. They should not be discouraged or depressed, for it is no fault of theirs (if I may except one corps) that our last efforts were not crowned with glorious victory. I suppose details are not wanted of me at this time. I have decided in my own mind the plan to be adopted in our next effort, if it should be your wish to have one made. It has this to recommend it: it will be one in which the operations of all the corps, unless it be a part of the cavalry, will be within my personal supervision.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 7, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Richmond papers of Tuesday received at this Department are full of accounts of the panic and destruction accomplished by Stoneman. From the several papers, and the statement of General Stoughton, just arrived, the following, among other facts, appear:

1. That a portion of Stoneman's force was within 2 miles of Richmond on Monday. This is stated by the Richmond papers. General Stoughton reports that there was not at that time a single soldier in Richmond.

2. The road was torn up at various points, and General Stoughton says the canal broken, but the papers assert it was not broken.

3. Stoneman's force is represented to be divided into detachments, operating in different directions, and producing great panic everywhere in that region.

Other details are given at great length, but the above are the principal points. The result at Chancellorsville does not seem to have produced any panic. Gold has only risen 6 per cent. in New York, and at the close to-day had gone down 4. The public confidence seems to remain unshaken in the belief of your ultimate success.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863—10.30 p. m. (Received May 8.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Major-General Stoneman's aide-de-camp, Captain Sumner, is just in. Left his chief at Raccoon Ford this morning, having, as reported, disarranged all the enemy's railroad communications between this and Richmond, and one party having extended their operations to James River, destroying the canal, &c. Three regiments of the command left to destroy the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, with instruction to go into Yorktown. The party will recross the Rappahannock to-morrow.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON, *Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.:*

General Stoneman's command, of about 4,000 men and same number of animals, will be at Rappahannock Station to-morrow. He is destitute of subsistence and forage, and is greatly reduced after making a most successful raid on the enemy. You must immediately have trains run out with ample supplies of one or two days for men and horses. The emergency demands the utmost dispatch. See the railroad superintendent, and communicate at once with General Haupt on the subject. If possible, let some workmen and a few guards go out with advance cars. The supplies should be taken to the river, where they can be rafted over, as it is not fordable. Be very prompt, and telegraph me what you can do.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General HERMANN HAUPT,
Superintendent Military Railroads:

General Stoneman is approaching Rappahannock Station, after having performed most splendid service. He will arrive there to-morrow and is much exhausted. His command must have subsistence and forage at once. I have ordered Captain Ferguson to call on you for trains to run out to the river with supplies. General Hooker requests that extraordinary exertions be made to have them meet him there to-morrow. He knows he can rely on you. I beg you to cause the trains to be in motion early. Stoneman has cut the rebel communication in every direction.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863—8.40 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Third Corps:

I am instructed by the commanding general to say that it will not be necessary for you to re-establish your picket line to-day. The general wishes the day to be devoted to putting your command in complete order for immediate active operations. General Pleasonton has been directed to send to you at once 50 mounted men.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Corps commanders will have three days' rations issued and ready to cook at short notice; lost knapsacks replaced, and supplies on hand to fill them; arms and equipments in order; a full supply of ammunition; everything prepared for at once resuming active operations.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:

General Hunt informs me that the artillery service will require 1,000 more horses in addition to those already ordered, and that they should be sent at the earliest possible moment.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863—8.35 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps to the vicinity of its former camp, below headquarters, early to-morrow.

You will notify Generals Couch and Sickles previous to the withdrawal of your pickets and reserves, that they may re-establish their old lines before yours are relieved.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copies furnished commanding officers Second and Third Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

You are ordered to return to vicinity of your old camp to-morrow a. m. Don't withdraw your pickets and reserves until you receive directions contained in the order.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

The commanding general directs that you have two boats with oars at Banks' Ford and the same at United States Ford to-morrow morning at such hour as the medical director may indicate, for the purpose of conveying over the river, under a flag of truce, medical supplies for our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The boats will be taken to the vicinity of the fords, but will not be launched until they are wanted.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1863.

General COUCH:

General Gibbon has been directed to report his division to you for your instructions concerning it.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

YORKTOWN, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Kilpatrick, with the Harris Light Cavalry and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, have just arrived at Gloucester Point, having accomplished the object of their mission fully and most gallantly. They pursued the enemy to within 3 miles of Richmond, and destroyed a large amount of property and bridges. General Dix and General Keyes left this morning for West Point.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 7, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. H. Van Alen, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Col. W. F. Rogers, Twenty-first New York Volunteers, in the charge of the defensive works at Aquia Creek, Accakeek Creek, and Potomac Creek, as well as in the military care and protection of the railroad between Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock, and in the command of the troops detailed for those purposes. Colonel Rogers will transfer to General Van Alen all the orders and instructions he has from time to time received for his guidance.

Until further orders, the provost duty will be discharged, as heretofore, under the orders of the provost-marshal-general.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 7, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. James Barnes, commanding First Brigade, First Division, who was detailed to cover with his brigade the withdrawal of the pontoon boats at United States Ford, will also cover the withdrawal of the pontoons and batteries from Banks' Ford, remaining until all is secure.

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Griffin, commanding First Division, will relieve General Barnes' command, covering the withdrawal of the pontoon train from Banks' Ford, if, in his judgment, the exhaustion of General Barnes' command requires it. As the pontoon train is *en route* for camp, it will be necessary to send only such force as is requisite for its protection.

By command of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 7, 1863—8.35 a. m.

Major-General MILROY, *Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:*

You will order the Ninth and Tenth Virginia Regiments to proceed at once to Martinsburg, where cars will be ready to take them to Grafton. Report their strength and the time that they will get to Martinsburg.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 7, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *U. S. Volunteers, Grafton, Va.:*

You will turn over all troops that are temporarily in your command to Colonel Mulligan, and will consider yourself relieved from further

duty in this department. The general commanding thanks you for services so promptly rendered in the existing emergency.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 7, 1863—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Cincinnati:

The rebel movement against West Virginia is by no means over. Imboden, Jackson, and Jones, with united forces, from 7,000 to 10,000 strong, are near Clarksburg and Grafton. The railroad is now broken again, and in possession of the enemy at West Union, between Parkersburg and Clarksburg. I am still sending westward whatever small re-enforcements I can to Roberts and Mulligan. General Lightburn, it seems, took the troops you sent from Wheeling to Grafton, where they now are, and can, in this emergency, hardly be spared. They shall be released as soon as it is safe and possible to do it. The danger is not to Wheeling now. There was strange and needless panic there and at Pittsburgh. But Parkersburg may be threatened, and Scammon, on the Kanawha. Wilder [?] is reported at Sutton with 3,000 rebels, and Jenkins is understood to be moving again. It is probably a more general movement toward the border than has yet been made. Instead of one of the gunboats at Wheeling, I would be glad to have one sent up the Kanawha.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 7, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

Transportation for the Ninth and Tenth Virginia Infantry will be ready at Martinsburg some time during the day to-morrow. It is difficult to get cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, because of everything being sent just now to Washington for prisoners taken by Hooker. Have the rest of Hay's regiments held ready to move. It will probably be necessary to send him and all his brigade westward, leaving you Elliott's brigade for Winchester.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHEELING, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The rebels are destroying the Northwestern Virginia Railroad between Clarksburg and Parkersburg, and they are now going in the direction of Parkersburg. The united forces of Jones and Imboden are known

to be at least 8,000, with six guns. Troops must be speedily assembled here, or Western Virginia will be overrun and Pittsburgh in danger.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 7, 1863—8.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

The following just received:

WHEELING, VA., *May* 7.

The rebels are destroying the Northwestern Virginia Railroad west of Clarksburg, and are now moving toward Parkersburg. At last advices they were west of West Union. A sufficient number of troops must be assembled at once, or West Virginia will be overrun. I would respectfully suggest that General Kelley be assigned to the direction of affairs in this quarter as soon as possible.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General.

The general commanding has taken the same view that General Barry has. He directs that you proceed with as little delay as possible to Grafton, to take command in person. Much must be left to your discretion when you arrive there, to ascertain the exact positions and strength of the enemy, to defend the railroad and country, and to pursue as far as practicable in the direction of Parkersburg. He desires that you will report our forces and their strength at all the different points west of New Creek.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 7, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

The sending of any of your troops on the railroad westward is only temporary, and on account of the rebel movements and attack of the road between Grafton and Parkersburg. Do not send the sick, dismounted, nor any but effective men. The infantry will not require their transportation with them, but should take their cooking utensils and ammunition.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 7, 1863.

Colonel MULLIGAN, *Grafton, Va.:*

Governor Tod requires to have Captain Dod, with the Home Guards sent from Ohio, to return. You will accordingly order Captain Dod, with his command, back to Wheeling immediately, there to meet the Governor's orders. Please report fully what strength you will then have left under your command and at Grafton.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 7, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Washington:

Following just received from General Roberts. It has been forwarded to General Kelley, at New Creek:

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have not heard from Colonel Latham, a portion of whose regiment is at West Union. The rebels struck the road 3 miles this side, and burned the bridge, cutting off communication with this place. Colonel Latham had with him an engine and enough cars to move his command toward Parkersburg, if forced to do so. I am now cut off from all communication, except to Baltimore, and this is interrupted by the destruction of the bridge at Bridgeport and the trestle-work 2½ miles between this place and Bridgeport. You must force supplies and re-enforcements as soon as possible. A move of a part of the rebel forces from Weston toward Buckhannon to-day indicates an attempt to come in again between this and Grafton. Incessant rains the past forty-eight hours have rendered the roads in all directions impassable to any forces but cavalry. There is no doubt that Jones', Jackson's, and Imboden's forces, and probably Jenkins', have been joined at Weston and reorganized for further raids. It is reported that General Wilder [?], with 3,000 troops, is at Sutton.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier General.

[WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

CLARKSBURG,
May 7, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK:

Telegram of to-day received.

My apprehensions that the rebel forces concentrated at Weston were organizing for further raids on railroad have been realized. One part of a large cavalry force had moved from there yesterday morning; attacked my forces at West Union last evening. They were repulsed, but succeeded in destroying two bridges this side. They moved this morning west, toward Harrisville, where, I am informed by Col. Latham, they have joined other cavalry forces, and threaten Parkersburg. Have ordered the commanding officer at Parkersburg to draw in his scattered forces from along the railroad to that place, as they will be liable to capture, and could not protect the road against the large forces moving against it.

The other portion of the forces occupying Weston moved in the direction of Buckhannon and Philippi, with four pieces of artillery; two small howitzers are reported to have gone with the cavalry toward Harrisville.

I have scouts in the direction of Buckhannon and Beverly, and shall be informed in the morning of the motions of the enemy in those directions.

It is reported that the enemy is strengthening the old fortifications on Laurel Hill.

In my attack on the rebel advance yesterday, 12 rebels were killed and 3 wounded, 2 mortally; 5 prisoners were captured. I have sent word to Governor Peirpoint, and advised him to call aid from Ohio to the defense of Parkersburg.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

BURNT BRIDGE,
May 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

I have information which seems reliable that the rebels are advancing from Weston on Parkersburg by three roads—Colonel [A. W.] Harman, who was here yesterday, with cavalry on the right; Imboden, with infantry and artillery, in the center, on the Parkersburg pike; and Jones, with cavalry, on the left. Can our whole force not advance on Weston?

LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

WEST UNION,
May 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

My dispatch that Parkersburg is threatened is fully confirmed. I have no communication now with Parkersburg, but think the companies scattered along the road should be immediately called to that place. They cannot protect the road, and will be captured. The rebels are concentrating about Harrisville.

LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

WEST UNION,
May 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

I think the enemy has withdrawn from my front. I suspect he will make a descent on the road west of me.

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

WHEELING,
May 7, 1863.

General ROBERTS:

From the exposed condition of this place and section, it is all-important for me to know whether you are going to move on the rebel army at Weston, or any other place, at any early period. Please answer.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
[*Governor of Virginia.*]

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 7, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Brigadier-General Scammon telegraphs me that he sent Col. J. C. Paxton, of Second Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, to Lewisburg, to attack the enemy and create a diversion. He got drunk, and failed, and General Scammon asks his immediate dismissal.* In this request I urgently concur.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

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* Dismissed, May 8, 1863.

WHEELING, VA.,
May 7, 1863. (Received 6.45 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I am now satisfied that we can get no aid from Washington or any other place, from the volunteer army, for the defense of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. I most earnestly ask that you call upon Governors Curtin and Tod for 4,000 militia each. With that force and with what I can bring into the field, I think we can drive the rebels to the Allegheny Mountains. They made another raid yesterday on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad west of Clarksburg. There is one regiment of militia armed and equipped at Pittsburgh which can come at once.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
[*Governor of Virginia.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 7, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The reasons that prevented me from complying with your request with reference to your wounded no longer existing, I have the honor to inform you that you can extend to them such attentions as they may require. All persons whom it may be necessary to send within my lines for this purpose will remain until the wounded are finally disposed of. The burial of your dead has already been provided for.

I have directed that those of your wounded who desire it shall be paroled and transferred within your lines, should you be willing to receive them—those in the vicinity of Chancellorsville at the United States Mine Ford, and those on the battle-field of Salem Church at Banks' Ford or Fredericksburg. As your wounded generally occupy the few houses in the vicinity of the late battle-field, the transportation of this army cannot be employed in conveying them to the river until my own wounded have been removed to a place of shelter. As soon as this can be accomplished, I will cause such of your wounded as may desire to be paroled to be delivered at the points above indicated, upon being advised of your willingness to receive them. In the meantime they shall have such care as is given to my own.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of my letter of yesterday* in case the original may not have reached you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 7, 1863—8 p. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Confederate Forces at Fredericksburg, Va.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of May 6 and 7 this moment. If agreeable to you, I would like

* See p. 432.

to send medical supplies and attendance to my wounded, and, at such times as the state of the stream will permit, send ambulances for them via the fords designated in your communications, viz, United States and Banks' Fords. I will, with your consent, send parties to those fords with supplies at an early hour to-morrow. The swollen state of the Rappahannock probably preventing the crossing of any vehicles with supplies, I shall have to depend upon you for transportation for them. I will receive the wounded at the points named as soon as it can be done. I will send an officer to Chancellorsville, with your consent, to arrange the details, which, judging from your letter, with the state of the river, cannot now be determined by correspondence. Upon an intimation from you as to any deficiency in your immediate necessities of medical supplies of your own, by reason of their use for my wounded or other causes, I shall with pleasure replace them. I would be obliged for approximate information concerning the number of wounded, that a sufficient amount of supplies may be forwarded. I would be under obligations for an early reply.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy furnished medical director.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8 p. m. yesterday, which has just reached me.

Dr. L. Guild, the medical director of this army, will take measures to have such supplies as you may send to the fords for your wounded transported to them if they can be got across the river. He is near Chancellorsville, and will make all necessary arrangements with the surgeons already in charge of your hospitals at that point, and there will be no necessity for sending a special order unless more attendants are required for your wounded. I will send the number of your wounded as soon as it is ascertained.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 8, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 1 p. m. this day. Supplies for our wounded, with surgeons, have been sent to Banks' Ford, and will be in waiting to cross whenever received there.

A communication from William Barksdale, brigadier-general C. S. Army, has been received, notifying me that the wounded of this army

* See W. H. Taylor, assistant adjutant-general, to Anderson and McLaws, May 8, 1863, in "Confederate Correspondence, etc.," p. 786.

in and about Fredericksburg will be sent over in boats whenever I may be ready to receive them. I will have a party with boats opposite the Lacy house at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 8, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

The news is here of the capture by our forces of Grand Gulf. A large and very important thing. General Willich, an exchanged prisoner, just from Richmond, has talked with me this morning. He was there when our cavalry cut the roads in that vicinity. He says there was not a sound pair of legs in Richmond, and that our men, had they known it, could have safely gone in and burned everything and brought in Jeff. Davis.

We captured and paroled 300 or 400 men. He says as he came to City Point there was an army 3 miles long (Longstreet's, he thought) moving toward Richmond.

Milroy has captured a dispatch of General Lee, in which he says his loss was fearful in his last battle with you.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 8, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

DEAR SIR: The tone of two telegrams received—one from General Curtis and the other from Rosecrans—I think will please you, and I therefore send them to you, as the cheering voice of brother soldiers will be welcome to you. I also send one from Governor Seymour. My telegram was a simple announcement of results, and was sent to all the Governors and commanders in order to let the public know the truth. Several of the Governors have answered, and all manifest their unshaken confidence in you and your army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosures.]

SAINT LOUIS, MO.,
May 8, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I thank you for your tidings from the Army of the Potomac. Partial reverses should only stimulate new energy and immediate recovery. The general result is far worse for the enemy. Even small re-enforcements and persevering assaults will force him to retire. The country and troops of the West are inspired with confidence, and send back a voice of cheer and sympathy to their comrades in the Army of the Potomac.

SAML. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 8, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thanks for your dispatch. It relieves our great suspense. What we want is to deal with their armies piece for piece, which is good when we have the odds. We shall soon be ready here to try that.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ALBANY, N. Y.,
May 8, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Thanks for your telegram. The information is most acceptable and encouraging.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
[*Governor of New York.*]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a train left Alexandria early this morning with two days' supplies for your command, with floats to be used in case of necessity for floating them across the Rappahannock, with guards and everything that could be done to make it certain that they will reach you. The pontoon-bridge train left here early this morning for Kelly's Ford. If the state of the roads should prevent the bridge train from reaching you, I presume, with the aid of the floats, the material brought down by the railroad train will be got to you. The train may be run to Rappahannock Bridge. At this distance, considering the state of the streams and roads, it is impossible to give specific directions in the premises. The matter is left in your discretion as to how you will get these supplies. The officer who brings this will report to you where he passes the bridge train and at what hour it will probably reach Kelly's Ford. The state of the roads will have much to do with this. The major-general commanding directs that upon the receipt of these supplies you will march your command to the vicinity of Potomac Creek Station, encamp, reorganize it, and put it in condition.

It is not clear to the general how any force of the enemy can reach you, having to cross the Rapidan, when you cannot cross the Rappahannock. He thinks you need have no apprehension on that score.

The major-general commanding desires to know, in reference to your remark—"Should these supplies not reach you, you would not be responsible for the consequences"—who you would consider responsible?

The major-general commanding directs me also to inform you that General Averell, in consequence of his entire disregard of his instructions of April 28, has been relieved of his command by General Pleasonton, and has been ordered to Washington.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 8, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Has any arrangement been made to recover our wounded soldiers and officers who fell into the hands of the enemy? Some arrangement can probably be effected through Colonel Ludlow, the agent for exchange, at Fort Monroe. But I desire to know your wishes before giving him instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 8, 1863. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Provision has been made for having our wounded properly cared for here. They are now in houses near Chancellorsville, and to-day medical attendance and supplies will be sent there. As soon as the river is fordable, they will be brought to this camp.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

BOSTON, MASS.,
May 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thanks for your telegram. May I ask if storm and rise of Rappahannock determined Hooker's recrossing?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 8, 1863.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

When General Hooker's official report is made it will no doubt answer all inquiries. The two causes mentioned were proximate and sufficient. What influences, if any, were exercised by other causes, I am unable to state. It is certain that he was not driven across by the enemy, or for want of force. Information has been received of the safe return of Stoneman's command.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Falmouth, Va.:

General Dix had moved his troops before he received my order to suspend his operations, and probably occupied West Point in force yesterday.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

YORKTOWN,
May 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Monroe, Va.:

I am at this place with my staff and only one regiment of my brigade; the other two regiments are with General Gregg's division. I expected, after destroying the bridges near Richmond, to return to General Stoneman's headquarters, but was forced to seek safety within your lines. I am here with my entire staff, and without a command. I respectfully ask for instructions.

J. KILPATRICK,
Col. Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

YORKTOWN, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Kilpatrick, with his regiment (the Harris Light Cavalry) and the rest of the Twelfth Illinois, has just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this fort. They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy; destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army; drove in the rebel pickets to within 2 miles of Richmond, and have lost only 1 lieutenant and 30 men, having captured and paroled upward of 300 prisoners. Among the prisoners was an aide to General [John H.] Winder, who was captured with his escort far within the intrenchments outside of Richmond. This cavalry have marched nearly 200 miles since the 3d of May; were inside of the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th; burned all the stores at Aylett's Station, on the Mattapony, on the 5th; destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattapony, and a large commissary depot near and above Tappahannock, and came here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1863.

General RUFUS KING,
Yorktown:

Thanks for your telegram. Please give me any further information you have. We are all anxious to hear from the gallant officers and soldiers who have performed an achievement unsurpassed for daring and success. Give my congratulations and compliments to them.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

YORKTOWN, VA.,
May 8, 1863—12 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this day has been received, and will be communicated in general orders to the Harris Light Cavalry and the Twelfth Illinois to-morrow. The officers and men will be rejoiced to know that

their brilliant exploit is fully appreciated at headquarters. They are in good condition, and after a day's rest will be fit, as they are anxious, for further active service. All quiet on our front, and nothing new here.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 8, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General BARRY,
Wheeling, Va.:

I have sent and am sending all troops I possibly can westward from Harper's Ferry and Winchester. Another regiment of cavalry and one of infantry are now on their way to Grafton, and another regiment of infantry will follow to-morrow. On the demand of the Governor of Ohio, I have ordered back Captain Dod, who came from that State, with a few troops from Grafton to Wheeling. Send him, immediately on his arrival at Wheeling, down to Parkersburg. General Kelley was ordered last night to Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 8, 1863—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek (or on the road to Grafton):

As the Ninth and Tenth Virginia Infantry arrive at Grafton, push them on, if you find it best and most advisable, by way of Wheeling to Parkersburg. In that case you must send and secure transportation down the river. Observe the position of the enemy at all times, and hold railroad transportation ready to move forces this way if he comes eastward.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 8, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General MILROY,
Comdg. Second Div., Eighth Army Corps, Winchester, Va.:

The following has just been received from General Halleck:

I have just learned that Elliott's cavalry has been sent to Woodstock and Edenburg. They are of no possible use there except to be captured. You will maintain only a small force at Winchester as an outpost, and employ the remainder of Milroy's troops for the protection of the railroad and operations against the enemy in Western Virginia. For Milroy to attempt operations up the Shenandoah at the present time is utter madness.

When can the remaining infantry and a battery of Hay's brigade be ready for the cars at Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry? You will send them as quickly as you can, notifying me always at what hour transportation for a regiment will be needed on the railroad, and at which point.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 8, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Milroy had sent Elliott to Woodstock and Edenburg on a reconnaissance, and I ordered him back night before last. I have been these two days sending off, westward, Hay's brigade as fast as I could be furnished transportation for them, which has been delayed by the taking up of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for prisoners. Nothing but a part of Elliott's brigade will be left at Winchester by to-morrow.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 8, 1863—7.35 p. m.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
Grafton, Va.:

General Lightburn was relieved, but not authorized to take any troops with him. Captain Dod was only ordered to withdraw the troops sent from Ohio. If he has taken away a single man besides, it was without authority.

What force is now at Fairmont? That point must be looked to with care. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry must reach you this evening. The Ninth Virginia Infantry will arrive at Grafton to-morrow. General Kelley is on his way to you.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH:

The infantry forces of the rebels that left Weston yesterday, with four pieces of artillery and their wagons, have taken the direction of Bulltown, toward Sutton, while the greater part of their cavalry and a portion of mounted infantry, about 3,500 strong, are doubtless operating upon the Parkersburg Railroad, in the vicinity of Harrisville. Two mountain howitzers accompanied their cavalry in that direction. I gave information yesterday to the commander at Parkersburg of this movement, and ordered in his scattered forces along the road. I also gave information to Governor Peirpoint, suggesting that Ohio throw forces into Parkersburg for its protection. I am re-establishing Weston as a depot, and shall push forward to re-occupy Sutton and Birch as soon as it can be accomplished. I shall also re-occupy Buckhannon without delay.

I have ordered the re-establishment of the depot at Webster, and as soon as that is done, I shall re-occupy Beverly. The Fourth Brigade, Ewing's battery, and the three skeleton companies of cavalry, under Colonel Moor, are intended for Sutton and Birch; about 2,500 strong.

General Kenly, with his three regiments of infantry and battery, and the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in all between 1,800 or 1,900 strong, are intended for Buckhannon and the line between Buckhannon and Sutton.

The Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a battery, are intended to occupy Beverly.

These forces, in the positions indicated, constantly moving against the enemy in front and scouting between each other's positions, may effectually prevent further raids, and secure this portion of Western Virginia.

Rain continued during the night and all of to-day, having flooded the streams in all directions and rendered the roads impassable for the time being to loaded wagons.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 9, 1863—8 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have you received any late news from Yorktown? I am extremely anxious to know what damage three regiments of dragoons did to the Aquia and Richmond Railroad after they were detached from Stoneman's column. They went to Gloucester Point, where General Keyes had communication with them three days ago. Stoneman has recrossed the Rappahannock, and is now on his way to this camp.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 9, 1863.

Major-General DIX:

It is very important for Hooker to know exactly what damage is done to the railroads at all points between Fredericksburg and Richmond. As yet we have no word as to whether the crossings of the North and South Anna, or any of them, have been touched. There are four of these crossings; that is, one on each road on each stream. You readily perceive why this information is desired. I suppose Kilpatrick or Davis can tell.* Please ascertain fully what was done, and what is the present condition, as near as you can, and advise me at once.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 9, 1863—10.55 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Measures have been taken to get as full and exact report of what was done by your cavalry and the condition of the enemy's communications as possible, which will be transmitted as soon as it is received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See Kilpatrick to Dix, and King to Butterfield, May 9, pp. 456, 457, and Dix to Lincoln, May 11, p. 465.

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith the battle-flags of the Twelfth Georgia and Fifth Alabama Regiments, taken from the enemy at the battle of Chancellorsville on the morning of May 3. The former was captured by the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, and the latter by the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 9, 1863.

Commanding Officers, Second, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps:

The picket line, as existing previous to the late movement, will be re-established immediately. The details, except on the river front, may be reduced one-third from the numbers prescribed in circular of February 9, concerning pickets. The picket lines from the Potomac to the Rappahannock are only required to be strong and vigilant enough to prevent spies, stragglers, or any person from passing through the lines without proper authority. The utmost vigilance and caution must be observed that no communication is allowed with the enemy in any manner, and especial care taken to prevent any person passing out, or any information being conveyed to the enemy. The movements of the enemy must be carefully watched and promptly reported.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 9, 1863—6.50 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

You need have no fears of an attack of any sort by the enemy at Rappahannock Station. My cavalry picket from my right to that point. My cavalry will picket the line.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

YORKTOWN,
May 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX:

General Gregg was ordered to destroy the bridges referred to. I only burned those over the Chickahominy. I do not know that he succeeded, but was told by prisoners that he did.

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel, &c.

YORKTOWN, VA.,
May 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch is just received. General Keyes is at West Point. In answer to your inquiry, I transmit an extract from the report of Colonel Kilpatrick, commanding the Harris Light Cavalry.*

I have received no written report from Colonel Davis, of the Twelfth Illinois, but sent his statement of what he accomplished to the headquarters of the army by mail yesterday. It is substantially the same as that published in the Baltimore American of May 7. They destroyed the railroad track and bridges at Ashland and Hanover Station, captured a train of cars loaded with sick and wounded rebels, paroled the prisoners, and destroyed a large amount of Confederate stores, a number of cars, and several depot buildings and warehouses.

Both regiments are now here and in good condition. Their loss was trifling.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 125. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 9, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. All signal officers now serving with the various army corps are relieved from duty at the headquarters of such corps, and will report in person to the chief signal officer of this army, to be held in reserve, resupplied, and equipped, and to be sent when required to such stations as circumstances may demand.

VI. At his own request, Capt. S. T. Cushing, Second Infantry, is relieved from further service in the signal department of this army, and will repair to Washington, and report for instructions to the chief of his department.

VII. Capt. B. F. Fisher, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, is assigned to duty as chief signal officer of this army, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } SIGNAL DEPT., HDQRS. ARMY OF POTOMAC,
No. 16. } *May* 9, 1863.

The party now on signal-telegraph duty will be divided into sets for duty; one set will be assigned to each telegraph train. A set will consist of one commissioned officer, two sergeants, two principal operators, sixteen enlisted men as patrols, train-drivers, &c.

The commanding officer of each train will be responsible for the proper working of the train, and will be careful to keep himself well informed upon all points. He will see that the train is always well prepared for active service; that he has at least 5 miles of wire and 200 poles always

* Omitted here. See full report, Part I, p. 1083.

in readiness for instant service. He will keep himself well supplied in this respect by timely requisitions. The principal operators of each train, under the direction of the officer in charge, will each instruct three men in the use and management of the instruments. Every one in the party will be instructed in the method of mending the wire. A party will be held in reserve at the train headquarters sufficient in size to take charge of the additional wire.

The spare wire will always be kept in repair, and subject to inspection at any hour.

Captain [Frederick E.] Beardslee will at once organize his party under the above instructions, and will submit the names of the men for each section, and assign to the principal operators the instruments they will be expected to use and take charge of. He will make such requisitions as may be necessary to supply this party with the equipments required to properly perform their duties.

By order of the chief signal officer, Army of the Potomac:

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Signal Corps.

Approved:

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

DUMFRIES, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Twelfth Corps:

Between Morrisonville and Rappahannock Station ran into small squad of rebels. Fell back toward Ashby. Cedar Run, met 3 Prince William scouts; got in conversation with them; told them I belonged to Major [E. V.] White's cavalry. They informed me the whole rebel force lay near the heights of Fredericksburg. Stonewall Jackson lost his right arm Sunday night.

Will come through soon as my horse gets rested. Rode 100 miles to-day.

CLIFFORD,
Scout.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 9, 1863.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor of New York, Albany:

Your letter in relation to Dr. Swinburne was submitted to me this morning. In answer to my inquiry as to whether General Hooker would relax his previous order directing that no surgeons should be sent within the lines of his army, I received the subjoined telegram from General Butterfield, which will explain the reasons why General Hooker desires the care of the wounded, until forwarded to Washington, should be left in the direction of the medical directors. The Department has always recognized the necessity of permitting generals to control this subject within their own lines. Every facility will be afforded to Dr. Swinborn to render assistance to the New York troops upon their arrival in Washington.

I am persuaded that it is your wish that General Hooker's views should be regarded; but this explanation is only made because of a complaint that the medical staff of the Governor of another State went to the Rappahannock. If true, it was without the sanction of the Department and against General Hooker's orders. Every facility will be afforded to any agent or officer whom you may send to transact business in relation to the army, consistent with the necessary military regulations, and these, I have no doubt, you will always wish to have followed and respected by your own agents.

I have written to you to-day upon another subject by letter, to which I would beg the favor of an early reply.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 9, 1863. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Hooker directs me to say, on the information of the medical director of this army, that all the wounded within our lines are properly cared for and have everything they need. Those of our wounded within the enemy's lines the enemy will not permit any person to visit, but they are all to be sent over to us. If any aid is required, it will be telegraphed for.

The effect of the presence of these agents has been to interfere with the necessary and proper system. The medical director does not desire them to be here at this time.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

WHEELING,
May 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

My scouts have just reported the rebel cavalry to be at Middlebourne, advancing on Martinsville.

Can you not menace or attack their rear by advancing a portion of your force from Clarksburg?

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General BARRY,
Wheeling:

I have telegraphed for further information as to the movement you report. Your information must be incorrect. Colonel Latham is at West Union with eight companies of infantry, and telegraphed me at 10 this morning that the cavalry forces that appeared at West Union and passed toward Martinsville turned toward Petroleum, toward Gauley, for the purpose of joining Imboden's forces of infantry that moved from Weston, on Thursday, in that direction. My forces are all moving to re-occupy Weston, Buckhannon, and Beverly, and could do nothing by

countermanding their march toward diverting in the direction of Middlebourne.

I will telegraph you again on getting reply from Colonel Latham, at West Union.

How could any forces pass around West Union toward Middlebourne without Colonel Latham's knowledge?

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY,
Wheeling, Va.:

An officer just in from West Union informs me that he regards it as impossible that any force from the rebels can be in the direction of Middlebourne; that they have all passed from the vicinity of Harrisville and Cornwallis, east toward Braxton and Summerville. Colonel Latham, in answer to my telegram, replies:

Reports of rebels last night in the vicinity of Middlebourne; cannot be in much force. It is doubtless a party stealing horses, and not of strength to do any further harm.

There is no doubt that the main forces of cavalry and infantry are making their way out of the country as rapidly as possible toward Gauley.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

General W. F. BARRY, *Wheeling*, and
General B. F. KELLEY, *Grafton:*

A scout of my cavalry is just in that left Cornwallis last evening about 6 o'clock. No rebels had crossed the road between that place and West Union, and none have crossed between West Union and this place in the direction of Middlebourne.

The telegraph operator is also here who left Cornwallis with my scouts, and tells me that the telegraph was in operation from that place to Parkersburg, and the railroad untouched between West Union and Cornwallis.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

General B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding at Grafton:

Your telegram received. Instructions to General Wheat to force his march to Fairmont to-night, if possible, have been sent by mounted courier.

I think General Barry is stampeded. I have communicated with

Colonel Latham at West Union, who informs me that he is convinced that no considerable force of cavalry can have passed in the direction of Middlebourne. I believe it to be a thieving party in search of horses.

What is the news from the east?

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 9, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

The relatives and friends of several of the officers of this army who fell in the recent battles have visited my headquarters with the view, if possible, of proceeding to the battle-fields to recover the bodies of those near to them. I therefore have the honor to ask whether any person will be permitted to visit the battle-fields for the purpose indicated, or whether any arrangement can be made for sending to the lines of this army the bodies of such of our fallen officers as may have friends here seeking for them.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state that it will give me pleasure to afford every facility to relatives and friends of officers killed in the late battles to recover their bodies, but I have no means of identifying them or of ascertaining the fields on which they fell. If you will have me informed, I will cause search to be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

I can hear nothing that is going on east, west, or south. I would like much to know what is going on in Western Virginia. Elliott returned yesterday. My dispatch to him to return, in obedience to your order, reached him at New Market. There were not more than 250 troops in the Valley, and he could have gone on to Staunton without resistance. It is a pity he could not have been allowed to have gone on as far as Harrisonburg, where Jones had left all his wagons, tents, and camp equipage, which could have been taken. I did not think there was any utter madness in the movement. Thirty prisoners were brought in.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 10, 1863.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

Jones, Imboden, and Jackson supposed, with from 7,000 to 10,000, to be still south of Parkersburg Railroad. Roberts concentrating against them at Weston. Another alarm at Wheeling. A force of the enemy supposed to have gone into Tyler County. I don't believe it, but have sent to intercept them if they venture that way. Telegraphic communication to Parkersburg as well as Wheeling now open, but bridges burned and damage on Parkersburg Railroad. It has been hard to chase men on horseback with men on foot. The rebels may try Scammon next, or return eastward by Moorefield, or to Lewisburg. Keep a good lookout with your little cavalry force in all directions.

When the west side of the mountains is cleared, I will return your troops. Hay resigning, who will command his brigade? Operations at the east to be immediately resumed. It is understood Hooker, Dix, and all perhaps, to advance. Indeed, rumors are already afloat that Richmond is taken. The air seems pregnant with some news of successes. This is all I can tell you, indefinite as it is.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General BARRY, *Wheeling, Va.:*

Just received from Colonel Latham the following dispatch:

The rebels, I think 600 or 800 strong, went from Middlebourne toward New Martinsville, and must, I think, pass out at or near Ellenborough. They will then make for Sutton or Big Birch, via Glenville, in which direction the balance, over 1,000, have gone. They can then avoid Summerville, and make either Lewisburg or Huntersville.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Grafton, Va.:*

Lieutenant Smith, of Eighth Virginia Infantry, has just come in from the rebel camp 7 miles from Weston, where Imboden's forces have stopped. They are playing a game. They may be waiting forces reported to us to have been with General Wilder [?] at Sutton, or for the return of Jones' forces raiding toward Middlebourne. Our forces should not be much scattered until we know where Jones' cavalry is.

It will not do for Colonel Moor to move beyond Janelew alone, and I shall send General Kenly, by Weston road, to Buckhannon when I hear from Jones.

If both these brigades leave now, we may have Jones in upon this place from the direction of Middlebourne and West Union.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GRAFTON,
May 10, 1863. (Received 9 p. m.)

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Your dispatches received. I fully concur in your views, except I cannot believe they intend or expect to hold the country; they are in

all probability awaiting Jones' return. The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry arrived this morning and debarked at Webster.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 10, 1863—10 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

From the most reliable information I have been able to gather, railroad communication between Fredericksburg and Richmond, by the direct route, was interrupted but for one day. The bridges of importance appear to have remained untouched. With the exception of Kilpatrick's operations, the raid does not appear to have amounted to much. However, some reports have yet to come in. My instructions appear to have been entirely disregarded by General Stoneman. I shall know particulars soon.

Please inform me what force is at West Point. What is General Peck doing, or expected to do? The bulk of Longstreet's army is reported to be at City Point, within easy supporting distance to Lee's army on my resuming operations.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON,
May 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Falmouth, Va.:

General Dix's forces at West Point are 5,000 infantry, two batteries, and 100 cavalry. Peck, at last accounts, was pushing the forces of the enemy in front of Suffolk, in order to ascertain their strength. General Dix reports Longstreet at Richmond. General Peck's forces are about 20,000.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 10, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just heard from the enemy opposite me. For several days they have been returning to their camps, and that by to-night they expected to be re-established in them. Their location very nearly the same as before the fight.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Army of the Potomac is in its old camp, busily engaged in preparing for offensive operations. Stoneman's command has all safely returned,

with very slight loss. The enemy have been driven from White House and the road broken up. The sensation stories about Keyes marching on Richmond all false. There has been no movement of the Army of the Potomac to recross the Rappahannock since Hooker's return to Falmouth.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Abstract from return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, for May 10, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General and staff	67	.....	68	72	.....
Provost-guard (Patrick)	115	1,624	2,000	2,342	.....
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	56	1,230	1,485	2,470	.....
Aquia Creek defenses (Van Alen*)	40	567	668	780	12
Signal corps (Fisher)	22	97	151	185	.....
Guards and orderlies (Ingalls)	17	46	67	89	.....
Artillery Reserve (Tyler)	71	1,662	1,872	2,101	63
First Army Corps (Reynolds)	1,089	15,200	18,554	25,680	52
Second Army Corps (Couch)	1,034	13,509	16,834	25,391	48
Third Army Corps (Sickles)	851	13,538	16,231	24,996	55
Fifth Army Corps (Meade)	852	13,452	16,371	22,748	42
Sixth Army Corps (Sedgwick)	1,126	17,428	20,440	29,578	54
Eleventh Army Corps (Howard)	605	10,677	12,826	17,411	28
Twelfth Army Corps (Slocum)	616	10,073	11,944	17,430	26
Cavalry Corps† (Stoneman)	620	12,778	17,193	22,038	22
Total	7,181	111,881	136,704	193,311	402

Present for duty equipped‡ in the Army of the Potomac, May 10, 1863.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Provost-guard	69	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquia Creek defenses	28	312	.....	.....	8	255
Signal corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guards and orderlies	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve	19	301	.....	4	45	1,357
First Army Corps	1,005	13,356	2	63	31	1,009
Second Army Corps	950	12,404	4	85	24	812
Third Army Corps	786	12,026	.....	.....	35	1,202
Fifth Army Corps	819	12,707	.....	.....	25	821
Sixth Army Corps	1,079	16,008	4	113	38	1,102
Eleventh Army Corps	522	9,620	5	50	21	750
Twelfth Army Corps	609	10,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Corps (April 10)	.....	.....	556	10,523	11	451
Total	5,886	87,901	573	10,888	238	7,759

* Assigned May 7.

† According to report of April 10, the latest received.

‡ The "present for duty equipped" is intended to represent "only those who are actually available for the line of battle at the date of the regimental reports."

MAY 11, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Mr. Ould says neither of the two bridges over the South Anna nor the bridge over the North Anna was destroyed.* The railroad communication is uninterrupted. General Hays is in Richmond, and not wounded. He will be sent down.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 11, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

Your replies to my communications with regard to my wounded seeming not sufficiently to determine the proper course to be pursued with regard to the place and manner of their reception, the state of the roads and streams, with the nature, condition, and number of the wounded, of which I am unadvised, seem to require that the arrangements for the transfer should be effected by the respective medical directors of the armies. I have, therefore, dispatched Surgeon Letterman, medical director of this army, with this letter, under flag of truce, with the request that your medical director may meet him, and that they arrange the details of the transfer of the wounded to this side of the river in such a manner as, with your approval, may be for the comfort of the wounded and their safety from unnecessary exposure and fatigue.

I have directed Surgeon Letterman, if your approval is given to this proceeding, to enter into such arrangements with your medical director as will meet your sanction and carry out the views I have expressed. In a former communication you informed me that they would be sent over at Banks' Ford, United States Ford, or Fredericksburg. I am since informed that they are not permitted to be transferred at the fords.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The medical director of this army advises me that your wounded will avoid inconvenience and suffering if taken directly from the different hospitals in your own ambulances instead of being subjected to the change of conveyance incident to their removal to the river by my transportation. Should you see proper to adopt this suggestion, your ambulances will be permitted to cross the Rappahannock at the United States Mine Ford to remove the wounded from Chancellorsville, at Banks' Ford for those at Salem Church, and at Fredericksburg for those in that vicinity.

Instructions have been issued to the commanding officers at the points above mentioned to give free passage to your trains, and each of them,

* See Lincoln to Dix, May 9, p. 455.

upon crossing the river, will be conducted to and placed under the directions of the medical officer left in charge of your wounded at the hospital to which it is destined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General GIBBON:

Please state by telegraph how many of the enemy's guns were brought over by your division.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Of my own knowledge only seven. Captain Peirce says he sent eight to Aquia Creek.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, *May* 11, 1863.

In consequence of the discharge from service of two-years' and nine-months' regiments, it becomes necessary to break up one of the brigade organizations of the corps. The following assignments are, therefore, ordered: The Forty-third New York Volunteers and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to Brigadier-General Howe. The Thirty-first New York Volunteers and Sixth Maine Volunteers and Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers to report to Brigadier-General Brooks. Harn's (Third New York) independent battery to report to General Newton. The general commanding the corps regrets exceedingly the necessity which compels him to break up the Light Brigade. Its services during recent operations entitle it to a permanent existence, and its gallant leader, Colonel Burnham, to its permanent command. But the necessity of filling up the older brigades in the divisions compels the assignment herein ordered. The general commanding thanks the officers and men of the Light Brigade for their faithful and distinguished services, and assures them that, although they cease to exist as a separate organization, they have nevertheless won a permanent place in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 211. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 11, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, U. S. Volunteers, military governor of the District of Columbia, is hereby granted leave of absence from the

12th to and including the 22d instant. During the absence of General Martindale, Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock will discharge the duties of military governor of the District of Columbia.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 11, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Roberts telegraphs this inquiry:

Do you know anything of rebel General [John B.] Floyd? He is reported to be marching with 10,000 men to re-enforce in Western Virginia.

I have directed General Kelley, who is also of that opinion, to have Roberts march and attack the enemy at once, before he can be re-enforced. Can you give me, from Washington, any information of Floyd?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *May* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

In reply to my telegram to the War Department, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, telegraphs:

We have no information respecting Floyd.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GRAFTON,
May 11, 1863—12 m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

General Roberts reports that the enemy, having retreated 7 miles south of Weston, are encamped, evidently awaiting re-enforcement via Summerville, or have stopped to cover the retreat of the cavalry sent into the counties bordering on the Ohio River.

Since receiving your dispatch last night, I will send the Ninth to Clarksburg this morning instead of sending it to Philippi, as I had intended. I have directed Roberts to move on Weston with all of his force this morning. I will protect his supplies and rear.

The Twelfth will arrive this morning and will go to Clarksburg also. Nothing from Mulligan this morning.

General Barry reports that a cavalry force of 700 or 800 strong are in toward the Ohio River, northwest of Clarksburg somewhere. The weather is at last clear, after incessant rains for a week.

All quiet and apparently safe east of this and on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GRAFTON,
May 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

Your dispatch received. The information received by your scout confirms me in the opinion that you ought to strike a prompt and vigorous blow at once before the enemy can be re-enforced, and drive him back into the mountains, where he cannot subsist. I will send the Tenth Virginia to-day to Clarksburg, with orders to follow and report to you. The Twelfth Virginia will remain at Clarksburg. You will find the Tenth Virginia a fine regiment, and Colonel Duval a gallant and reliable officer.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GRAFTON,
May 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS:

The Twelfth Virginia Infantry have just arrived, and I send them direct to Clarksburg. I suggest to you to take all of the force you have at Clarksburg now, except the Sixth Virginia, and move at once toward Weston. I will protect your supplies and rear. I expect the Tenth Virginia to-night. Nothing from Barry this morning in regard to Jones' maraud in Tyler County.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

General W. F. BARRY,
Wheeling, Va.:

Your telegram received. Heard nothing whatever from the rebel forces that moved in your direction. None of the enemy's forces are leaving the country. They fell back into camps from Weston; one camp at Jacksonville, 7 miles on the Bulltown road, the other about 7 miles on the Weston and Parkersburg pike.

Information seemingly reliable indicates that heavy re-enforcements (under General Floyd) are joining them from the direction of Summerville—it is thought amounting to 10,000 men.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

Your officer has this moment, 11.30 a. m., reported for orders. The major-general commanding desires a full report of your operations*—a prompt report of the condition of your command; its location and position, with all detachments; the number fit for duty; a copy of any and all orders issued to Brigadier-General Averell from yourself subsequent to his crossing the river at Kelly's Ford; the number and position of

* See report of Stoneman's raid, Part I, p. 1057.

troops assigned to the duty of guarding the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run. The commanding general directs me to say that during your absence all the available cavalry force were ordered to be put in readiness for action; many animals furnished for dismounted men. He desires to know what force of those brought back with you you can add to this number for immediate duty in the field. He is anxious that General Buford's brigade of regulars should be of this number. He desires that every exertion be made to put your whole force in readiness for duty (immediate) in the field.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 12, 1863.

The major-general commanding desires to express to the troops leaving this army by reason of the expiration of their term of service his appreciation of their efforts and devotion.

The record of their deeds, while it will prove a proud recollection in future days, will live in history and in the memory of their comrades who still continue to serve the country and its cause in the honorable and glorious profession of arms.

The major-general commanding directs that copies of this order be furnished to each regiment that has left or is about to leave the army, and he desires that the same be promulgated to the troops with his best wishes for their welfare.

May the same spirit which prompted them to respond to the call of duty and honor remain forever in their hearts, and be transmitted, a proud legacy, to their descendants.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 12, 1863.

I. Commanding officers will forward, with their reports of the recent battles, separate lists containing the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of their respective commands deserving of brevets or medals, or honorable mention in orders, for distinguished and gallant services in the face of the enemy. It is not expected that these lists will mention those who simply do their duty, but those only whose gallantry or merit was conspicuous and worthy of especial notice. The lists should set forth the number and nature of wounds received, if any, and the previous battles in which the officer or soldier has been honorably mentioned, engaged, or wounded, &c.

II. The non-observance, in many cases, of the regulations prescribed in General Orders, Nos. 10 and 30,* for the government of purveyors, requires the attention of all commanding officers, and of the officers of the provost-marshal-general's and inspector-general's departments.

Hereafter, whenever it shall be found that improper uses have been made of the facilities granted to purveyors, the offending party will be

* See circular of May 18, 1863, p. 501.

sent immediately beyond the lines of the army, not to return, his name published in orders, and the command permitting the unauthorized traffic will be denied transportation or passes for private stores.

III. The officers of the inspector-general's department are, by virtue of their official position, required to see that all orders are strictly enforced.

IV. Division ordnance officers will be held responsible that all arms and equipments of sick and wounded men, and all captured arms or equipments, are brought off the field in time of action. Corps and other commanders will hold them to a strict accountability therefor.

V. Paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 35, of April 2, 1863, from these headquarters, is amended so as to read as follows:

Accounts for company savings, accompanied by a letter of advice, stating the regiment, brigade, division, corps, and army to which the writer belongs, should be forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C.

When such accounts are made out as required by the regulations, and the commissaries signing the certificates to them have taken up the stores on their returns, payment will be made.

The envelopes containing the accounts, besides having the usual direction, must be indorsed, "Company Savings."

VI. Prisoners sentenced by general courts-martial in this army to hard labor upon public works will be sent to the provost-marshal-general, with copies of the order promulgating the sentence and of the descriptive list of the soldier in each case.

The provost-marshal-general will dispose of these prisoners in such manner as may, from time to time, be indicated to him from these headquarters.

VII. The flag for the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps will be of the same size and shape as heretofore prescribed for headquarters infantry corps, yellow, with cross-sabers white.

The flag for the headquarters of the Artillery Reserve will be of the same size and shape as heretofore prescribed for headquarters infantry corps, red, with cross-cannon white.

The flags for the divisions of the different corps of this army will be as follows:

For the first division of each corps, a white rectangular flag, with the symbol of the corps in red.

For the second division of each corps, a blue rectangular flag, with the symbol of the corps in white.

For the third division of each corps, a white rectangular flag, with the symbol of the corps in blue.

For the light division of the Sixth Corps, a white rectangular flag, with the symbol of the corps in green.

The brigades of the first division of each corps a white triangular flag, with the symbol of the corps in red in the center.

The first brigade, no other stripe or mark.

The second brigade, a blue stripe, 6 inches wide, next the lance.

The third brigade, a blue border, 4½ inches wide, all round the flag.

The brigades of the second division of each corps, blue triangular flag; symbol of the corps in white in the center.

First brigade, no other stripe or mark.

Second brigade, red stripe, 6 inches wide, next the lance.

Third brigade, red border, 4½ inches wide, around the flag.

The brigades of third division of each corps, white triangular flag; symbol of the corps in blue in center.

First brigade, no other stripe or mark.

Second brigade, red stripe, 6 inches wide, next the lance.

Third brigade, red border, 4½ inches wide, all round the flag.

The chief quartermaster will furnish the flags upon requisitions approved by the corps commander.

VIII. General headquarters at night will be indicated by two red lights, one below the other.

Headquarters of corps, by white and red lights side by side, close together.

Lights will not be thus displayed at any other place in camp.

IX. The badges worn by the troops, when lost or torn off, must be immediately replaced.

The officers of the staff on duty at these headquarters will wear a badge according to pattern in the assistant adjutant-general's office.

The only troops without badges are the cavalry, the Eighth Infantry, and Ninety-third New York Volunteers, on duty at headquarters, and the Provisional Brigade at Aquia and on the railroad.

Provost-marshals will arrest as stragglers all other troops found without badges, and return them to their commands under guard.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 128. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 12, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren, being the senior officer of engineers on duty at these headquarters, is announced as the chief of his corps on the staff of the major-general commanding.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 129. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 12, 1863.

I. In consequence of the reduction of the strength of the infantry of the divisions, a consolidation and reduction of the artillery attached to army corps will be effected.

The artillery assigned to each corps will constitute a brigade, under the command of the chief of artillery of the corps for its command and administration.

The following-named batteries, now serving with divisions of this army, will report without delay to Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler, commanding Artillery Reserve:

Batteries E and G, First U. S. Artillery, Captain Randol commanding; Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Sanderson commanding; Batteries F and K, Third U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Turnbull commanding; Battery C, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Thomas commanding; Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Captain Ransom commanding; Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Hazlett* com-

* Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery, substituted for Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, May 13.

manding; Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Martin commanding; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Pettit commanding; Battery G, First New York Artillery, Lieutenant Ames commanding; Battery K, First New York Artillery, Captain Fitzhugh commanding; First New York Independent Battery, Captain Cowan commanding; Tenth New York Independent Battery, Captain Bruen commanding; Eleventh New York Independent Battery, Captain von Puttkammer commanding; Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Lieutenant Ricketts commanding; Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Amsden commanding; Third Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Fleming commanding; Fourth Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Captain Thompson commanding; Battery A, First New Hampshire Artillery, Lieutenant Edgell commanding; Battery A, First Maryland Artillery, Captain Rigby commanding; Battery E, First Massachusetts Artillery, Captain Phillips commanding; Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, Captain Huntington commanding; Battery C, First [West] Virginia Artillery, Captain Hill commanding; Sixth Independent Maine Battery, Lieut. E. B. Dow commanding; Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Bloodgood commanding.

II. The under-mentioned field officers of artillery will report to Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, commanding Artillery Reserve:

Major Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery; Major De Peyster, First New York Artillery; Major McGilvery, Maine Artillery; Major Matthews, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

III. The batteries remaining with the corps will be completed to a thorough state of efficiency (with the number of guns they now have) by the transfer of sufficient of such men of the remaining [other] batteries of the corps as are attached from the infantry.

IV. The artillery ammunition train of the batteries attached to corps will be organized, and placed under the direction of the commander of artillery of the corps; the surplus will be transferred to the Artillery Reserve.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHEELING, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy have all retired south of both railroads, and my scouts last night still report them falling back. All quiet here and at Parkersburg. I shall return to Washington to-day.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 12, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have reports from Point of Rocks that the rebel Mosby, with 300 men, is at Goose Creek Meeting-House, near Hamilton, Loudoun County. They are plundering and impressing citizens. My cavalry is nearly all gone westward. McReynolds, however, has some of the First New

York Cavalry at Berryville. I have directed General Milroy to send a detachment into Loudoun to intercept Mosby. Cannot General Heintzelman hurry off some of General Stahel's force in that direction to help catch the rascals?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

My movements have been a little delayed by the withdrawal of many of the two-years' and nine-months' regiments, and those whose time is not already up it will be expedient to leave on this side of the river. This reduction imposes upon me the necessity of partial reorganization. My marching force of infantry is cut down to about 80,000, while I have artillery for an army of more than double that number. It has always been out of proportion, considering the character of the country we have to campaign in, and I shall be more efficient by leaving at least one-half of it in depot. In addition, Stoneman's cavalry returned to camp day before yesterday, and will require a day or two more to be in readiness to resume operations.

I know that you are impatient, and I know that I am, but my impatience must not be indulged at the expense of dearest interests.

I am informed that the bulk of Longstreet's force is in Richmond. With the facilities at hand, he can readily transfer it to Lee's army, and no doubt will do so if Lee should fight and fall back, as he will try to do.

The enemy's camps are reported to me as being more numerous than before our last movement, but of this I have no positive information. They probably have about the same number of troops as before the last battle, but with these and Longstreet's they are much my superior, besides having the advantage of acting on the defensive, which, in this country, can scarcely be estimated.

I hear nothing of Peck's movements and of the force at West Point, which is too small to be of much importance in the general movement. If it is expected that Peck will be able to keep Longstreet's force in and about Richmond, I should be informed of it, and if not, a reserve infantry force of 25,000 should be placed at my disposal in this vicinity. I merely state this for your information, not that I know even that you have such a force, or, if you have, that you would be disposed to make use of it in this way. I only desire that you should be informed of my views. In my opinion, the major part of the troops on the Upper Potomac, in and around Washington and Baltimore, are out of position, and if great results are expected from the approaching movement, every man and vessel at the disposal of the Government should be assigned their posts. I hope to be able to commence my movement to-morrow, but this must not be spoken of to any one.

Is it asking too much to inquire your opinion of my Orders, No. 49?* If so, do not answer me.

Jackson is dead, and Lee beats McClellan in his untruthful bulletins.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Part I, p. 171.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 13, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

If it will not interfere with the service, nor personally incommode you, please come up and see me this evening.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1863—3 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Will see you at 8 o'clock this evening.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to state that a full report of my operations* is now being made out by me, which will be completed and forwarded as soon as I can obtain the reports of my subordinate commanders and obtain other data upon which I must rely. The condition of my command, or that portion of it I brought back with me from the expedition, and over which I have control, will be given as soon as the inspections can be completed. In general terms, I can say that the horses were pretty well used up and the men pretty tired. It will require some time to put the former in as good condition as when they started; the latter are fit for any duty now. A large number of the horses want shoeing, and the majority of them are afflicted with what is termed the mud fever, which is easily cured.

The Third Division (Gregg's), with the exception of one squadron left to picket the railroad from Rappahannock to Cedar Run, is encamped near Potomac Bridge. Buford's Reserve Brigade is picketing the line of the Rappahannock between Falmouth and Rappahannock Station, by order from headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Supposing, of course, that the whole corps was under my control, I have commenced giving instructions preparatory to its reassembling and refitting, but ceased to interfere with that portion under the command of General Pleasonton upon receipt of your letter directing that no order may be given for the present to disarrange this command.

By direction of the commanding general, General Averell was furnished with copies of all the orders and instructions which I received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, and the only other orders I gave General Averell were to push the enemy in his front; that I turned the enemy over to him, as I had not time to bestow, and was going to push on to the execution of the duty assigned me.

The number of troops assigned to the duty of guarding the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run was given yesterday, and a copy of dispatches sent by Captain Candler to-day.

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* See report, Part I, p. 1057.

As to the force of those brought back with me which is fit for immediate duty in the field, I shall be able to say after the inspections are made and reports furnished. I should say, however, that the general can count upon 2,000 horses, provided but little marching is required. Every exertion is being made to put the cavalry force under my command and control in readiness for duty (immediate) in the field.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inclose you copy of dispatch this moment received from Major-General Heintzelman. The commanding general desires to know what steps have been taken by you to comply with the order in regard to guarding the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run. The bearer will await your reply, which you will please communicate in writing. The commanding general directs me to remind you that no reply has been received to any of the inquiries in my communication of yesterday. A rumor has reached camp, unofficially, that Captain Cram was captured in the immediate vicinity of General Buford's headquarters; also that several cattle-drivers from the Regular brigade have been captured within the last twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The commanding general desires to know if there is any truth in these reports.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 13, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding, &c.:*

Do you consider it important to hold Rappahannock Station? If so, you will have to send a sufficient force to occupy it; the force I have there is entirely inadequate. If you do not consider it of sufficient importance, I will withdraw my infantry, artillery, and cavalry to this side of Cedar Run. I have a telegram from Colonel De Forest, beyond Catlett's Station, that General Stoneman's cavalry are picketing from your right to Bealeton. This really gives me but little aid, and I have pressing need for all my cavalry farther to the right.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

General Stoneman has been instructed to guard the line of the road from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run, to connect with your forces there. Have sent to him for report as to his dispositions and force. Will telegraph again as soon as I hear from him.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

Colonel KILPATRICK,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs that you assume command of the cavalry now with you at Yorktown. Hold your force well in hand, inflicting whatever damage the legitimate rules of war sanction upon the enemy, his supplies, and his communications. You will observe his movements as far as possible. You will take with you from this camp the dismounted men of both regiments, and remount them there with captured animals. You will report by letter and telegraph as occasion requires, holding your command ready to co-operate with this army in its operations. You will furnish General Keyes, or the commanding officer in whose department you may temporarily remain, with copies of your instructions that you may receive from time to time.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Deputy Provost-Marshal-General:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that he learned, through Drs. Letterman and Taylor this afternoon, for the first time, that we should be allowed to lay a bridge at the United States Ford for the passage of our ambulances after our wounded in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. Instructions have been given to throw a bridge across the river early to-morrow morning at the United States Ford, and the commanding general wishes you to make whatever arrangements may be necessary with the officer commanding the Confederate forces at the ford with regard to laying the bridge, and to have it taken up when no longer required for the purpose indicated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully submit the following statement: Immediately after the falling back of our army, I sent out detachments of cavalry to scour the country around from about 2 miles above United States Ford to near Aquia Creek, to pick up stragglers and drive them in this direction. In this way I have succeeded in arresting a great many. I have learned, however, from parties who have come in within the last twenty-four hours, that far out beyond our lines, along the White Ridge road, about 18 miles from Falmouth, and in the vicinity of White Ridge, the country is swarming with them. They belong mainly to the First, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, and in many instances have taken the clothing of the inhabitants from them by force, and have gone in the direction of Alexandria. Other depredations

have been committed by them, and the citizens are in great dread of them. It is necessary that these cases should be attended to, and I would respectfully ask for instructions in the matter, as to whether it would be safe or expedient for me to send out the small detachments I may have at my command to ferret out and arrest these men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MAY 13, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,

(Care of His Excellency President Lincoln:)

A deserter from the Third Alabama reports Pickett and Hood arrived. The provost-marshal's department seem to place confidence in his statement. I have not seen him.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, May* 13, 1863.

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VII. Col. J. Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, having been placed temporarily in command of a brigade composed of his own regiment and the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, assigned to duty for the present in the vicinity of Yorktown, under special instructions, will take with him to that place all the dismounted men of the two regiments named that may be in this quarter, together with their arms and equipments.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 13, 1863.

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XVII. Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Philadelphia, Pa., and there await further orders.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 13, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The Secretary of War says it is stated to him that you have not executed the order, long since given, to secure the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with block-houses. You will immediately report what you have done in this matter and the cause of the delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 13, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

What has been done as to block-houses will be explained in detail by Colonel Raynolds as soon as he returns from the railroad, where he is now working at them. There was no delay on my part. I gave the fullest orders for building them, on the 31st of March last, as soon as Colonel Thom made report. Will write to-day.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WESTON, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding at Grafton:

Can you not throw in supplies to Buckhannon, via Philippi? I desire to throw a force in there at once, and have no means of provisioning them.

What do you hear from Beverly; what force near you at Philippi?

My force is all up here except Colonel Latham's regiment. Reports are unsatisfactory about Imboden's and Jackson's forces. They have fallen back toward Braxton. I have sent back parts of all my trains to bring up supplies for further movements. Have neither transportation, subsistence, nor forage to go on, until they return. Movements are very slow because of the bad condition of roads. What is the news from the east?

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WESTON, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

General B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding at Grafton, Va.:

My cavalry has returned from Bulltown. The rear guard of Imboden passed there the 11th instant in such rapid retreat as to have left 25 muskets. They burned the extra wheels of their gun-carriages, and threw out large quantities of shot and shell to get their guns along, and to each gun had 12 horses. They are making for Greenbrier. A heavy rain to-day, and yet continuing, makes it impossible to move loaded wagons at all.

I shall hear from Sutton to-morrow.

I have rations for only two days, and no wagons to move beyond here. Most of the transportation that came with me has gone back. Will you order the transportation, camp and garrison equipage of the Ninth Virginia to be sent forward?

There should be in depot here 300,000 rations, and a supply train of 200 wagons, before Sutton and Birch can be occupied.

Without transportation and supplies, nothing can be done.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding:*

MY DEAR SIR: When I wrote on the 7th, I had an impression that possibly by an early movement you could get some advantage from the supposed facts that the enemy's communications were disturbed and that he was somewhat deranged in position. That idea has now passed away, the enemy having re-established his communications, re-gained his positions, and actually received re-enforcements. It does not now appear probable to me that you can gain anything by an early renewal of the attempt to cross the Rappahannock. I therefore shall not complain if you do no more for a time than to keep the enemy at bay, and out of other mischief by menaces and occasional cavalry raids, if practicable, and to put your own army in good condition again. Still, if in your own clear judgment you can renew the attack successfully, I do not mean to restrain you. Bearing upon this last point, I must tell you that I have some painful intimations that some of your corps and division commanders are not giving you their entire confidence. This would be ruinous, if true, and you should therefore, first of all, ascertain the real facts beyond all possibility of doubt.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 14, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

On learning yesterday afternoon, through my medical officers, who have returned from your lines, that permission would be given to throw a bridge across the river at United States Ford, to enable our ambulance trains to proceed to the hospitals in the vicinity of Chancellorsville for our wounded, I at once gave directions to have the bridge laid at an early hour this morning. I regret that I was not sooner informed that this facility would be afforded. The bridge will be used for no other purpose than bringing away the wounded, and, when this has been accomplished, will be immediately removed and returned to the place from which it was taken.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 14, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Washington, D. C.:

Yager, scout, reports as follows:

I crossed about 1 o'clock this a. m. at Rappahannock Station. No force at Culpeper except a few scouts of Stuart's cavalry. Longstreet's forces are guarding the Rapidan. The bridge will be done by to-morrow. They expect Longstreet's division at Culpeper soon. The rumor in Culpeper is that General Beauregard is to re-enforce Lee as soon as the roads are repaired. The greater part of Stuart's cavalry went toward the Peninsula yesterday.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*]

MAY 14, 1863—10.15 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The following is a copy of an original letter of Jefferson Davis in my possession.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 1, 1863—Sunday a. m.

Colonel ——— :

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you a telegram from Isaac, as requested by him. Our news from Mississippi is not definite beyond the fact that [John S.] Bowen, after engaging the enemy south of Port Gibson, had, under cover of night, fallen back across the Bayou Pierre, and that Loring was moving to his support from Vicksburg. The enemy landed in large force near Bruinsburg, and have made cavalry raids as far as the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. General Pemberton, as you are aware, is very deficient in cavalry, and is greatly outnumbered in infantry. We are looking with intense anxiety to the operations of your army, and I have made earnest, though not very successful, efforts to give it prompt re-enforcements.

With best wishes, I am, as ever, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you march three regiments of your command at daylight to-morrow morning to Bealeton, for the purpose of guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run. You will please send a return of these regiments to these headquarters this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, May 14, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from the General-in-Chief, dated the 2d instant, I left Washington on that day, and arrived at Pittsburgh the next morning. I found that the alarm, which had been great, had in a great measure subsided. The vague rumors of previous days were ascertained to be incorrect, and it was discovered that the rebels had not been in Pennsylvania at all, that they had come no farther north than Morgantown, Monongalia County, [West] Virginia, and that they had returned across the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, when last heard from, were traveling south, in the direction of Weston, Lewis County, Virginia. I recon-

noitered the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, with a view to selection of defensible positions. There are several which could be quickly and strongly occupied.

I examined the Allegheny Arsenal, and satisfied myself that small-arms, artillery, and ammunition were in sufficient quantity to arm any number of hastily assembled levies that might, under such circumstances, be deemed necessary to be called out.

I left Pittsburgh on the morning of the 5th, and arrived at Wheeling the same day. At the latter city, as at Pittsburgh, the panic was subsiding. I examined the vicinity, and selected several points which could be rapidly and advantageously occupied to prevent anything like a cavalry raid upon the city. On the next day I was advised by telegram from General Roberts, at Clarksburg, that a portion of the rebel force, understood to be about 2,000 strong, had returned toward the railroad; had destroyed bridges, tunnels, and telegraph wires between Clarksburg and Parkersburg, and were attacking the military post at West Union. This seemed to menace Wheeling, and I felt it my duty to assemble without delay such troops for its defense as I deemed sufficient and could procure. With the exception of a small provost-guard, there was no armed force in the place. The two regiments of militia which belonged to the city were absent at Fairmont and Grafton, defending the railroad at those important points. I sent several parties of citizens, mounted upon quartermaster's horses, to the southward, as near the railroad as they could go, with orders to give me the earliest reliable intelligence of the enemy's movements in the direction of Wheeling. I applied to General Kelley at Grafton for such force as he could spare; detained a passing detachment of Ohio troops, and requested Governor Peirpoint to call out two regiments of militia from the adjoining counties. These dispositions gave me in twenty-four hours an effective force of about 2,000 men and nine field guns, amply sufficient, in my opinion, to resist successfully the enemy's attack, even if made by his whole force.

My scouts reported the enemy's gradual approach to within about 35 miles of Wheeling, when they commenced to retire, recrossed the railroad, and continued their march southward. I immediately gave the necessary orders to the troops I had temporarily assembled to return to their several posts.

The whole rebel force which assembled in this portion of Western Virginia is represented, upon what appears to be reliable authority, to have been about 8,000 strong, and was commanded by Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones. Of this force, about 4,000 were infantry, about 4,000 mounted men, and six field guns. Many of the infantry were subsequently mounted upon stolen horses. They subsisted entirely upon the country in which they operated, and were thus enabled to avoid or outmarch the infantry troops, of which the United States forces in Western Virginia are principally composed.

To insure greater security to this important section of the country, I venture to offer the following recommendations:

1. The occupation of defensive positions in the immediate vicinity of the cities of Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The character of the country is such that a few 20-pounder Parrotts and light 12-pounder guns will suffice for each locality.

2. The employment of Western Virginia troops. These men are familiar with the topography of the country, understand the peculiarities of mountain warfare, and possess the strong inducements of home or neighborhood to nerve their arms to vigorous attack or obstinate defense.

3. The absolute necessity for the employment of a large force, say 3,000 men, of mounted infantry for the movable columns. Infantry are of no service in ridding a country of an enemy composed almost exclusively of mounted troops.

As further directed by the General-in-Chief, I made such inquiry into the conduct of Major Showalter, Sixth Virginia Volunteers, as was possible. In retreating from the line of the railroad to Pittsburgh, with so large a force as he is represented to have had (500 men and four guns), Major Showalter appears to have been impelled by a most discreditable panic. The excuse of want of supplies would not appear to be sufficient, for when he had arrived on the line of the Cheat River, between Morgantown and Uniontown (a position admirably adapted for defense, and one which he was importuned to hold by the Governor of Western Virginia and by the military authorities of Pittsburgh), he was informed that an abundant supply of provisions would be immediately furnished him.

It is due to Major Showalter to add, that in consequence of his absence as a witness at Fort McHenry, I was unable to interrogate him.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Inspector of Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Schenck, to be returned to these headquarters with his report on the case of Colonel Showalter.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE,
May 14, 1863—12 m.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

General Heintzelman reports 400 rebel cavalry near Leesburg, and 500 near Upperville. Stahel has sent all he had available, being only 400 of First Michigan Cavalry, in that direction, but seems to think they must not go far. They can consequently be of little help to your detachment of First New York Cavalry. McReynolds should re-enforce with more cavalry, if he has any, or support with a regiment of infantry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GRAFTON, VA.,
May 14, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel [J. N.] Schoonmaker has returned from his scout. He went 15 miles beyond Beverly, on the Staunton turnpike; found no rebels. They have all retreated. The rear guard left Beverly last Saturday. It was reported to him that there was yet a small force at Elk Water. The rebels have carried off a large number of horses and cattle from Barbour, Upshur, and Randolph Counties. They took them as well from the secesh as Union men.

Nothing new from General Roberts to-night.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 14, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following telegram has been received from Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, at Charleston, [W.] Va.:

It would be more advantageous to this district to have Gallipolis, Ohio, included therein. It is especially necessary for medical, commissary, and quartermaster's departments. Can it be done?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 15, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

The following dispatch has been received from Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

You have authority to occupy any point on either side of the Ohio that you may deem proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

You will consider Gallipolis and the Ohio shore opposite the mouth of the Kanawha as within your command.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 15, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the pontoon bridges, ambulances, &c., used for conveying our wounded across United States Ford, under flag of truce, are expected to be withdrawn this p. m., and the truce expire. You will direct your forces in that vicinity to cover the river, and prevent any passage, except under proper authority, after Colonel Sharpe, now in charge there, has ordered their withdrawal.

Your instructions with regard to picket duty are so modified as to require you to picket from General Couch's infantry pickets above Falmouth, instead of to Falmouth, as directed.

The major-general commanding directs that the Regular brigade be withdrawn from that duty and replaced by others of your command, in order that they may be in readiness for service in the field.

The following extract from my letter of May 12 is furnished:

He desires to know what force of those brought back with you you can add to this number for immediate duty in the field. He is anxious that General Buford's brigade of Regulars should be of this number.

The commanding general does not understand why this has not been complied with.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 15, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply thereto to state that a copy of that portion in regard to the pontoon bridge, flag of truce, and picketing the river has been sent to General Buford, with instructions to have its provisions carried into effect until he is relieved by the First New Jersey, the only regiment at my disposition. Colonel Wyndham, commanding First New Jersey, upon relieving General Buford, will be instructed to report to General Gregg, who is on his way to Bealeton, and General Gregg will be instructed to make the best disposition possible of the forces under him, which force will amount to about 1,340 horses, to guard the railroad from Cedar Run to Rappahannock Bridge, and from thence down the river to the pickets of General Couch. The Regular brigade will be withdrawn as soon as it can be replaced by the First New Jersey Regiment.

In regard to the last paragraph of your letter, I am at a loss how to understand it. If you mean that I have failed to give the information required, I beg to call your attention to my reply thereto in my letter to you of May 13, in which I say "the force of those brought back with me which is fit for immediate duty in the field, I shall be able to say after inspections are made and reports furnished. I should say, however, that the general can count upon 2,000 horses, provided but little marching is required;" and in this General Buford's Regular brigade was included. General Gregg has 1,500 horses of his division under his control, 350 of them being unfitted for hard work in the field. General Buford's brigade is so scattered that it is impossible to give its strength with anything like accuracy. I should say, however, that he can muster 1,000 horses fit for service, besides those under the command of General Pleasonton.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

NEAR POTOMAC CREEK,
May 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD,
Commanding Reserve Brigade:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith extract from instructions, headquarters Army of the Potomac.* Until relieved by Colonel Wyndham, you will be guided by them, noticing that the line to be covered is only from the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock to the infantry pickets of Major-General Couch's corps.

As soon as you have been relieved by Colonel Wyndham, the major-general commanding directs that you collect your command and march to this camp, where you will find instructions for your location, &c. Colonel Wyndham marches at daylight, May 16.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

NEAR POTOMAC CREEK BRIDGE,
May 15, 1863.

Col. PERCY WYNDHAM,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you march with your command, with the exception of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, which remains with Brigadier-General Pleasonton, at daylight to-morrow morning for Deep Run, where you will find Brigadier-General Buford encamped. Having arrived at Deep Run, you will relieve General Buford, covering the line now occupied by him with your own people. I inclose extracts from instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, from which you will see that the river line you will be expected to watch extends from the Rappahannock railroad bridge down the river to the infantry pickets of Couch's *corps d'armée.*

Having relieved General Buford, you will report your orders and measures taken to Brigadier-General Gregg, near Bealeton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

NEAR POTOMAC BRIDGE,
May 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Col. Percy Wyndham marches at daylight to-morrow morning, to relieve Brigadier-General Buford, who moves with his brigade to this camp. Colonel Wyndham, after relieving General Buford, has been ordered to report to you, and the major-general commanding desires that you make the best disposition of your force possible, to guard the Rappahannock from the railroad bridge to the infantry pickets of Couch's *corps d'armée*, and the railroad from the same bridge to Cedar Run.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May [15], 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copies of correspondence between General M. C. Meigs and myself, as follows, viz:

A. Letter from General Meigs regarding movement of Army of the Potomac for eight days without wagons.

B. Reply thereto.

C. Circular order for the march.*

D. Proceedings of a board specially convened with instructions to report upon practicability, &c.

E. Inclosure of General Meigs.

I have thought that the information and results of experience set forth

* Omitted here. See circular of April 13, p. 203.

in the correspondence and inclosures might prove of service or at least of interest to you.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

Please acknowledge.

[Inclosure A.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send you another copy of the circular of January 2, 1862, in regard to flying columns of troops.† It is reported that the Army of the Potomac has just made a movement of eight days' duration, carrying with it all necessary supplies, and yet with it no baggage trains. If this be literally true, it has changed the whole character of the war on our side, and has done much for our cause. For the benefit of the service, I desire to have all the information I can collect upon the details of the outfit and equipments and the actual performance of the troops in this march.

* * * * * * *

I will be obliged to you for copies of any orders issued by the headquarters describing the equipments and arrangements for the march, and any observations upon the actual performance of the men. How much and what did they carry? What did they throw away? Were they well fed to the end of the movement?

* * * * * * *

Yours, truly and respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

SIR: Your favor of the 11th May received. In reply to the inquiries therein contained, the troops marched with eight days' rations, provided in this way: Three days' cooked rations in haversacks; in the knapsacks one change of underclothing, five days' hard-bread, sugar, coffee, and salt; and five days' fresh beef on the hoof accompanying the columns. No wagons except the ammunition for the artillery, with supplies of forage, and a very few wagons with forage for officers' horses. The extra ammunition for the infantry was carried on pack-mules. Two pack-mules to each regiment were allowed, to carry rations and shelter-tents for officers. There were no complaints of any lack of provisions, or scarcity. The eight days' rations, so far as any reports have been received, seem to have held out well; but when the troops came into action the knapsacks were invariably taken off, and in most instances abandoned and thrown away.

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* See also Ingalls to Meigs, May 29, 1863, p. 544. † See Inclosure E, p. 489

I inclose printed copy of proceedings of a board which was specially convened with a view to marching the troops with a larger supply than three days'.

The movements incident to General Hooker's operations could not have been accomplished if the troops had been compelled to march with three days' rations only, and carrying the balance on wheels.

My judgment of the result of this experiment is, that if long marches are to be made without expectation of encountering the enemy before the supplies in the knapsacks are consumed, seven days' can be carried with perfect ease; that where the troops are to be put in action, it is not wise or judicious to put them in with this heavy load on them. Most of the officers speak very favorably of the facility of movement of heavy columns divested of huge trains. I think modern science could easily provide a concentrated ration, where the troops, without carrying any extra load, could carry ten days' rations in a concentrated form. It would enable them to march light and comfortably.

I inclose copy of the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, with Cholet's advertisements.*

The cavalry moved, by orders, without wheels, except batteries. They found no scarcity, but, on the contrary, a great abundance of corn, bacon, flour, and hay through the country in which they operated, and captured a sufficient number of horses to remount all that gave out or were broken down *en route*, and only complain of their horses being leg-weary and wanting shoes on their return. They did not complain of lack of supplies or forage.

While I am writing on this subject, excuse me for making a diversion. How can you expect to retain such valuable men as Ingalls in your department, unless you secure them some promotion, when they daily see their comrades who have left the department, and gone into the line, rising to brigades, divisions, and corps, and they doing the drudgery of the army and gaining no substantial rewards?

Hastily and sincerely, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure D.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 65. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., March* 7, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. A board, to consist of the following-named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Pratt, at 10 a. m. on Monday the 9th day of March, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability and means of carrying an increased amount of rations by the troops over the three days' usually carried.

The board will consider and experiment upon the best method, and report in detail their proceedings and views. They will have in view the marching of troops without incumbrance of extra clothing or shelter-tents, the use of desiccated vegetables or flour, and the carrying of fresh beef on the hoof, and the omission, in consequence, of beef or pork from the ration.

Detail for the board.—Brig. Gen. C. E. Pratt, volunteer service; Col. T. S. Allen, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; Capt. O. O. Potter, Thirty-

* Not found.

first New York Volunteers; Capt. Horace Walker, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; First Lieut. Joseph G. Roberts, Sixth Maine Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 65, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the board therein detailed assembled, and proceeded to make the experiment required, and arrived at the conclusion hereinafter stated.

In order to ascertain the amount of weight usually carried by soldiers in this army, average knapsacks were weighed, with the contents therein and blanket rolled on top, and the mean weight was found to be 15½ pounds.

We then took out the contents of the knapsack, and packed inside ten days' rations of hard bread, to wit:

	Pounds.
100 biscuits and ten days' sugar and coffee, and it then weighed, with blanket.	17
Without blanket	11¾
With a change of clothing—shirt, drawers, and socks	18½
With coffee, sugar, and desiccated vegetables	20½
Three days' rations of biscuit, bacon, and small-stores were put into a haversack, and it weighed	5¾
The average weight of blanket	5¼
The average weight of overcoat	5¼
The average weight of half shelter-tent	1¾
The average weight of change of clothing	2

It was found that knapsacks would easily contain one hundred crackers, and that it was better to place at least as much as one shirt in the part of the knapsack next to the soldier's back, in order that the biscuit might not chafe the skin, and that so long as a knapsack is carried neither the weight of the extra clothing nor the space occupied by it was sufficient to justify dispensing with the same; in fact, it can be carried better than not.

It is also to be observed that ten biscuits, although called a day's ration, are not sufficient upon the march, when no other articles, such as beans, rice, and desiccated vegetables, are issued.

The board further placed five days' rations of bacon in a haversack, with ten days' coffee and sugar, and that amount was tried upon a soldier and worn without difficulty. But it should be here stated that the haversack is found, when loaded to its capacity, to fatigue the men in moderate or cold weather more than a knapsack with 15 pounds inside.

The board, after numerous experiments, and from their previous experience with troops in the field, agreed upon the following conclusions: As a maximum, the men, by dispensing with extra clothing, except one extra shirt, drawers, and socks, can carry in their knapsacks one hundred biscuits and eight days' small-stores, and, in the haversacks, two days' cooked rations, which, with eight days' fresh beef upon the hoof, will make ten days' full rations. Two days' only are put in the haversack, for the reason that the weight is more easily carried upon the back.

The board also thought that if two pack-mules with pack-saddles were furnished to each regiment, a sufficient number of camp-kettles might be carried, with rations of rice, beans, and desiccated vegetables sufficient to cook the fresh beef properly, and furnish the necessary

quantity of soup upon all occasions, and make the one hundred biscuits last ten days instead of eight, as before stated.

The question creating most embarrassment in the minds of the board was how to provide for line officers who have no knapsacks, but it is considered that all difficulties can be obviated upon ordinary marches if each line officer is required to employ the servant for which he is paid. The officer himself can carry his blanket and two days' rations, and the servant the balance; it being understood that his necessary baggage and mess-chest should be carried in a reserve column of transportation.

The foregoing is stated to show what can be carried under the most favorable circumstances, but considering the climate, the state of the roads, and the fact that three days' [rations] has heretofore been the maximum amount, the board recommend as follows:

1. That all extra clothing, except a change of underclothing, be stored.

2. That five days' rations of bread and small-stores be placed in the knapsack.

3. Three days' cooked rations in the haversack, and five days' fresh beef upon the hoof.

4. Two mules per regiment to carry camp-kettles, rice, beans, &c.

Each soldier will carry—

	Pounds.
Haversack	5¾
Knapsack	6
Blanket	5¼
Clothing	2
Total	19

Making 13¼ pounds in the knapsacks, being 2¼ pounds less than the weight usually carried by soldiers in this army in their knapsacks.

RECAPITULATION.

	Days.
Maximum, with 2 mules' transportation	12
Maximum without transportation	10
Mean	8

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. E. PRATT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.
T. S. ALLEN,
Colonel Fifth Wisconsin.
O. O. POTTER,
Captain Thirty-first New York.
HORACE WALKER,
Captain Fifth Wisconsin.
J. G. ROBERTS,
First Lieutenant Sixth Maine, Recorder of Board.

[Inclosure E.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 2, 1862.

The following paper is translated from a sketch of the organization of a light movable column of troops by Mr. Alexis Godillot, an extensive manufacturer of clothing and equipments for the French army.

Mr. Godillot's great experience (being, it is understood, the principal

contractor for clothing and equipping the army of France) gives his opinion value.

I have thought his ideas of sufficient interest to endeavor to make them known to some of our intelligent officers. They may bear fruit.

The use of hand-mills for grinding corn would enable a column of men to dispense with flour or wheat bread during a march of some extent. They could be carried on the pack mules or horses.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

Flying column.

2,000 infantry (officers on foot).
400 cavalry.
2 pieces of artillery.
50 led horses (conducted by men on foot) carrying litters, cacolets, and officers' tents.

DETAILS FOR EIGHT DAYS.

For each man, empty entirely the knapsack, and refill it with small linen bags containing coffee, tea, sugar, rice, salt, pepper, and Cholet's desiccated and compressed vegetables. Take plenty of lard or suet in the small gamelle or mess-pan with which each man is furnished.

Plenty of cartridges—60 in the knapsack, 40 in the cartridge-box. Each man must have, besides, 7 pounds sea-biscuit, inclosed in a wrapper and placed in the knapsack under the cover, in the place where the folded coat is usually carried (see the drawings in the album of the packed knapsack, and the instruction which has been given to every sergeant and corporal of the regiments which have received French equipments).

Tell off the men into squads of 8 each, and give, besides the regular equipment of each of them, to one a marmite (or covered kettle), to another a large gamelle, to another an ax, to another a pick, to another a shovel. (These articles are to be fastened under the large strap of the knapsack.) One man in each company should carry the hospital knapsack, and it is well understood that each man ought to carry, folded, a blanket, and his share of the shelter-tent.

The cavalry should be furnished as the infantry but carry, in addition, pickets and grain for their horses.

Thus do away with all wagons.

To make a fire, it is sufficient to make a trench in the ground narrower than the bottom of the kettle, arrange the marmites or large kettles of a whole company side by side, and slip the wood under them. The kettles have covers, serving as stew-pans. The men ought, without cooks, to make a soup and another mess of some kind or other in fifteen minutes.

Everything being arranged, put the column in motion. Encamp the first night, and see that you have everything in order. After this, march forward, overthrow the enemy, take his works, and establish yourself.

This done, while some intrench, others prepare the food, others pitch the tents, &c.

On the following day, from the depot, the wagons are sent forward, accompanied by detachments, to revictual the column. Go on thus ad-

vancing always. Alarm the enemy, break up his camps, and keep always advancing. These are the tactics which the French army employs with success.

THE SHELTER-TENT.

The shelter-tent is of much use to the soldiers.

1. It serves, buttoned up, as a bag, in which the man sleeps, under the large tent, or anywhere.

2. It serves as a bag to collect provisions and forage.

3. The men, buttoning them together, make of them tents or galleries, under which they are protected from the cold and rain. The more men unite, the better the tent, but eight men together can make an excellent tent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 15, 1863.

The suggestions contained in the following extract from a communication from the medical director of this army will be strictly observed by all concerned, and it is made the duty of corps and other independent commanders, as well as of officers of the inspector-general's department, to enforce a compliance with the same.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: * * * In the selection of camping-ground, that should be selected which has not heretofore been occupied by troops, but new ground, and that which has natural drainage. All low-lying and bottom lands, and lands in the vicinity of stagnant water, should be avoided. Every camp should be thoroughly ditched by main ditches 18 inches deep, and the ground around the tents drained by ditches leading into the main ditches of the camp. Camps should, whenever possible, be pitched in the vicinity of running streams or of living springs, and the use of surface water, or that from holes dug 2 or 3 feet in the ground, should by all means be avoided. Camps should not be formed in the woods, but upon the open ground, where a full and free exposure to the sun and air can be obtained, and the tents should be pitched upon the ground, and in no case should men be permitted to excavate the earth underneath them; nor should the distance between the tents be less than that required by the regulations. The tents should be struck twice a week, and the ground over which they have been pitched exposed to the direct rays of the sun and to the winds, and, if possible, they should be placed upon new ground, if only a few feet distant, once a week. The troops should be required to procure the small boughs from the pine tree and spread them thickly upon the ground covered by the tents, and should renew them every week. These will keep them from sleeping on the ground, which they should not be permitted to do.

The cooking, especially when in camp, should be done by companies

and not by individuals or by squads, and for this purpose two men should be detailed from each company as cooks, one relieved every month, thus allowing each one detailed to be on this duty for two months.

The importance of police, general and personal, cannot be too highly regarded. The blankets and bedding of the men should be removed from the tents and exposed to the sun and air daily when the weather will permit. Every tent and the grounds in and about and between the camps should be thoroughly policed daily, and all refuse matter or filth of whatever kind be buried at least 3 feet under ground. All dead animals, all offal and blood from slaughtered animals, should be at once buried at least 4 feet beneath the surface, and the refuse matter from stables and wagon-yards should be buried 2 feet under ground or burned. In every camp sinks should be dug and used, and the men on no consideration allowed to commit any nuisance anywhere within the limits of the army. The sinks should be 8 feet deep, if the ground will permit, and have earth to the depth of 6 inches thrown in every evening, and, when filled within 3 feet of the surface, be entirely filled up with earth and new ones dug. No one thing produces a more deleterious effect upon the health than emanations from the human body, especially when in process of decay; and this one item of police should receive special attention.

Holes should be dug near each company kitchen, in which should be cast all the refuse matters from it, and, when filled to within 2 feet of the surface, should be filled with earth and new ones dug.

The men should be required to wear their hair cut short, bathe twice a week, and put on clean underclothing at least once a week. The troops should have their breakfast as soon as they rise.

Spasmodic efforts in a matter of such paramount importance as police can be of no service, and I recommend that regimental and other commanders be required to see that these suggestions, if they meet the approval of the commanding general, be fully and continuously carried into effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN LETTERMAN,
Medical Director.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It appears to have been my cavalry that General Stahel reported to General Heintzelman as being rebels, at Leesburg and Upperville. Hearing of Mosby at Goose Creek, with some 70 men, I ordered General Milroy to send, from Colonel McReynolds' brigade at Berryville, a detachment of the First New York Cavalry after them. General Milroy reports the detachment under Captain Boyd returned yesterday, having been at both Upperville and Leesburg, and scouring the country thoroughly, having had several skirmishes. They brought in 8 prisoners and 16 captured horses, and report several of the enemy killed and wounded. Five of the prisoners were taken from Mosby's cavalry, in a skirmish at Upperville. Our loss in the expedition, 1 man mortally wounded.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WESTON, VA.,
May 15, 1863.

Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Imboden's and Jackson's forces are effecting their retreat by Summerville, toward Staunton, with their artillery. Jones' forces are moving from Glenville toward the Gauley. Are there no forces that can be thrown out to Staunton to cut them off? I have re-occupied Buckhannon with cavalry, and am here with the infantry of the Fourth and General Kenly's brigades, waiting rations and transportation to re-occupy Sutton, Birch, and Bulltown. I have only rations for to-day and to-morrow, and it takes all the trains in the country to get rations to this point as fast as they are consumed. Wagons cannot be half loaded, on account of the bad condition of the roads.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 15, 1863.

General B. F. KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

The general commanding approves your suggestion to gradually move back a portion of the troops to Harper's Ferry and other points.

CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 15, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Major-General Hooker informed me yesterday that he should not require the Orange Railroad any longer for supplies, except for his cavalry pickets; that he would picket the river to Rappahannock Station and the railroad to Cedar Run, your cavalry pickets thence to our lines. I therefore think your infantry should, as soon as this arrangement can be carried out, be drawn in, so as not to be exposed to enemy's raids. Your cavalry pickets and scouts will be able to give you information of the enemy's approach long before he can reach Bull Run, if he should attempt anything in force. The utmost vigilance should be exercised on the outer lines.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 133. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 16, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XVII. The necessity for the order heretofore issued requiring the portion of the Cavalry Corps under Brigadier-General Pleasonton to be held intact having passed away, the order is revoked. The Cavalry

Corps, as to executive and administrative command, will resume its original status as existing previous to the late marches.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 134. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 16, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The duty of guarding the railroad and defenses between Aquia Creek and Falmouth will be distributed as follows:

The Twelfth Corps from Aquia Creek depot at a point to be designated by Colonel Ames, outside his lines at Aquia Creek, all works and defenses, the care of the railroad, including everything from Aquia Creek to Accakeek Creek.

The Eleventh Corps from Accakeek Creek to and including the north bank of Potomac Creek, and north end of Potomac Creek Bridge, with all works and defenses, railroad, &c., within that line.

The Fifth Corps is charged with the protection and care of the works, and guarding the railroad, from Potomac Creek to a point half-way between Potomac Creek Bridge and Falmouth Station, including the works on the south bank of Potomac Creek and the Potomac Creek Bridge, except the north end thereof.

From Falmouth Station to a point half-way between Falmouth Station and Potomac Creek, the guarding of the railroad track, station, depot, &c., intrusted to Second Corps, General Couch.

The duties imposed upon these guards will be the perfect care and protection of the railroad, stationing at least one man for every quarter of a mile, preventing the placing of any obstacles on the track or any interference with the trains; the riding of horses on the track or in the ditches or slopes of the road, and the care, protection, and repair of fortifications within the respective districts.

Troops of the respective corps will be placed on duty immediately, under careful, vigilant, and efficient officers, relieving whatever troops are on duty at these points now.

Batteries and works in the vicinity of Accakeek and Potomac Creeks will remain in their present position, subject to the orders of the commanding officers within the limits of whose commands they are.

These orders will be carried into effect without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a regiment of cavalry down the Northern Neck, with instructions to capture and destroy all vessels, flat-boats, scows, or other means of transportation used for contraband trade in the Potomac or Rappahannock, and par-

ticularly to destroy those used for carrying supplies to the enemy across the Rappahannock from the Northern Neck. You will only take property under the provisions of existing orders, viz, General Orders, No. 100, War Department, which will be observed. You will seize all mails and goods in transit across the Neck. You will probably be able, by sending a small detachment in advance, to entice a force of the enemy over the river for their capture, which force your main body could secure as prisoners. Captain Mann, of the Oneida Cavalry, and the colonel of the regiment recently doing picket duty on the left, will explain to you the enemy's movements in this respect heretofore. Full information and guides as to affairs on the Neck may be obtained from General Patrick or Colonel Sharpe, provost-marshal-general's department; Captain Wadsworth and others, of General Reynolds' staff; Colonels Morrow, Fairchild, and others, of the First Corps, who have been engaged in expeditions down through the Neck heretofore.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 16, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I suggest that immediate arrangement should be made with the Navy Department to have one gunboat sent up the Kanawha and another kept on the Upper Ohio, and, for the present, at Parkersburg. I telegraphed General Burnside about getting one sent to Kanawha, but got no reply.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

If General Pope wants General Roberts, I shall have to consent to his being relieved. I hope General Averell may report without delay.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

You will get your troops back along the road and at Harper's Ferry, and properly posted at your best discretion, and soon as possible. There are rumors of apprehended rebel movements down the Valley. Last night's surprise and capture of Captain Summers' cavalry, at Charlestown, may be a premonitory sympton. Some, at least, of the Pennsylvania cavalry sent westward will have to be returned.

General Milroy's infantry, except perhaps Virginia regiments, will have to come back. How much longer will Kenly's brigade be needed west of the mountains? It was a movement made from the exigency of

the occasion, and not intended to be a permanent addition to the force General Roberts has. Roberts, I understand, will be relieved, and General Averell sent to me.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 16, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Grafton, Va.:*

General Averell has reported, and will proceed on Monday to Weston to relieve Roberts. He will see you by Tuesday morning. Then you can arrange for recalling Kenly's command, and you will have to get back yourself this way. It is my impression we shall soon have business in the Valley. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry must return to Elliott as soon as it can be sent. Communicate with Smith, master of transportation, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for any transportation you may want.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER,
May 16, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

First New York were promptly sent out this morning on the reception of your first dispatch.

The bushwhackers are very annoying around here, and have fired on trains and persons several times between this and Berryville recently. It is rumored among the rebs that Jones' forces are arriving back in the Valley, and that Jenkins is at Wardensville.

It is said Jones got 1,500 conscripts in Western Virginia, and armed them from Staunton.

What do you think of the policy of requiring all persons to take the oath, or move south of our lines immediately? I am very tired of living in the midst of treason.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May [16], 1863—12 p. m.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

Yes. Put the traitorous and mischievous beyond our lines. I suspect you may have enough to do soon. I shall order back from the west some of your troops. Kelley is directed to send you the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry as soon as it can be done.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received from Asst. Surg. W. Webster, U. S. Army, who was sent yesterday to United States Ford to recover the

bodies of officers of this army who fell in the late battles near Chancellorsville, information, dated United States Ford, to-day, at 11.30 a. m., that at that hour no pontoons were at that place, and that the Confederate authorities appear impatient at their delay.

I respectfully request that such steps as may be deemed necessary to have two of those boats, with the requisite materials to make a raft, may be taken as will insure their being at their destination at the time at which they are ordered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN LETTERMAN,
Medical Director.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 17, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Benham, who yesterday made an official report that the boats were at United States Ford, for an explanation. The boats will be sent at once, and this paper returned with report.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to the inclosed letter and its indorsement, that the two boats, &c., were duly ordered by me to be left at United States Ford, as required, as will be seen by the inclosed copy of my order for that purpose, upon which I had my report referred to, that the boats were so ordered, which was confirmed by Captain Slosson, my senior officer. Soon after the return of the bridge train, I was informed that these boats were also ordered back as not needed, and I took no further action, and did not report it, supposing it a similar case to that just reported by me to you, of the turning back of a party of my men from toward Banks' Ford by General Warren, where they had been sent by me on a requisition from headquarters, which I find by your reply had been correctly done. The two boats required, with the material for a raft and the necessary men, have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the United States Ford, to report to the senior United States medical officer there.

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

P. S.—I inclose herewith copy of Captain Slosson's explanation, showing that the orders were strictly carried out.

[Inclosures.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 15, 1863.

Captain SLOSSON,
Comdg. Detachment Fifteenth New York, Banks' Ford, Va.:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with the inclosed order, you will take up your bridge as soon as the surgeons have done with it, leaving two

boats, with the teams, trucks, &c., three days' forage for horses, and sufficient men to haul the boats out of the river if the enemy require it. The boats will remain until further orders. The whole force left to be under the charge of a commissioned officer.

By order of Brigadier-General Benham:

S. M. WELD, JR.,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 17, 1863.

General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

GENERAL: I have to say, in explanation of the boats returning, that the two boats, with material for constructing a raft, according to your orders of the 15th instant, and two boats with material, left by Lieutenant Sheldon, were left in charge of Lieutenant Farrell, with these instructions, that when the ambulance train had all crossed, that he would probably take up his boats in the morning. He was informed between 8 and 9 p. m. that the train had all crossed and some of the ambulances were empty. Lieutenant Farrell was informed by the medical officer in charge that everything was over, and said that he would assist him with his men in taking up the rafts, and was ordered by the medical officer in charge to take the boats and material out of sight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY V. SLOSSON,
Capt., Comdg. Pontoon Train No. 1, *Fifteenth N. Y. Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE,
Hartwood, May 17, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

GENERAL: I will move my whole command this morning to Potomac Creek. I did not think it advisable to allow Colonel Kielmansegge to relieve me with but 230 men, but during the night received intimation that your force was ordered to relieve mine. I will withdraw my pickets as the column marches. Will start at 9 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

POTOMAC CREEK,
May 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG:

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from headquarters Army of the Potomac states that the pickets from United States Ford have been withdrawn. The major-general commanding directs that they be replaced at once, as you are expected to guard the river from Couch's infantry pickets to Rappahannock railroad bridge.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 17, 1863.

Col. B. F. DAVIS, *Commanding Brigade.*
(Through Brig. Gen. A. Pleasonton, Comdg. First Cav. Div.):

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that there are certain people, either bushwhackers or men detached from what is known as the Black Horse Cavalry, who operate on the right of and within our lines. All of whom he wishes you to put out of the way—no matter how, so they are gotten rid of. Communicate with General Gregg, near Bealeton, and he will, if possible, co-operate with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

POTOMAC CREEK,
May 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

Your dispatch received. Davis has been ordered to co-operate with you in destroying bushwhackers on the right.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor, in reply to your verbal inquiry of to-day as to how many infantry I can spare from the Defenses of Washington for operations beyond the Rappahannock, to state: From the last morning report of the troops in the Defenses of Washington, dated May 10, 1863, the aggregate present amounts to 52,629. Deducting those on special or other duty, sick, and in arrest or confinement, there are only 32,982. In this aggregate are included—first, the troops at headquarters, the reserve or artillery under instruction, and the guards on the railroad from here to Baltimore, 1,530. The garrison of Fort Washington, 118. City guards of Washington and Alexandria, 5,324. Corps of Observation on this side of the Potomac, guarding the river as far as the Monocacy, 1,177. Camps Convalescent and Distribution, 1,177. General J. Stahel's cavalry division, 3,739. Garrisons for the forts from Chain Bridge to Fort Greble, 5,329. Garrisons for the south side of the Potomac, from Fort Marcy to Fort Lyon, below Alexandria, 5,988. This leaves but the force under General Abercrombie, including the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, of 8,581. From this latter force the Pennsylvania Reserves hold the depot at Fairfax Station, and furnish laborers to load and unload cars, and guards on the railroad. General Abercrombie sends one regiment to picket on the Occoquan, where, on account of the wooded nature of the country, I only use cavalry, and cannot send a wagon to the depot without a strong escort, or it will be captured by the guerrillas. Of the 7,057 men, including this regiment, and excluding the Pennsylvania Reserves under General Abercrombie's command, there are two regiments at Wolf Run Shoals; two regiments at Union Mills, guarding the railroad bridge

across Bull Run; four regiments at Centreville; two regiments at Chantilly, and one regiment guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Bull Run to Cedar Run, where we connect with the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Out of this force (32,982) the camp of light artillery instruction is not available. The regiment on the railway to Annapolis Junction cannot be withdrawn. The six regiments of artillery and two batteries occupying the forts from the Chain Bridge to the Potomac beyond the Eastern Branch cannot be reduced. There are fifty-six forts and batteries to be occupied by 5,329 men. The garrison of Washington (3,630 men), guarding so much valuable property and keeping order, cannot well be reduced. The military governor complains now that the troops are overworked, and has asked for more.

Alexandria has 1,694 men, also guarding much valuable property and keeping order. It would not be prudent to diminish this garrison. I hold Vienna with a small force, to enable the quartermaster's department to obtain wood, &c. This force I would increase if I had the troops.

To guard the long line of forts from Fort Marcy, above the Chain Bridge, to the Potomac below Alexandria, are but six regiments, the Third Battalion New York Artillery (360) and two light artillery batteries. I do not include the Sixteenth Virginia (392), as they have been recommended to be disbanded. It is very evident that no part of this force can be withdrawn without great detriment to the service. There are sixty-two forts and batteries, to be occupied by 5,988 men. From Hunting Creek north to the Potomac, there are about 11,000 yards of rifle-pits.

This leaves but General Abercrombie's division of 8,581 men to be considered. To withdraw this would compel the abandonment of the Occoquan, Bull Run, and the railroad to the defenses in front of Alexandria, and the quartermaster's station at Vienna. It would be virtually giving up to the enemy all the country up to the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, and much closer than they were at any time two winters ago, when their flag waved for so many weeks in sight of our Capitol.

Our cavalry would be powerless to prevent incursions even between our forts, as all the rifle-pits would be unoccupied. I very reluctantly spared the 10,000 men sent to General Dix at his pressing need, as it forced me to abandon the two important positions of Minor's and Upton's Hills.

I inclose a roster * of the troops in the defenses, as it shows, perhaps, more clearly the disposition of the troops.

The Army of the Potomac operating so low down the Rappahannock as Fredericksburg, should we remove the troops that now hold the fortifications of Centreville and the positions in the vicinity, would throw open to the enemy all the country on the Upper Rappahannock and the Valley of the Shenandoah, permitting them to send troops without interruption to operate as far as the Potomac on our defenses south of that river, and still preserving to themselves a secure line of retreat beyond the Blue Ridge. I am decidedly of the opinion that no more troops can be spared from the Defenses of Washington.

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Not found. See Stanton to the President, May 19, p. 503.

BALTIMORE,
May 17, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. MORRIS, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

The [detachment of Third] Virginia and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry sent by General Milroy have recaptured all of Summers' men and their horses, and taken 40 of the rebels, with their horses. This puts the saddle on the other horse. Two rebels killed, losing on our part Captain Utt and a sergeant. The engagement was at Piedmont Station, Fauquier County. The First New York Cavalry arrived afterward, and continued the pursuit.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 17, 1863.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

Your detachments of Thirteenth Pennsylvania and [Third] Virginia Cavalry have done most handsomely. The general commanding desires you to thank them for their promptness, energy, and gallantry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON, *Charleston, W. Va.:*

A gunboat, the Naumkeag, was sent at my request up the Kanawha Has it reached you at Charleston?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1863.

The following-named staff officers having been assigned to this army corps, have reported for duty:

Col. Amos B. Jones, additional aide-de-camp (temporarily); Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, captain and assistant quartermaster, as quartermaster of the Eighth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. They will respectively be recognized and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 18, 1863.

In the second paragraph of General Orders, No. 53, of the 12th instant, from these headquarters, for General Orders, Nos. 10 and 30, please read General Orders, Nos. 10 and 39.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR BRISTOE STATION,
May 18, 1863

Major-General STAHEL,
Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL: I have the most reliable information that Mosby, with less than 100 men, passed Gainesville and through Thoroughfare Gap last night. I have force enough at my command, and can catch him if you deem best. If you desire, will give particulars of plan.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. D. MANN,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Mosby spent part of last night at Greenwich.

BALTIMORE,
May 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: Having reported for duty with this army corps, I am directed by the general commanding to communicate to you the following instructions:

You will proceed to Weston, in Western Virginia, or wherever else you may find Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, and relieve him of his command of the Fourth Separate Brigade of this army corps. On assuming command, you will establish your present headquarters at Weston or Buckhannon, or such other point as you may find it best to select south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, drawing your supplies from the depot at Clarksburg. Your command, however, is intended to be, as far as it can be properly made so, a mobile force, and your service will be to keep that region of West Virginia between the railroad and the Kanawha line clear of the enemy, preventing his invasions, and supporting and co-operating with Brigadier-General Kelley, commanding on the line of the railroad, and with Brigadier-General Scammon, commanding on the Kanawha and Gauley Rivers.

You may also be called upon in emergency to follow the enemy, or to cross the mountains east of you, to aid in any movement in the direction of the Valley of Virginia.

On your left you will find it necessary to guard the passes and approaches by way of the Cheat River Mountains.

Keeping these objects in view, it is left to your discretion to station your troops at such points as you may deem most advisable, keeping the body of them, however, together, where it may become necessary and best to concentrate, covering your line of supplies.

You will inspect your command, and report, at as early a day as possible, its exact condition and wants, with a view to having it supplied and put in the most effective condition. It is designed as soon as practicable, by re-enforcements, if they can be obtained, by new organization, and by all means of improvement, to convert or exchange the whole or greater portion of your troops, so as to make yours a force of cavalry, with light artillery and with little or no infantry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *May* 18, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

DEAR SIR: Mr. Barclay informs me that he is on his way to visit you at Harrisburg, with a view to urging some immediate steps to be taken for the better defense and security of the border. I am glad of it, for it is a subject which gives me constant anxiety. Mr. Barclay will inform you of the conversation I have had with him, and the views I have expressed to him, and I sincerely hope you will conclude, if you agree with me, that you will give the matter your earnest, active, and immediate attention, as involving largely the interests and peace of Pennsylvania and her people.

My conviction is briefly this: The only sure way to defend and guard the border is to keep all rebel forces out of West Virginia, or, rather, out of all the northern portion of Virginia, and this can only be done by a sufficient force of cavalry, to be kept south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The late rebel raid penetrating to Morgantown, or even nearer than that to the Pennsylvania line, should be a lesson. I have troops enough in the long flank line which I have to defend, but they are not of the right kind.

Cavalry is, I repeat, needed; 10,000 well-mounted men would give more effective security than three times the number of infantry.

I have represented time and again to the military authorities at Washington my want of this important description of force, but it occurs to me to endeavor to enlist your efforts also, as the Executive of your great State, so much concerned in the endeavor to have this command supplied with more of this arm of defense and aggression. Will you co-operate with me?

Leaving a fuller explanation of my ideas to Mr. Barclay,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 18, 1863.

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VI. Brig. Gen. E. Ferrero, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major General Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

XXIII. Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed, without delay, to Montpelier, Vt., and enter upon the duties of assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, for the State of Vermont.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 19, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

In view of the condition of affairs on the Rappahannock, I thought we should have something definite in regard to the forces around

Washington, and directed General Halleck to make me a detailed report.*

It has just been received, and I send it for your information. Please return it, that it may be recorded or filed in the archives of the Department.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON,
May 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your verbal directions of yesterday, to ascertain the number of troops which could be spared from the Department of Washington to re-enforce the Army of the Potomac in case of necessity, I have the honor to report as follows:

The whole number of troops for duty in this department is	32,982
Deduct those in camps of convalescents and distribution	1,177
And we have for military duty	31,805

These are distributed as follows:

Garrison of Fort Washington	118
Guarding railroad to Baltimore	1,530
Guarding Potomac River to the Monocacy	1,177
Garrisons of forts north of the Potomac	5,329
Garrisons of forts south of the Potomac	5,988
Cavalry division for scouts, &c	3,739
City guards of Washington and Alexandria	5,324
	23,205

This leaves under General Abercrombie a movable force of about 8,600. This movable division is now guarding the quartermaster's wood-cutters near Vienna, picketing the line of the Bull Run and the Occoquan, and guarding the railroad from Alexandria to Cedar Run. The forces on this railroad connect with General Hooker's outer line of pickets.

If the Army of the Potomac or its cavalry should operate on the Upper Rappahannock or Rapidan, the preservation of this line of railroad is important for forwarding supplies. If the movement should be entirely below the junction of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, this road should not be held.

The Secretary will remember the number of troops deemed necessary for the defense of Washington by the corps commanders when the Army of the Potomac left to operate upon the Peninsula. The Board of Defense, ordered by the War Department in October last, reported that the line of works (37 miles in length) required for their defense a force of 25,000, besides a force of 3,000 cavalry, for scouts and outpost duty. These estimates do not include the city garrisons for guarding the public stores and buildings, and for police duty. Moreover these estimates are based on the supposition that the proposed works are completed, whereas many of them are still incomplete. By comparing the estimates of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac and of the Board of Defense with the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the troops now available for the Defenses of Washington, exclusive

* See also Heintzelman to Halleck, May 17, p. 499.

of the movable corps, are less than one-half, and, including that corps, only about two-thirds of those estimates. It should also be borne in mind that many of these are comparatively raw troops, who have never been under fire. It has always been the policy to send the best troops into the field. Most of those here are not of the first class.

None of the troops guarding the Baltimore Railroad and the Potomac River can be safely withdrawn, except in case of extreme emergency.

In regard to sending the movable corps of 8,600 men into the field, I would remark that, if this should be done, it will be necessary to abandon the line of the Bull Run and the Occoquan, to destroy the Alexandria Railroad, and withdraw all troops south of the Potomac to the line of fortifications. Moreover, we should then have no movable force to throw upon any point which should be seriously threatened.

If the Army of the Potomac should cross the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg, this force could be moved out to co-operate as a reserve. If that army should cross at or below Fredericksburg, it would, in my opinion, be exceedingly hazardous to remove this force from the vicinity of Washington. This remark equally applies to the supposition that the Army of the Potomac remains inactive in its present position.

If that army should cross the Rappahannock and win a victory, there would be no apprehensions for the safety of Maryland and Washington. If it should be defeated, then there would be good cause for such apprehensions. But judging the future from the past, there is likely to be a third contingency, that is, that the Army of the Potomac may for some time remain inactive.

It is proper to consider the consequences of this inactivity. In that case, Lee's army will have three plans from which to choose.

1. To cross the Rappahannock, attack Hooker's army, and risk the result of a general battle. Lee is as prudent as able, and I do not think he will run this risk.

2. To make a demonstration on Washington, Maryland, or Harper's Ferry, and seek to regain possession of Norfolk. This is by no means improbable.

3. To make a feint upon Norfolk, and a real movement in force on Washington, Maryland, or Harper's Ferry. Such an operation, with an active army and an energetic commander, in the position now occupied by the Army of the Potomac, would be exceedingly hazardous. Nevertheless it may be attempted, as Lee's army can move with much greater rapidity than ours.

It is also very probable that Lee will maneuver so as to leave us in doubt what his real intentions are. While he makes demonstrations in both directions, we shall probably know his real intentions only after the blow is actually struck.

Under these circumstances, I think it my duty to urge the retention of the present force in Washington or its vicinity.

When I visited Falmouth with the President, I informed General Hooker (in the presence of the President) what troops we had here, and told him that, in my opinion, he could calculate upon no re-enforcements from this place, unless upon the line of the Upper Rappahannock. He then said, most emphatically, that he had all the troops he wished, and all he could use with advantage. He also said that, notwithstanding the losses of the battle of Chancellorsville and the discharge of troops whose services were about expiring, he would have left about 100,000 men, which was all he could employ to advantage.

It is proper to remark in this place that General Hooker has never estimated General Lee's forces over 70,000 men. Others, who have had

the best opportunities of observation, do not think they have exceeded 60,000. Nevertheless they have defeated very superior numbers on our side. It may be mortifying to do so, nevertheless it is our duty to provide for the contingency of a defeat upon a decisive point, notwithstanding the fact that we concentrate superior forces upon that point. It is now conceded that most of Longstreet's force did not arrive in time to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville. A part of them are probably now in Richmond, to guard that place from General Dix's forces at West Point.

You will remember that before General Hooker made his movement across the Rappahannock, you offered him the general control of General Dix's command, in so much as concerned co-operation. This he declined. When, at General Hooker's camp, I offered to move General Dix's available force wherever it could assist him most, whether upon the York or Rappahannock, he then thought best to leave it where it is for the present. It will hold in check equal numbers in Richmond, and, perhaps, be able to cut the enemy's communications should he be again attacked by General Hooker.

I deem it proper to state here that I have no information in regard to the intended movements of the Army of the Potomac. General Hooker reports directly to the President, and receives instructions directly from him. I was not informed by General Hooker when, where, or how he intended to operate when he crossed to fight the battle of Chancellorsville. It is a military rule that when a subordinate officer reports to and receives instructions directly from a superior, no one of intermediate rank can interfere. Under present circumstances, I think it would be improper for me to interfere in any of General Hooker's plans or movements. All I know in regard to them is, that he told me he intended to make some movement immediately. Whatever that movement may be, I shall assist him to the best of my ability and means.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 19, 1863—3.35 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. John Pope, commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis., as soon as he is relieved from duty in the Middle Department. Please so order.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 19, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Weston, Va.:

General Scammon reports the enemy at Raleigh, under Jenkins, 3,000 men; Jones and Imboden at Lewisburg, 5,000 men; Echols, 2,000. In

all, 10,000 men. The general commanding directs that you throw forward all the force you can to Summerville, to create a diversion, if possible.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 19, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following just received:

CHARLESTON, VA.,
May 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

Report from Fayette says one regiment of cavalry and large infantry force is at Raleigh, under Jenkins, supposed 3,000 men. Jones and Imboden are reported at Lewisburg; their force estimated at 5,000; Echols, 2,000. Ten thousand men, under 1 major and 3 brigadier-generals, opposed to my 4,242 men. Waiting for the enemy to choose his point of attack. Have directed the barricade of road above Tompkins' farm. Shall for present leave Fayette with two regiments and a battery. Shall have opposite Charleston, in good position and tolerably well fortified, four regiments and thirteen guns. Can no diversion be made from Clarksburg or some point east? Two thousand horses three or four months ago would have saved this.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

Have directed Roberts, who is at Weston, to throw forward all the force he can to Summerville, to create a diversion.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 224. } *Washington, May* 19, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the board of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is president, and is assigned to duty with the command of Major-General Heintzelman.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 20, 1863.

Commanding Officer, First Corps:

The inclosed report* was received here this evening. A regiment of cavalry only has gone down the Neck (a day or two since). The major-general commanding directs that you send down three good regiments, under the command of Colonel Morrow, or some officer of equal energy, courage, and discretion, in whom you have full confidence, to take such measures as circumstances may require. They should take pioneer tools sufficient to reconstruct the bridge, if necessary. They should capture or destroy the party of the enemy below. The general directs

* Not found.

that they march at daylight. It is presumed that you have a number of officers familiar with the localities. The boats spoken of should be destroyed if possible. The commanding officer of the Cavalry Corps has been furnished with a copy of this. A squadron sailed in the Talacca, or are to sail in the morning, to catch the party leaving Richmond in the stage of Tuesday to cross near Urbana. The party from your command should march, if possible, in a manner or by a route to conceal their strength and movement from the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy furnished commanding officer Cavalry Corps.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 20, 1863.*

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IV. So much of existing orders from these headquarters as require that three days' cooked rations be kept constantly on hand are revoked.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

Nothing from you since the 18th. Your telegram of that date was received last evening. Roberts is succeeded in his command by General Averell. He has been ordered to proceed to Summerville. The Ninth Virginia Infantry, which was enlisted in the Kanawha country, will be sent to you. Shall they be ordered to Charleston or Point Pleasant? They would be good men to mount. Answer immediately.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 20, 1863.

Colonel PIATT,
Grafton:

General Scammon's report of his situation on the 18th was fully reported to B. F. Kelley last night. He said that Jones and Imboden were at Lewisburg with 5,000, Echols 2,000, and Jenkins at Raleigh with 3,000, making 10,000 opposing him. Have heard nothing from him since. Am glad to hear that the Ninth Virginia Infantry is on its way to Scammon, but I did not expect them to go across the country alone. They must look ahead to see that Summerville is not occupied by the enemy. Scammon had a force driven from there the other day which fell back

to Gauley Bridge, losing some wagons. This might have been done by Jones on his retreat. If the Ninth goes through, I will telegraph Scammon to meet them from Gauley Bridge.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIATT,
Grafton:

They have fought Scammon's men at Fayette and been beaten off, although they were two to one. Scammon thinks they may possibly try Gauley next; if so, they will doubtless go down the Lewisburg turnpike and be stopped at Tompkins' farm. I hope the Ninth Virginia can go through to Gauley. Some cavalry should be sent at least to escort and help them on.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Grafton, Va.:

General Roberts has not apprehended the purpose of the general commanding as to moving forward whatever force could be sent to Summerville. No regular campaign nor permanent occupation was intended, but only a quick movement, light-armed, to relieve Scammon by a diversion. Large supply trains would not be required for such an expedition. The Army of the Potomac was moved for eight days with three days' rations in haversacks, five days' rations and extra ammunition in knapsacks, without a wagon, but only two pack-mules to a regiment. No further news from General Scammon. Report what you can do, if necessary.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE,
May 20, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

RESPECTED SIR: Pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you, but I hope my motives will be a sufficient excuse.

I have been informed by one who seems to be pretty well versed in the affairs of rebeldom, that the rebels intend to invade Maryland, and endeavor to capture Baltimore and Washington. He states that this will be done in about three weeks unless something should be done to frustrate their intended movement.

The reasons for this movement by the rebels are these, viz:

1. They think that General Hooker's army has been thinned by the troops that have returned home, and is consequently in a weak condition.

2. They are of the opinion that a large proportion of the army around

Washington has been sent to re-enforce General Hooker, thus leaving Washington in a defenseless condition.

3. The near approach of the conscription act has caused those in one State who are hostile to the Government to write to the rebel Government for aid to rid them of the conscription law. These are the hopes of the rebel Government, and I earnestly pray that their unholy and traitorous plans may fail.

Their present policy is to invade all the border States, if possible, and thus kill off the conscription act.

The person who gave me this information is a rebel, but a relative of mine (of which I am truly sorry). He also informed me of the late rebel raid in Western Virginia three months before it took place, and I informed General Schenck of the fact.

From my personal observations I am satisfied that the traitors in our midst have free intercourse with the rebel Government and are fully versed in all their plans. Some of them make their brags that Maryland will be free before three weeks.

This information may not be worth anything, and yet may be of vital importance. If it should be the means of defeating their hellish plans, I will be doubly paid, but when they take Baltimore they will find it a heap of ashes. This is the fixed determination of the Union men here.

Accept my best wishes for your health, happiness, and future prosperity, and the heartfelt prayer that this unholy rebellion may be speedily crushed out.

In haste, yours, very respectfully,

L. THOMAS PRINCE,
114 *Baltimore Street.*

NEW YORK CITY,
May 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

SIR: There is no doubt whatever that the rebels are preparing to invade Washington and Baltimore very soon, and if they cannot take Washington they say that they are sure of Baltimore, with all its stores. This programme, decided upon some time ago, since the defeat of Hooker, they now seem to think cannot fail. They will soon get men enough from other departments, they think, to overwhelm the Union forces. The great depletion of our ranks by the expiration of so many thousands' terms of service adds vastly to their chances. Will not something be done speedily to diminish these chances? Is the Government going to sit down and let them carry out their plans, or study about it until too late? It will be too late to call upon the Northern militia when the foe begins the invasion. It must be done at once, if done at all. It takes time and a great while to collect 50,000 men, the least number certainly that should be called for.

It is said here in the papers that the Governor of Pennsylvania has offered this number to garrison Washington until the conscripts are ready, and that they were accepted. If so, why is not a movement commenced to gather or collect them? These delays in action have ever ruined us up to this time. There are too many to consult, too many to debate the questions presented. Active action only can save us. Can the Government be induced to act, or wake up, as is constantly asked?

Will not Major-General Halleck make an effort to save the capital?

Very respectfully,

JOHNSON PAENTER.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send Colonel Duffié with his command to clear out the bushwhackers and guerrillas in the country lying between Morrisville and Dumfries. Colonel Duffié will be instructed to take every horse and animal found in the district capable of being used for such purposes. He will seize every fire-arm found anywhere in that section of country. He will give receipts for all property taken, in accordance with specified forms in existing orders. He will notify all the inhabitants that whenever any guerrillas or bushwhackers are found ranging around within their premises, their houses will be burned to the ground and their property confiscated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 21, 1863.

Col. H. A. MORROW,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers:

You will proceed at daylight, with your regiment and the Second and Sixth Wisconsin Regiments, down the Neck, by the road nearest the Potomac, to Mattox Bridge, 13 miles below King George Court-House, and reconstruct that bridge, if destroyed. From that point you will send out in the direction of Port Micou, and capture or destroy any party of the enemy who may cross or attempt to cross the river at that place. I inclose a copy of the instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac* for your guidance and information; also the report of the signal officers below.†

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY, *May* 21, 1863.

Lieut. E. B. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Brigade:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of Capt. William Patton, Company A, Third Indiana Cavalry, who returned from a scouting expedition yesterday evening:

In compliance with orders, I left camp of Third Indiana Cavalry, May 18, at 8 a. m., and proceeded to Stafford Court-House; from thence to Garrisonville, where I threw out squads of from 8 to 12 men each, sending 3 to the right and 3 to the left, extending from and covering the ground from Stafford Store to Hartwood Church, a distance of 10 miles, all meeting at Spotted Tavern at 6 p. m. I gained no information of consequence. I could hear reports of the Black Horse Cavalry having been through this section some days ago, and that they were now in Fauquier County, Virginia, trying to get out of our lines.

At 7 a. m. on the 19th, I sent Lieutenant Lee and 12 men to the extreme left, to go by Kellogg's Mills to Bealeton Station, and communicate with General Gregg's pickets, and from thence to Bristersburg. I also sent a squad, under the command of a sergeant, to Catlett's Station, via Brentsville, to Bristersburg. Taking the Falmouth and Warrenton road with the center, I proceeded to Bristersburg, the rendezvous,

* See Butterfield to commanding officer, First Corps, p. 507.
† Not found.

covering the ground between my right and left with squads. All had orders to search the roads and houses, and gain all information possible concerning guerrillas, &c. We chased and fired upon several suspicious persons, but do not know what injury was done. Between White Ridge and Bristersburg we made prisoner of a man by the name of Walters, whom I send to you [with] $6,900; $3,300 in bonds and $3,600 in bills. The character of Walters is anything but good, even in the estimation of his neighbors, the prevailing opinion being that he is a hard case. He has twice escaped after being taken at different times by our forces. He told me that he has only been two or three days home from Richmond, where he had been confined in prison. His wife said that he had been at home ten days, and that he had crossed the lines to see his father, who lived there. He says he went over to see about two negroes he had hired out in the Confederacy. Two other men were arrested, but, after examination and detaining them all night, turned them loose. I found there had been five or six sutlers' wagons robbed some time ago, in which the whole neighborhood of Bristersburg seems to be more or less implicated. We found no goods, however, or anything to condemn any one in particular.

I left Bristersburg May 20, 1863, at 8 a. m., passing by Patterson's Store and Stafford Court-House, and arrived at camp at 6 p. m.

I send by the orderly the prisoners and the money and bonds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. McCLURE,
Major Third Indiana Cavalry, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, *May* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

GENERAL: In reply to the inclosed, I would respectfully state that I have no reason to doubt the truth of the charges against purveyors and caterers. A privilege, at first accorded to officers for the purpose of enabling them to obtain articles of necessity to them, and not embraced in the sutler's list, or where it was impossible for sutlers to furnish them, has become an evil of enormous magnitude, flooding the army with intoxicating drinks, and loading down steamboats and railroad trains with articles entirely unnecessary, in the way of table delicacies, &c.

The facilities afforded to these purveyors for obtaining transportation by the use of officers' names enables them to supply not only the officers of their respective commands, but to sell to the soldiers. The caterers are frequently detected in these nefarious transactions, and sent beyond the lines, but the facilities for rascality in their line are so numerous that it is almost impossible to prevent the abuse of these purveyors' pursuits.

I regret to say that the root of the evil is with the officers who give orders for unreasonable purchases, and the commanders who indorse them. Frequently the allowance of liquors on these orders for one officer per day has been from one to three bottles of whisky, and as high as a gallon and two gallons of fermented beverages additional. The vast numbers of purveyors, caterers, messengers, clerks, employés, &c., hanging upon this army are a curse to it; and refugees from taxation and conscription at home are fattening upon the plunder obtained here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal General.

[Inclosure.]

A complaint of Crosby and other sutlers in relation to the way they are treated. Cannot supply their regiments while purveyors and

caterers are furnished transportation, &c. A copy on file, date May 11, 1863, referred to this office through headquarters Army of the Potomac, to be returned with report.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 21, 1863—11.10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I consider it essentially necessary to have the telegraphic line from Martinsburg to Winchester immediately completed. The poles are all up, and it only needs to put the wire on them. Will you not make the order at once?

Remember, I have a full division of troops at Winchester, and it can be protected now.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, *May* 22, 1863.

I. During the absence of Major-General Stoneman, the command of this corps devolves upon the undersigned.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, May 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In informing you that on being deprived entirely, as I have been, of the assistance of troops on the south side of the Potomac, I should be obliged to suspend much important unfinished work, I only conformed to a necessity I cannot control. My pay-rolls for hired labor were, for the month of April, over $30,000, and at the end of that month only $14,000 of the $200,000 appropriated by Congress remained. At the end of the current month, probably not much over $10,000 will remain, and I have yet the important works recommended by the Commission appointed by the Secretary of War for the defense of the river to commence, besides the several new works commenced in progress. But it is out of the question to complete all that should be done with hired labor alone.

At the Chain Bridge there remains much to be done, and I will continue a force of mechanics, with some laborers, provided I can have the assistance of the troops.

Fort McDowell (or fort at the red house) is defensible, and can receive its armament. I shall be obliged probably to defer the construction of bomb-proofs.

So at De Kalb, Woodberry, Cass, Tillinghast, and Craig, the thing to be done is the bomb-proofs, and I can do little on these except through the aid of the garrisons.

The fort behind Cass requires the labor of 500 men. All I can do is

to keep a small force of laborers at work on it. The lines of rifle-pits and batteries are essentially complete.

There is some interior work on the different forts from Craig to Mott, but I can do no better than to furnish instructions, supervision, and some assistance to the garrisons.

The new works on the river, and those recommended on Traitor's Hill and at Corbett's house, I had expected to do with hired labor, and it is that I may be able to do them that I am forced to withdraw hired labor in great degree from finished works. No one is more tired of this work than I am. The probable allegation that it is endless may be frankly admitted.

The works, in the hasty construction and imperfect development given them two summers ago, were certainly a vast addition to the defensibility of Washington, but to make this line, 35 miles long, really a strong line, such as we need about Washington, the works of 1861 were but the beginning.

The artillery (the best we could get) was improper and not adapted to the purpose or the age. The garrisons need (if a protracted resistance is expected) to be sheltered by a certain amount of bomb-proof; and that these works should be, as intended, the *points d' appui* for movable troops, it was important that these last should have the protection of rifle-pits and properly located batteries for field guns. Your own observation must have shown you that in the last eight months a vast amount of important work has been done, and that there is no comparison between the defensibility of Washington as it was eight months ago and as it is now.

It is extremely difficult to keep up a large force of hired laborers, and as to contrabands, of which there are multitudes somewhere, cultivating Arlington or employed by the quartermaster, I have never been able to get any number.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 23, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: In view of the possibility of an early raid by the enemy, I desire you to state—

1. What provision, in the present condition of the Army of the Potomac and the forces around Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washington, should be made to guard against such raids.

2. Whether proper precautions have been taken to guard against such raids.

3. What dispositions of our cavalry forces should be made under present circumstances.

4. Any other suggestions you deem proper to make in respect to the above-mentioned forces for offense or protection. You will also state what cavalry force now belongs to the Army of the Potomac, where it is, and on what duty engaged.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In your letter of to-day, just received, you propose four questions for answer:

1. What provision, in the present condition of the Army of the Potomac and the forces around Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washington, should be made to guard against such raids?

The disposition of the forces in and around Alexandria and Washington is stated in my letter of the 18th. I do not think that this disposition can be improved unless the position of the Army of the Potomac, or of its cavalry, be changed. General Heintzelman has been directed to block up the roads of approach by felling trees, and to remove the paroled prisoners, now south of the Potomac, to Annapolis, or to the north side of the river. They cannot fight, and will only be in the way where they are. General Schenck has been directed to concentrate his troops upon fewer points, so that they can be more available against raids.

2. Whether proper precautions have been taken to guard against such raids?

In addition to the disposition above stated, General Heintzelman has stopped all passage of the bridges during the night, has barricaded them, and placed at them strong guards with artillery. The planking of Chain Bridge is ordered to be taken up every night. Staff officers are directed to visit the guards, forts, and pickets frequently, to see that all are on the alert.

The guards of the public stores in the city are directed to be held in readiness to act on any threatened point. As an additional precaution, I suggest that all clerks and employés of the Government should be directed to assemble at their several departments, in case of an alarm, to be armed, and replace the guards at the public stores and buildings.

3. What dispositions of our cavalry force should be made under present circumstances?

All available cavalry forces in the Department of Washington are kept on and in front of the outer line of pickets south of the Potomac, scouts being sent out on the roads to feel the enemy and give notice of his movements. I do not think a better disposition can at present be made of these forces.

4. Any other suggestions you deem proper to make in respect to the above-mentioned forces for offense or protection. You will also state what cavalry force now belongs to the Army of the Potomac, where it is, and on what duty engaged.

The last return received of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac is dated April 10. The aggregate was then 22,253, of which 13,398 was reported present for duty. Since then this force has been weakened by an extensive raid against the enemy. Probably not more than 9,000 or 10,000 could now be taken into the field. When I last saw General Hooker, I understood from him that he intended to station this cavalry near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in rear of the Rappahannock, to provide against raids, and protect that line of supplies. I was told by General Stoneman, on the 21st, that only a picket guard had been left there, and that the remainder of the cavalry had been withdrawn to Belle Plain, some 35 or 40 miles from the Rappahannock Station. If so, it could not reach this road without a hard day's march.

In my opinion, this cavalry, if the Army of the Potomac contemplates no immediate movement, should either be stationed nearer to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, or be employed in again attacking and breaking up the enemy's cavalry. It is rumored that Stuart and Lee are collecting a cavalry force at Culpeper. If so, it is probably for a raid upon Alexandria or into the Valley of the Shenandoah, which the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac should be prepared to prevent.

Since writing the foregoing, I learn verbally from General Butterfield that two divisions of the Cavalry Corps are stationed near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; that two regiments have been sent to clean out the country between the Rappahannock and the Occoquan, and that two other regiments have been sent for the same purpose down the neck of land between the Potomac and Rappahannock.

If a mere cavalry raid should be made upon Alexandria, the only serious apprehensions would be for our stores at that place, while, on the other hand, the enemy's retreat ought to be cut off by the cavalry of General Stahel and that of the Army of the Potomac. If the enemy should attack in large force, we must rely for assistance mainly upon the army under General Hooker.

The efficiency of the defenses south of the Potomac would be greater if there was a more experienced officer in command of the forts and artillery. I therefore respectfully renew my recommendation that Colonel De Russy be made a brigadier-general of volunteers, in order that he may be assigned to that command.

In regard to the Army of the Potomac, I must respectfully refer you to my letter of the 18th. I have not now, nor have had since General Hooker assumed the command, any information in regard to its intended movements other than that which I have received from the President, to whom General Hooker reports directly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 24, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the President for his orders. The opinion that the large cavalry forces of the Army of the Potomac should be so disposed as to afford protection against the enemy's cavalry raids upon our military depots and exposed points is concurred in by the general commanding the department, Major-General Heintzelman, and the Quartermaster-General, who, under my direction, has just made a personal examination as to the defenses of our depots at Alexandria. As General Halleck, for reasons stated, does not deem himself authorized to give orders to General Hooker, it is submitted to the President whether the circumstances do not require him to give such directions as upon consideration of the within report may appear to be necessary.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 23, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge your communication of the 22d instant, relating to the positions to which

you propose to assign the cavalry. In his opinion it will be necessary to keep at least one division on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but unless that locality should afford greater advantages for recruiting horses than he is aware of, he would not, from its remoteness, be in favor of sending a larger force there at this time. He wishes that line to be made secure, and, in his opinion, it should be in the hands of one division. If you should think proper, he will make no objections to having it strengthened by a light battery. The objection to Catlett's Station is also applicable to Dumfries. The main body of the cavalry must be nearer, and held well in hand and in readiness to spring at a moment's notice, in case of an enemy's raid or of an advance movement, of which probably not much notice will be given.

With regard to the unserviceable horses, the general has no objection to their transfer to the opposite side of the Potomac, but it should first be well ascertained whether or not it affords any advantages in the way of grazing over this side of the river, and if it should not, we should not incur the labor and expense of sending them there. Competent persons should be sent to examine that country.

So long as the fords of the Rappahannock and the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad are thoroughly picketed, it would appear that we ought not to be much annoyed by the enemy within; and if they should be troublesome, it can only proceed from the residents, and the general desires that they be made to understand that, unless they preserve order, he will treat them and theirs as enemies in arms against us, and that the most prompt and summary punishment will be inflicted on them. The residents must be made responsible for the preservation of good order in the districts in which they live.

The general desires that you will spare no labor to place the cavalry arm of the service in a high state of efficiency at the earliest practicable moment. He cannot but feel that the force of this arm has been greatly impaired from want of system, organization, and judicious employment. He enjoins upon you to require company officers to look after, and regimental officers to exact, the proper care and treatment of animals, and that their employment be confined to the demands of service. Every day bands of cavalry are to be seen all through the camps, and oftentimes abusing their animals by fast riding and neglect. This must be checked at once, or we never will have more than one-half of our cavalry in a serviceable condition.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 23, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following plan for a cavalry expedition, and ask, if it should meet with your approval, permission to prepare and attempt it. The rebel cavalry are again feeling along our lines, probably to find a weak point to enter at, as is their custom. If they should attempt a raid, this would offer a fine chance for a small body of our cavalry to penetrate their country, and I would respectfully ask in such case permission to have the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and take the following course: Cross above on the Rappahannock and

at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan River, or at points which appear best just before starting; thence somewhere near Louisa Court House; thence somewhere between Columbia and Goochland; thence over the James River to the arsenal at Bellona, which we would destroy; thence either burn the bridges in rear of Richmond over the James River, and dash through the city and on to White House, or any safe place near there, or, after burning the bridges, move to Petersburg, and thence to our forces near Suffolk. The greatest obstacle would be passing their picket line on the Rappahannock, which, if accomplished without being discovered, would leave the roads open before us; but I know several men in the provost-marshal's service who feel confident of guiding such an expedition, and have offered to do so. I think it would be impossible to accomplish anything unless the rebel cavalry are off on a raid, which would give us four or five days' start of them and no cavalry to oppose.

The object of the expedition would be to destroy everything along the route, and especially on the south side of the James River, and attempt to enter Richmond and Petersburg. If the general proposition should meet with your approval, I will submit more minute details.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ULRIC DAHLGREN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
May 23, 1863.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing of unusual interest has occurred along this line. The depredations of guerrillas and bushwhackers are continued, notwithstanding daily efforts made to drive them away. Their operations are carried on in such a manner as to defy their arrest. Yesterday I had a private of the Tenth New York killed near this place, and it is reported that a commissioned officer and 1 man were captured near Morrisville. The pickets of the enemy along the river are cavalry. To day there was brought to me a contraband, recently the servant of an officer of the Thirteenth North Carolina Infantry. He says that when at a house near the Wilderness, and at which his master lay wounded, he saw four regiments of cavalry pass; that a lieutenant of one of the regiments called to see his master, and in his presence stated that these regiments were going to join the other cavalry regiments near Culpeper; that they were going to make a great raid through Maryland.

A deserter from the First North Carolina Cavalry confirms the report of the assembling of the cavalry near Culpeper, but knows nothing of the projected raid. I am just sending a command in pursuit of a party of South Carolina cavalry, who were sent over to drive in my pickets, that they might ascertain our force. I have no doubt but that the rebels contemplate making a raid, and of course am interested in knowing what force of cavalry is at Warrenton Junction or thereabouts, as a strong force there would be to them a very serious obstacle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MCM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Third Division.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
May 23, 1863.

General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry:

Mosby was at Catlett's and Mr. Quisenberry's this morning at 6 o'clock. We have captured 1 of his men; have seen a number of others on the Warrenton road and vicinity. Several of our pickets were fired on during the night. I send prisoner under guard.

GEO. M. BROWN,
Captain, Commanding Pickets.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
May 23, 1863.

General GREGG:

Mosby has established pickets from near Quisenberry's house toward Catlett's Station, and the infantry at Catlett's report a continual sound as of wagons or artillery moving toward Bristoe. If you have a spare horse, please send it for the use of the operator here.

GEO. M. BROWN,
Captain.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 23, 1863.

I. In consequence of the gross abuses that are practiced upon the Government and the army, by registered purveyors, the commanding general directs that all the permits of this class of persons be revoked, and the office be abolished.

II. To avoid unnecessary inconvenience to officers and loss to purveyors, such articles as have been inspected by the United States officer at Sixth street wharf, and are now in transit from Washington, may be brought to the army, but no new orders will be filled.

III. Regularly appointed sutlers, under existing regulations, can furnish, by private conveyance, such articles as are necessary for the commands to which they are respectively attached, but public transportation will not hereafter be granted, for private stores, to any trader whatever.

IV. The commanding officer of every regiment and detachment to which a sutler is legally appointed will be held responsible that his duties, as defined in the Thirtieth Article of War, the Revised Army Regulations, and the act to provide for the appointment of sutlers, &c., published in General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1862, are properly performed.

V. The large number of persons following this army, and thereby escaping taxation, conscription, and the burdens that fall upon their fellow-citizens, is a great and growing evil, and every commanding officer will reduce to the smallest possible number his own camp-followers, by arresting and sending to these headquarters every citizen found within his lines without the permit required in Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 18, Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 23, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

The emergency west of the mountains being over, you will get back Kenly's brigade into position again. I shall also order the One hundred and fifty-first New York back to Martinsburg, there to meet its transportation, and thence proceed to Winchester, to be attached to Milroy's division. As soon as you have completed your new dispositions of troops along the railroad, you will return to your headquarters at Harper's Ferry. Hurry the block-houses.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
May 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Weston:

Kenly's brigade is to return to Harper's Ferry. Kelley has his orders. The One hundred and fifty-first New York goes to Winchester. Either the Ninth or Eighth Virginia must go to Scammon, as I have already telegraphed.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH,
May 24, 1863.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of General Hooker's Staff, Willard's Hotel, Washington:

The expedition down the Neck has returned, after having accomplished all the objects desired. The report will be found important.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

The want of cavalry horses with this army has never been so severely felt as at this moment. General Hooker requires 3,000 or 4,000. I have

to request that good, serviceable animals may be sent forward as rapidly as possible. Please have as many sent during the week as your officers may be able to procure.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 24, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

The practice of seine fishing from the south side of the river affords an opportunity for communication that I must endeavor to put a stop to. I would bring the matter to your notice, that injury to non-combatants and the useless shedding of blood may, if possible, be avoided.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 24, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Mrs. Fales had a son killed and left upon the field at the battle of Salem Heights, and asks permission to cross the river, accompanied by a soldier who knows the spot, for the purpose of gathering up his remains and bringing them to this side.

I submit her request to you, with the hope that it may be favorably entertained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG,
Comdg. Second and Third Divisions of Cavalry, Bealeton:

GENERAL: I am directed by Brigadier-General Pleasonton, commanding, to state you are assigned to the command of the cavalry forces on the Orange Railroad, and that you are required to picket the Rappahannock River as far as the railroad bridge at least, and also the line of railroad, to insure its safety and prevent raids being made on the right flank of the army here. If this duty is well performed, we ought not to be much annoyed by the enemy within the country between you and the army, and, if they should be troublesome, it can only proceed from the residents. These will be made to understand that unless they preserve order they and theirs will be treated as enemies in arms against us, and that the most prompt and summary punishment will be inflicted on them. The residents must be made responsible for the preservation of good order in the districts in which they live.

The general desires that you will spare no labor to place the cavalry under your command in a high state of efficiency at the earliest practicable moment, and keep your command in readiness for any service a

sudden exigency may demand. Send in your requisitions for what you want as early as practicable. The general assures you of his confidence, and will render you all the assistance in his power. Report fully by letter, and telegraph anything of importance occurring. General Buford will scout the country from Dumfries to the Rappahannock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD,
Commanding Reserve Brigade of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by Brigadier-General Pleasonton to state you will take post with your command near Dumfries, keeping the country in that vicinity and south of it clear of bushwhackers, guerrillas, and rebel scouts. General Gregg's command protects the Rappahannock and the Orange Railroad, and we ought not to be much annoyed by the enemy within that country. If they should be troublesome, it can only proceed from the residents, and they will be made to understand that, unless they preserve order, they and theirs will be treated as enemies in arms, and that the most prompt and summary punishment will be inflicted on them. The residents must be made responsible for the preservation of good order in the districts in which they live. The general desires you will use every exertion to place your command in a high state of efficiency at the earliest practicable moment, and keep your command in readiness at all times for any sudden emergency that may arise. The general assures you of his confidence and earnest desire to assist you by all the means in his power. Report fully and frequently by letter, and telegraph anything of importance that occurs.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 24, 1863.

I. The Second Cavalry Division and Pennington's battery, Horse Artillery, will proceed on the morning of the 25th to Bealeton, and report to Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, commanding Third Division, for duty.

II. The Reserve Brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier-General Buford, and Elder's battery of Horse Artillery, will proceed on the morning of the 25th instant to Dumfries.

III. Until further orders the Artillery Brigade is broken up. Batteries unassigned will report direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

V. Hereafter no enlisted man of cavalry will be permitted to take upon his horse anything except his arms, the rations of forage and subsistence ordered, one blanket besides the saddle blanket, and that under the saddle, and an overcoat.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Pleasonton:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
May 25, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Scammon desires the telegraph extended from Fayette to Princeton, in Western Virginia; distance, 75 miles. Our lines in that direction have been repeatedly captured or destroyed, and it is doubtful whether they can be protected. I therefore desire your authority before commencing the work.

Respectfully, yours,

A. STAGER,
Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraphs.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 25, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

No Confederate officers will be paroled or exchanged until further orders. They will be kept in close confinement and strongly guarded. Those already paroled will be confined.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 25, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding, &c.:

Have you it in your power to obtain reliable information of the transfer of troops from Charleston to Richmond? From recent indications it is of great importance that this fact should be ascertained as early as practicable.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE,
May 25, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I am informed from three different sources, and do not doubt, that troops have gone from South Carolina and Georgia, but whether to Bragg or Lee not quite certain. The greater part of Longstreet's forces, recently on the Blackwater, are near Richmond, ready to move either on Fredericksburg or West Point.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON,
May 25, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Have you received a letter from me, dated on Friday?

S. P. CHASE.

MAY 25, [1863.]

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE:

I have read the letter with deep interest. Recent foreshadowings in the Richmond papers in connection with reported changes in the position of the rebel troops across the river have caused delay in my action on your suggestions. Shall be in Washington to-night, when I will inform you of all.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report and application concerning the Third Cavalry Division:

This division left its camps near Belle Plain on the 13th of April, forming a part of the cavalry command which subsequently accomplished the raid in the enemy's country toward Richmond. Seven regiments, with an aggregate strength present of 3,000, at that time formed the division. Two of the regiments succeeded in pushing through to Yorktown, and have since, by an order of Major-General Hooker, been detached as a temporary brigade. The division returned to camp at Potomac Creek on 11th of May. Inspections were at once begun, with the view of ascertaining losses of property. Partial requisitions were made. Before the inspections could be completed, and before anything could be had required in refitting my regiments, I was, on the 14th, ordered with three of my regiments to Bealeton, to guard the railroad from Rappahannock Bridge to Cedar Run, and subsequently the remaining two regiments were sent to relieve all the regiments on the Rappahannock.

The effective strength of the Third Division is 1,979 enlisted men, and this force is drawn out like a thread over a line of about 40 miles. Two regiments which I had at Bealeton are all supplied with forage by rail; the other three are but indifferently supplied, receiving, of course, no hay. The duty assigned to this division is well performed, but it requires for its performance an amount of labor which is fast rendering the horses unserviceable, and with 1,000 men I have not two details for picket duty on the railroad and in front of my camp. For the patrolling and scouting duty made necessary by the continued prowling about of bushwhackers and guerrillas, I have not sufficient men. The three regiments on the river have a total aggregate of 910, being but partially supplied with forage, no opportunity having been given for procuring clothing or refitting in any manner. The horses, worn down and reduced by the fatigue of the recent raid, cannot be called serviceable cavalry, having been ordered not [to] bring to this line any wheels.

Division, brigade, regimental, and company commanders are delinquent in reports and returns, which cannot be made, disposed as the command is at present. I must respectfully request, therefore, that the three regiments of this division doing duty on the Rappahannock between the railroad bridge and the infantry pickets above Falmouth may be relieved from such duty and be sent to this camp. Five regiments so small as these of the Third Division will not be more than sufficient for the proper performance of the duty on the railroad.

Assembled here, the regiments can be supplied with forage, and in every way refitted and put in serviceable condition for future service, and thus have advantages which have already been extended to the other commands of the Cavalry Corps.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. Third Division Cavalry Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEFENSES SOUTH OF POTOMAC,
No. 1. } *Arlington, May* 25, 1863.

In compliance with orders received from headquarters Department of Washington, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Defenses of Washington South of the Potomac.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 26, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

SIR: Allow me to present you with my views of the state of affairs in the Valley of Virginia.

This Valley cannot be held unless General Milroy is re-enforced by 20,000 men. He ought to have 15,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. With that force he could advance up the Valley to New Market, where he should make his headquarters. From New Market he could throw part of his force into Page Valley, and occupy Luray.

The Valley at New Market from mountain to mountain is a narrow passage, and easily guarded against surprise. Luray, the county seat of Page County, is a point which ought by all means to be held, because the Valley is narrow and easily defended.

By holding New Market, you hold Brock's Gap, the passage through the mountains to Moorefield. By holding Luray, you hold the passage through Thornton's Gap. If attacked at New Market by the rebels, you can easily fall back by a good road to Luray. If forced to leave Luray, you could retreat down to Front Royal, and from Front Royal to Berryville, and from Berryville to Harper's Ferry, or else you could retreat from Luray to Sperryville, from Sperryville to Little Washington, from Washington to Sandy Hook, from Sandy Hook to Piedmont, from Piedmont to Thoroughfare Gap, from Thoroughfare Gap to Blackburn's Ford, from Blackburn's Ford to Fairfax Court-House, or else you could retreat from Luray to Sperryville, from Sperryville to Warrenton Springs, from Warrenton follow the Warrenton and Alexandria Railroad.

By giving General Milroy 20,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, he will hold the Valley against the enemy, protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and deprive the rebels of the coming crop. Your cavalry force will need no hay; they can get pasturage and hay in the Valley. All they will need will be oats and corn, and that can easily be hauled from Martinsburg. By having this force stationed at New Market and Luray, under General Milroy, his cavalry force can scour the Valley from New Market to Staunton, break up the post at that place, and penetrate as far as Lexington, in Rockbridge County. The same cavalry will prevent the rebs from getting their supplies from Greenbrier, Monroe, Highland, and Bath Counties. In one week your cavalry can scout the country from New Market to Staunton and Lex-

ington, and return the same week. The next week they could pass into Page County, through Massanutten Mountain to Luray. From Luray they can scout the country to Port Republic; from Port Republic they can proceed to Charlottesville; from Charlottesville they could retreat to Madison Court-House; from Madison to Luray.

Five full regiments of cavalry should have seven regiments of horses. One of the extra regiments should be stationed at New Market and one at Luray, so that when a regiment came in with jaded horses, they could leave them to rest and take fresh ones.

Take all the negroes in the Valley from the loyal as well as disloyal, organize them into companies to tend horses, do duty, or act as guides. Bring farming to a stop. You will find enough wheat in the Valley to bread Milroy's army. Put the negroes at work making hay, preparing roads, and at other laborious occupations. What cannot be employed in this manner, organize into regiments and let them take the field. Encourage all citizens to take the oath of allegiance and go North till the war is over. Let them hunt employment in the workshops and manufactories of the North. Let proclamations be issued assuring the rebel soldiers that the Government will protect them, and will not press them into our service if they desert and come to us, but that they can get profitable employment in the North till the return of peace. Also proclaim to all foreign naturalized citizens who are in arms against the United States that they can have twenty days to return to their allegiance to the Union, with full pardon. Give them to understand that they are not only guilty of treason, but also of perjury, and that, if they do not return under twenty days, they will be hung, shot, or banished, if afterward captured.

Increase the ill-feeling between the rich and poor in your occupation of all towns in the Valley; inquire into the situation and wants of the people; impress the poor with the idea that the rich are the cause of all their miseries, and divide the wealth of the rich with the poor.

Why not send three or four brigades of cavalry from Hooker to Milroy? They could proceed from Stafford Court-House to Rappahannock Station, from there to Fayetteville, from there to Jefferson, from there to Battle Mountain, from there to Sperryville, from Sperryville to Little Washington, from there down along the foot of Blue Ridge to Chester Gap, from there to Piedmont, from there to Salem, from there to White Plains, from there to Rectortown, from there to Middleburg, from there to Upperville, from there to Ashby's Gap, from there to Berry's Ferry, from there to Berryville, or they could return from Middleburg to Centreville or Fairfax Court House. If you make a circuit according to this plan, you will catch Mosby and his guerrilla bands.

My opinion is that General Milroy will be attacked in less than ten days unless he is re-enforced. He will be attacked by Jones' cavalry, numbering 5,000. They will come via Moorefield, Wardensville, and Cacapon Springs, and [push] themselves between Winchester and Martinsburg. Simultaneously they will push forward an infantry force from Staunton and New Market down the Valley pike, in front of Winchester. To connect with these, if Hooker's army lies still, Stuart's cavalry will steal a march from Orange Court-House or Culpeper. They will go to Warrenton, from there to Orleans or Salem, from Salem to Springfield or Markham; at these latter points they will be joined by all the guerrilla bands. They will push on between Berryville and Winchester, and connect with Jones, and thus fall upon Milroy whichever road he might retreat on. This information I have gained from different rebels.

General Milroy is a fighting man, and will render a good account of himself and his army to the American people if he is supplied with this force and the posts above mentioned are occupied—Luray and New Market. It would be securing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, also cutting the rebels off from Western Virginia.

Why not collect your forces at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and throw them up to General Milroy at New Market and Luray? Likewise gather up your forces at New Creek and Romney. Station them at Moorefield or Franklin, or advance them to Harrisonburg. By so doing you render all West Virginia safe. Cut the rebels off from their supplies and hiding-places. Let me again urge it upon you—prevent the rebels from having the benefit of the coming crop.

Send on all your broken-down horses that you have at Washington, Alexandria, or in Hooker's army, and let them be fed and recruited up in the splendid pasture lands of the rebel farms in the Valley, which are all going to waste. Send agents along, that they may scour the country and gather up all arms and saddles belonging to the United States or so-called Confederate States. Be in earnest, and give them no quarter, for they are determined to break up and destroy the Government if they can. Their whole dependence now is on the expected division in the North—that the Democrats will resist the conscription, and thus assist the South.

Excuse my boldness in thus addressing you. As to who and what I am, I refer you to Major-General Milroy or to Major-General Banks or any of his staff.

Your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL GRAHAM,
Mount Jackson, Shenandoah County, Va.

MAY 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Weston, Va.:*

Three thousand horses will be given you as rapidly as purchased. Send officer to Wheeling to confer with Governor Peirpoint and make arrangements for your camp at Bridgeport.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 27, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Allow me to request that you will have me furnished with a copy of Major-General Halleck's report* on the strength and location of the troops in and around Washington. This information may be of vital importance to me. General Butterfield, now at Willard's, will bring it to me to-morrow morning, should you make no objection. I called to see you again last night, but you had left the War Office. I regret it.

From information forwarded to the major-general commanding the army this a. m., it seems that the enemy will soon be in motion. It was derived from deserters, but I place a good deal of confidence in it.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

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* See Halleck to Stanton, May 18, p. 504.

WASHINGTON, *May* 27, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Falmouth:*

Your telegram received. My clerks are now making a copy of General Halleck's report, which will be forwarded to you by General Butterfield. I hoped to have seen you again. Command whatever service I can render you. Nothing yet from Vicksburg since you were here.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: By direction of the general commanding, I furnish the following memoranda of the position of the enemy and other data obtained within the last few days:

1. The enemy's line in front of us is much more contracted than during the winter. It extends from Banks' Ford, on a line parallel with the river, to near Moss Neck. Anderson's division is on their left. McLaws' is next, and in rear of Fredericksburg. Early is massed about Hamilton's Crossing, and Trimble's is directly in the rear of Early. Rodes' (D. H. Hill's old division) is farther to the right, and back from the river, and A. P. Hill is the right of their line, resting nearly on Moss Neck. Each of these six divisions have five brigades.

2. Pickett's division, of six brigades, has come up from Suffolk, and is at Taylorsville, near Hanover Junction.

3. Hood's division, of four brigades, has also left from the front of Suffolk, and is between Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville.

4. Ten days ago there was in Richmond only the City Battalion, 2,700 strong, commanded by General Elzey.

5. There are three brigades of cavalry 3 miles from Culpeper Court House, toward Kelly's Ford. They can at present turn out only 4,700 men for duty, but have many dismounted men, and the horses are being constantly and rapidly recruited by the spring growth of grass. These are Fitz. Lee's, William H. Fitzhugh Lee's, and Wade Hampton's brigades.

6. General Jones is still in the Valley, near New Market, with about 1,400 cavalry and twelve pieces of light artillery.

7. Mosby is above Warrenton, with 200 men.

8. The Confederate army is under marching orders, and an order from General Lee was very lately read to the troops, announcing a campaign of long marches and hard fighting, in a part of the country where they would have no railroad transportation.

9. All the deserters say that the idea is very prevalent in the ranks that they are about to move forward upon or above our right flank.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May* 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the General in-Chief. Colonel Sharpe is in charge of the bureau of information at these headquarters.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Received, Headquarters of the Army, June 8, 1863.)

WASHINGTON,
May 27, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Have you Richmond papers of this morning? If so, what news?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 27, 1863—11.20 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have received your telegram of 11 p. m. Rumors, and reports of rumors, indicate that important changes are being made by them. Nothing, however, so far as I know, is sufficiently developed to determine what these changes are. The Richmond paper of yesterday I have, but it contains no news. I will keep you fully advised.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

MAY 27, 1863.

Commanding Officer, First Corps:

The commanding general directs that you have your command in readiness to move to-day, and that you report in person as soon as practicable to these headquarters for special instructions. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
May 27, 1863.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the Cavalry Corps the arrival of the Second Division, Colonel Duffié commanding. The line originally assigned to me, and which is still preserved, is from the infantry pickets of Couch's corps to the railroad bridge on the Rappahannock, thence along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Cedar Run Bridge; at this last point I connect with the infantry of General Heintzelman's command. The headquarters of both divisions are established at this place. The duty on the river is performed by three of the seven regiments of the Second Division. That on the railroad, and at the fords above Rappahannock railroad bridge, by two of the five regiments of the Third Division.

Abundance of forage is delivered at this depot, and the grazing in this vicinity is excellent. This afternoon I made a hurried inspection of the horses of the two divisions, and I regret to have to report their exceedingly worn, and, to a great extent, unserviceable condition. I am satisfied that a close inspection of the horses of these divisions on the 31st instant will show one-half of the entire number of horses unfit for active offensive operations. I present this fact because the present is the season at which active field service may be demanded, and would thus urge the necessity of at once procuring serviceable [horses] to mount the regiments.

Since November last, the Third Division has received only about 200 horses. The condemnation of horses has been avoided because of impossibility of obtaining new ones. Horses have been retained to prevent the swelling of the number of men at the dismounted camps. By telegraph to-day I asked for instructions concerning the camp of the Third Division, still maintained at Potomac Creek. Every horse that could carry a man here has been brought up. There are horses there that have been inspected, but were not disposed of when the division left for the present camps. It is necessary that division, brigade, and regimental wagons should be sent here, that access may be had to the records, that reports and returns may be brought up.

The line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has peculiar advantages at this season for camps for refitting and reorganizing cavalry, and the general commanding is assured that no efforts will be [spared] to derive for this command the greatest benefits from all resources. I send Major Falls, assistant inspector-general of this division, to receive and execute the orders of the general commanding the corps at Potomac Creek.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
May 27, 1863.

Captain WEIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I send you copy of dispatch from Colonel Mann to General Stahel, as follows:

Scout toward Warrenton reports pretty reliable information of concentration of large force at Culpeper and toward Waterloo for speedy raid. Shall send strong party to-night at midnight to Warrenton, and down to White Plains. Shall go myself, if the general does not object. Shall watch the enemy well toward Culpeper.

Everything quiet in vicinity of Junction.

GEO. M. BROWN,
Captain First Maine Cavalry.

MAY 27, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Commanding, &c., Yorktown:

Do you know of any force of the enemy to prevent Colonel Kilpatrick, with his two regiments, from crossing the country from Gloucester to Urbana, and are his horses in suitable condition to make the march? All of the enemy's cavalry in my front are at Culpeper, and he has no infantry below Port Royal. From Urbana, Colonel Kilpatrick's command could be ferried over the Rappahannock, under cover of the gunboats, should it be necessary. Please reply without delay.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
May 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I send below a dispatch from Major-General Keyes, in reply to yours. I have received a dispatch from General Gordon, advising me of a force

on the Mattapony, and that he is threatened with an attack. About 200 of Colonel Kilpatrick's men are not mounted. I wish you would leave them with me at present. I need them very much at West Point, where I have only 200 cavalry. I will endeavor to get horses for them in Gloucester County.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I know of no force to prevent Colonel Kilpatrick crossing to Urbana, if he can cross the Rappahannock safely. Their horses in fair condition.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 27, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

I have information, which I consider reliable, that Longstreet joined Lee last Thursday, 21st instant, with a considerable force, and there is secret intelligence among the rebels here that Lee has assumed the offensive, and is about to turn General Hooker's right by crossing above. Jones is in the Valley, at Forestville, west of New Market, with all his forces. One report says he is to re-enforce Lee; another that he is to attack here soon.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

Let the pontoon bridge remain at Fairmont until further orders.
By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 28, 1863.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe:*

My information is that Lee is massing all his forces on the Rappahannock. As General Hooker reports direct to the President, I know not what he intends to do. I can give you no re-enforcements whatever. If, under these circumstances, your position at West Point is deemed unsafe, you will withdraw from it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a statement showing the two-years' and nine-

months' regiments to be discharged from the Army of the Potomac subsequent to May 20, 1863, the date of the last return; also the strength of those regiments. It will be seen that between May 20 and the last of June we shall lose by expiration of service alone nearly 16,000 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Statement, May 27, 1863, showing the list of regiments, two-years' and nine-months', serving with the Army of the Potomac, whose term of service expires subsequent to May 20, 1863.

State.	Regiment.	When mustered in.	Period of enlistment.	Expiration of service.	Strength.
				1864.	
New York	Twelfth	Apr. 21, 1861–Jan. 31, 1862.	Two years	Jan. 31 1863.	261
Do	Fifteenth	June 17, 1861	do	June 17	568
Do	Twenty-second	June 5, 1861	do	June 5	489
Do	Twenty-fifth	June 13–26, 1861	do	June 26	308
Do	Twenty-seventh	May 21, 1861	do	May 21	553
Do	Twenty-eighth	May 22, 1861	do	May 22	512
Do	Twenty-ninth	June 6, 1861	do	June 6	436
Do	Thirtieth	June 1, 1861	do	June 1	462
Do	Thirty-first	May 24–June 18, 1861	do	June 18	414
Do	Thirty-second	May 31 1861	do	May 31	491
Do	Thirty-third	May 22, 1861	do	May 22	492
Do	Thirty-fourth	June 15–16, 1861	do	June 16	521
Do	Thirty-fifth	June 11, 1861	do	June 11	623
Do	Thirty-sixth	June 17–July 4, 1861	do	July 4	474
Do	Thirty-seventh	June 7, 1861	do	June 7	584
Do	Thirty-eighth	June 8, 1861	do	June 8	385
Maine	Second	May 28, 1861	do	May 28	90
Do	Tenth	Oct. 4–5, 1861	do	Oct. 5	482
New Jersey	Twenty-first	Sept. 15, 1862	Nine months	June 15	769
Do	Twenty-second	Sept. 22, 1862	do	June 22	702
Do	Twenty-third	Sept. 13–23, 1862	do	June 23	520
Do	Twenty-fourth	Sept. 16–24, 1862	do	June 24	425
Do	Twenty-sixth	Sept. 18, 1862	do	June 18	840
Do	Twenty-eighth	Sept. 22, 1862	do	June 22	409
Do	Twenty-ninth	Sept. 20, 1862	do	June 20	592
Do	Thirtieth	Sept. 17, 1862	do	June 17	643
Do	Thirty-first	Sept. 17, 1862	do	June 17	677
Pennsylvania	One hundred and twenty-eighth	Aug. 10–30, 1862	do	May 30	604
Do	One hundred and thirtieth	Aug. 9–Sept. 11, 1862	do	June 11	404
Do	One hundred and thirty-third	Aug. 12–29, 1862	do	May 29	565
Do	One hundred and thirty-fourth	Aug. 11–22, 1862	do	May 22	516
Do	One hundred and thirty-sixth	Aug. 13–23, 1862	do	May 23	458
Do	One hundred and thirty-seventh	Aug. 12–28, 1862	do	May 28	678
Do	One hundred and fifty-first	Oct. 20–Nov. 25, 1862	do	Aug. 25	534
Do	One hundred and fifty-third	Sept. 12–Oct. 24, 1862	do	July 24	792
Do	One hundred and fifty-fifth	Sept. 2–Oct. 7, 1862	do	July 7	487
					18,760

May, 1863 (two years)	2,138	
May, 1863 (nine months)	2,821	
		4,959
June, 1863 (two years)	4,790	
June, 1863 (nine months)	5,981	
		10,771
July, 1863 (two years)	474	
July, 1863 (nine months)	1,279	
		1,753
August, 1863 (nine months)		534
October, 1863 (two years)		482
January, 1864 (two years)		261
		18,760

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a copy of a statement which has been addressed to these headquarters by Brig. Gen. A. Pleasonton, at present commanding the Cavalry Corps, setting forth the condition of that command at this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I assumed the command of this corps on the 22d instant, relieving Major-General Stoneman, and I desire to submit to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac the condition of the cavalry as it comes under my command:

First Division, late my own command: First Brigade, 1,546 serviceable horses, 371 unserviceable; Second Brigade, 1,228 serviceable horses, 364 unserviceable.

Second Division, Colonel Duffié commanding.

Third Division, Brigadier-General Gregg commanding.

Of these two divisions, General Gregg reports "that a close inspection of the horses of these two divisions" on the 31st ultimo will show one-half of the whole number of horses unfit for "active offensive operations." The average of each of these divisions is about 3,000 men; consequently the two have only about that number at present fit for service.

The Reserve Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buford, is reported as follows: "There are 549 horses in the command" that cannot be recruited in a month. It will require 1,396 horses to mount "the whole command." This brigade on the last of March had 2,226 serviceable horses. The difference leaves only 830 horses fit for service at this time.

RECAPITULATION.

Serviceable horses:	
First Division	2,774
Second Division	1,212
Third Division	1,861
Reserve Brigade	830
	6,677
Deduct Kilpatrick's force and detachments, say	2,000
Effective strength	4,677

The effective strength of the corps by the March return was upward of 12,000 men and horses. It is now one-third of that strength, and, so far as I can ascertain, is not fitted to take the field.

In taking this command, I cannot do myself such an injustice as to remain silent as to the unsatisfactory condition in which I find this corps. I shall use every exertion to bring it to a state of efficiency at

the earliest possible moment, but the responsibility of its present state, it is proper the major-general commanding should know, does not belong to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

The troops of this corps are encamped from Potomac Creek (near High Bridge) to the head of Clairburn Run, near Telegraph road (see map of occupation). To mass them on the left, near the Telegraph road, or on the right, near High Bridge, would require about an hour, provided cautionary orders had been previously given. The Telegraph road would be the most suitable point, where they could be concentrated in the shortest time. It would take several hours to communicate the orders to the pickets and draw them in. The Telegraph road, where the encampments of the First Division now are, would also be the most suitable point for concentrating the pickets.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

MAY 28, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Corps:

The commanding general directs that one division of your corps march with as little delay as practicable to relieve the cavalry pickets now holding Banks', Richards', and Kelly's Fords. You will distribute the division, and throw up such defenses as will repel any attempt of the enemy to effect a crossing at either of the above-named fords. The general suggests that the reserve be posted at Morrisville. Should you require more artillery than you now have, it will be furnished from the Artillery Reserve, upon your application. You are authorized to superintend the execution of the foregoing instructions, or devolve the duty upon the division commander, as you may think best.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

The commanding general designed that the United States Ford should be included in the letter of instructions to you this morning. The omission to mention it was inadvertent.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES,
Commanding First Division, Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general, you will, without any delay, move with your division, and take position on the Rappahannock River, covering the fords, and making such dispositions as will enable you to check, and, if practicable, prevent the crossing of that river by any body of the enemy's troops.

You will assign that portion of the river between Banks' Ford and Richards' Ford to one brigade, posting at least a regiment at each ford, with detachments watching the dams and other crossing-places between, and posting the balance of the brigade at some suitable point in the center, so that either point, if threatened, can be re-enforced. You will place in position a battery at each one of these fords.

Another brigade will be assigned the duty of guarding the river from Ellis' Ford to Kelly's Ford, posting two regiments at each of these fords, with strong detachments at the intermediate fords, ferries, dams, or any other known crossing-places. You will also post a battery of artillery at each of the above-mentioned fords. The Third Brigade of your division will be divided into two grand reserves, and be posted so as to promptly re-enforce any of the points threatened in either of the sections as above guarded. For this purpose, I would suggest for the upper section a point on the road from Crittenden's Mills to Kelly's Ford, about midway between the mills and Mount Holly Church. The reserve for the lower section I would post on the road from Hamet's (on Warrenton road) to Richards' Ferry, where this road intersects the one from Huckleberry Ford, on Warrenton road, to Benson's Mills, this being a central point from where roads lead to Richards', United States, and Banks' Fords.

I inclose you herewith copies of telegrams received from the commanding general;* also a map of the section of country to be occupied, and a list of the fords and crossing-places, so far as known.†

You will take with you the intrenching tools of the supply train, and direct your subordinate officers to immediately prepare defenses, such as rifle-pits and epaulements for batteries, and to make every disposition to check, retard, and prevent the crossing of the river at the points whose defense is intrusted to them.

The brigade at the lower stations, together with its reserve, will draw its supplies from Falmouth. The brigade and reserves at the upper stations will draw from Bealeton Station, in case there is a depot at that point.

If, after posting and inspecting your several detachments, you are of opinion more artillery is required, it will be furnished on application. Therefore you will instruct the several commanding officers at each of the places occupied to immediately make themselves acquainted with the roads, paths, &c., leading from their posts up and down the river, and back into the country, to keep up communications with the posts on their right and left, and you will discuss and arrange with them a plan of operations in case the enemy should force a passage at any point, in which case you will concentrate all of your command within striking distance as rapidly as possible, and hold the enemy in check the longest possible time, falling back, when pressed, on the main army at this place. Should the enemy force a passage so as to isolate the upper portion of

* Not identified. † Not found.

your command, they should be instructed to fall back in the direction of Bealeton Station, from thence to rejoin you or not, according to circumstances. You will be careful to see your command takes with it a full supply of ammunition, and you will issue rations so as to have always two days' cooked on hand, being thus prepared for immediate movement.

You will be particularly careful to require your command to keep all wagons well in the rear, and caution them to consider themselves on advanced picket duty, requiring the utmost vigilance and activity.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Captain Martin, acting chief of artillery, is directed to report to you with his batteries. Major-General Sykes has been ordered to at once relieve your brigade now on picket, which I suggest you assign as the reserve, and the Thirty-second Massachusetts has also been ordered to be relieved.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG,
Comdg. Second and Third Cavalry Divisions, Bealeton:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you destroy the bridge over the river at Rappahannock Station, as soon after the receipt of this as practicable. The general supposes that you have torpedoes for the purpose with you; if not, please advise by telegraph at once, when they will be sent you.

The general further directs me to say that Major-General Hooker desires as little force used for picketing as will be consistent with the service required, and that the command be retained in camp and recruited as much as possible.

Infantry will soon be sent to picket the fords of the Rappahannock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS, *A. A. G., Army of the Potomac:*

The following dispatch from General Gregg, at Bealeton:

A scouting party, just in from Sulphur Springs, reports Stuart camped 4 miles from Culpeper, on the road to the Springs; Fitzhugh Lee, W. H. F. Lee, Hampton, and Field at Jefferson. Rebel scouts numerous about Warrenton and the Springs. The force is represented as being very large.

I think it advisable to send Buford's command that is available, some 900 men, and battery, to re-enforce Gregg, should Major-General Hooker consent, particularly as Buford reports rather poor grazing at Dumfries, while on the upper route it is good, and supplies easily obtained.

The cavalry at Washington should be moved farther down, on the Orange road.

The rebels always mean something when their scouts become numerous.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to dispatch, without delay, Brigadier-General Buford, with all of his available force, to Bealeton and vicinity, and for him, by virtue of his rank, to assume command of all the cavalry forces operating in that district of country. It is reported that the enemy's skirmishers have shown themselves on the north side of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Warrenton. If General Buford should find this to be the case, you will please direct that officer to force them to recross the river, and to keep them there; or, if he should find himself with sufficient force, to drive the enemy out of his camp near Culpeper and across the Rapidan, destroying the bridge at that point. The advance of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Warrenton may have had for its object a concealment of a movement in force up the Valley. The commanding general desires that no labor be spared to ascertain the true object of the movement. At all events, they have no business on this side of the river.

Please inform General Buford that he will draw his supplies by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Also that one division of the Fifth Corps has been ordered to relieve the cavalry pickets at Banks', United States, Richards', and Kelly's fords, and, when relieved, for the cavalry to report to Brigadier-General Gregg. The reserve infantry force has been directed to take post at Morrisville.

You will direct the senior cavalry officer of the Upper Rappahannock to keep headquarters advised of all your operations, as well as those of the enemy, by telegraph.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD, *Comdg. Reserve Brigade, Dumfries:*

Move, with all your available force and Elder's battery, to Bealeton; take command of the whole force at that point, and drive the rebel scouts and parties in the neighborhood of Warrenton and Sulphur Springs across the Rappahannock River.

Leave your dismounted men, under a good officer or two, at Dumfries.

General Meade will picket the Rappahannock to Kelly's Ford. His reserves will be at Morrisville. Draw in your pickets from that part of the river.

Answer by telegraph.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 28, 1863.

The First Division of the Fifth Army Corps has been directed to cover and defend Banks', United States, Richards', and Kelly's Fords, with a reserve at Morrisville.

The troops at Morrisville and Kelly's Ford, about 2,000 men and 300 horses, will be supplied for the present via Bealeton Station.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Dumfries:

Your dispatch received. You will not return to Dumfries. Notify Captain Ferguson, at Alexandria, to furnish supplies for the men you leave behind, and also for the force you have at Bealeton to be supplied by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On arriving at Bealeton, should you find yourself with sufficient force, you will drive the enemy out of his camp near Culpeper and across the Rapidan, destroying the bridge at that point.

The advance of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Warrenton may have for its object to conceal a movement in force up the Valley. Spare no effort to ascertain the true object of the movement. Keep these headquarters advised of all your operations, as well as those of the enemy, by telegraph. Acknowledge this by telegraph.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

DUMFRIES,
May 28, 1863.

General PLEASONTON,
Brooke's Station:

Your dispatch (instructions) has been received. I'll do my best.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863—9 p. m.

Colonel KILPATRICK,
Commanding Brigade, Gloucester Point:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command to Urbana, on the Rappahannock, cross at that point, and report to these headquarters. Ferry-boats for crossing, gunboats, and a small force of infantry to cover your embarkation, will be at Urbana in waiting for you, Monday morning, June 1, at 8 o'clock, and wait your arrival. You are expected to be there by that time. Your march will be through one of the richest portions of Virginia, and it is expected you will bring in a large number of horses and contrabands, and make your march tell. There is at this time no force of the enemy, save guerrillas and rangers, south of Port Royal. In the seizure of property on your march, you will be governed by the laws and usages of war and the existing orders in this army and the armies of the United States in such matters. The dismounted men not yet remounted you will direct to report to Major-General Dix until further orders.

Ample time being given, you are expected to bring your command

here in as good condition for service as circumstances will permit. Should any unforeseen occurrence prevent your arrival at the time specified, the boats will await your arrival there. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Commander MAGAW,
Commanding Potomac Flotilla:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Colonel Kilpatrick, commanding cavalry brigade now at Gloucester, has been ordered to have his force at Urbana, to cross the Rappahannock, on Monday morning next, June 1. The following extract from his instructions is furnished for your information:

> Ferry-boats for crossing, gunboats, and a small force of infantry to cover your embarkation, will be at Urbana in waiting for you, Monday morning, June 1, at 8 o'clock, and wait your arrival. * * * Should any unforeseen occurrence prevent your arrival at Urbana at the time specified, the boats will await your arrival there.

Colonel Kilpatrick's command consists of about 800 dragoons. The general desires that you will have your gunboats in position to cover the crossing, and co-operate freely with Colonel Kilpatrick in effecting it. Three ferry-boats, with a small force of infantry ordered from Aquia, will be sent down (to accompany your flotilla) for the purpose of assisting in the crossing of Colonel Kilpatrick's command. The general desires that, after the troops have crossed, you will convoy these boats back to Aquia.

The general desires that your gunboats shall be in position at the time specified, and that every appliance and assistance in your power necessary for the purpose may be prepared and made available. Captain Carter, of the United States cavalry, reports to the general that there is a good wharf at Urbana, and a good beach, with 3 feet of water, gravel bottom, at a suitable point opposite, for landing the force on this side. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, of the staff, will accompany the expedition.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 28, 1863.

Corps commanders, and the commanders of the Engineer Brigade and of the Artillery Reserve, will report as early as practicable the time that will be required to mass their respective commands as they are at present encamped, and in reports will designate the point of concentration selected.

In the report of the Cavalry Corps, the men on picket need not be included.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 28, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I humbly ask the privilege of presenting for your consideration my views of affairs in this department.

From information received in the last two days, the rebels are collecting a heavy force of cavalry in Culpeper and Rappahannock Counties. Their intention, in my opinion, is to proceed along the foot of Blue Ridge to the neighborhood of Piedmont or Upperville. Upperville is opposite Ashby's Gap, which is the direct road to Berry's Ferry. Now, their design is either to cross the Shenandoah, throw their force in front of Milroy, and cut him off from Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry, or else they intend to proceed from Upperville, via Bloomfield and Snickersville, to Leesburg, cross there into Maryland, and scour the country for horses.

What is there to prevent a cavalry force under Stuart, of from 5,000 to 10,000 men, from crossing the Potomac at Edwards Ferry or Berlin, separating into two squads, one taking off in direction of Frederick, and the other in the direction of Boonsborough? They could capture all the good horses in the valley of the Upper Potomac, pass into Pennsylvania, take their choice out of the horses in Cumberland Valley, and pass out again north of Hagerstown, at Clear Spring or Hancock, or else they could go up and cross at Old Town to Springfield, in Hampshire County; from there, via Romney and Moorefield, to New Market, with all their horses and plunder.

Ten thousand cavalry could accomplish this without any danger to themselves. But I think it very probable that they will cross at Ashby's Gap or Snicker's Gap, and fall on Milroy, in conjunction with General Jones' force, capture him (Milroy) and all his forces, and destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Stuart and Jones can accomplish this unless Milroy is speedily re-enforced. I have the information, from deserters, exiles driven out by the rebels, and from citizens of the South, who claim protection as foreigners, that Lee's army is re-enforced by Longstreet's force and by conscripts to at least 100,000 men. My opinion is that this report is true. Now, in case Hooker lies still, it will enable Lee to throw a force of cavalry, under Stuart and Hampton, from Culpeper to Upperville, as before mentioned. They will keep Heintzelman or Stahel busy, or else they will cross into Maryland at Berlin, and recross back into Virginia at Shepherdstown or Williamsport or Clear Spring. If Stuart acts in conjunction with Jones, they would be sure to capture Martinsburg and cut off General Milroy's retreat.

Jones' cavalry force, previous to the recent raid, was over 4,000. His whole force, infantry and cavalry, amounted to 7,000 men. By his raid into West Virginia, he increased his cavalry force by 1,000 men, and a like increase of infantry. He has recruited himself with 3,000 horses, suitable either for cavalry or artillery, besides beef-cattle of every description, and sheep.

The rebels are so situated in the Valley that they will not lie still. It would be greatly to their advantage to drive your force from the Valley for the benefit of the pasturage and the coming crop. Besides, it would encourage the rebel sympathizers in the North and greatly discourage the Union citizens. Throw in a re-enforcement immediately to General Milroy, so that he can advance up the Valley and occupy New Market and Luray. He could then hold the only passage to West Virginia. The rebels are well supplied with pasture, and their cavalry can march from 20 to 25 miles per day without giving their horses but one feed

per day. They will harass your force at all points unless you pour reenforcements to Milroy without delay. General Milroy is a fighting man, and the rebs both hate and fear him, and I do not believe that they can drive him out of Winchester. They may cut off his supplies and starve him out.

General Heintzelman ought to assist General Milroy by advancing to Gainesville or Hay Market. Then they could feel their way, and if there should be a rebel force under Stuart at Salem, Rectortown, or Upperville, they could fall on the rebels, in connection with General Milroy, and either rout or capture Stuart's army. You may rely on what I say, for there will be stirring times between this and the first of July.

I am posted in the movements of the rebels, having lived in Rockingham and Shenandoah Counties for the last three years. I am a contractor by profession, and worked on Manassas Gap Railroad. I am encouraging all Virginians, both soldiers and civilians, to take the oath and go North till the war is over. I impress on the minds of all who come under my notice that the cause of the rebels is hopeless, and tell them of the prosperity which prevails at the North. I endeavor to increase the dissatisfaction between the rich and poor, and do all I can to persuade the poor to leave the South until the return of peace.

All your officers and agents ought to do the same thing. I was the first man who told General Banks and Captain Holbert, now colonel on Banks' staff, last August, that Jackson's force would pass from Orange Court-House, along the foot of Blue Ridge, and come out between New Baltimore and Warrenton, and get between General Pope and Washington.

I also told Captain Cloud the same thing two days before Jackson surprised your force at Manassas. I also apprised the commanders of all the posts between Rappahannock Station and Centreville of Jackson's coming, but they paid no heed to what I was saying.

There is a great deal of sickness in Winchester among the citizens. There are 300 to 400 sick with typhoid fever. The doctors, however, say that it is abating. Some of the people are very poor, and lack the necessaries of life. General Milroy should be instructed to levy a tax on the rich for the benefit of the poor. For instance, let there be 1,000 persons in Winchester; make an impressment on the property of 200 of the rich, and divide it with 800 of the poor, so if you are making enemies of 200, you make firm friends of 800. It is the wealthy aristocrats of the South who caused the war, and they alone ought to suffer.

Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL GRAHAM.

[Inclosure.]

[Below is a] statement which might be useful to Generals Stahel or Heintzelman, or General Stoneman's cavalry, where to hunt up guerrilla bands and the lurking places of some of the rebel cavalry. The places mentioned are generally resorted to by the rebel cavalry.

Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL GRAHAM.

From Berry's Ferry to Paris, from Paris to Upperville, from Upperville to Middleburg, from Middleburg to Rectortown, to White Plains, from White Plains to Thoroughfare Gap, from Thoroughfare Gap to New Baltimore, from New Baltimore to Orleans, from Orleans to Cobler's Mountain, from Cobler's Mountain to Piedmont, from Piedmont to

Springfield, from Springfield to Markham, from Markham to Linden, from Linden to Front Royal, from Front Royal to McCoy's Ford, from said ford to Bell's Mills, from Bell's Mills to Buckton, from Buckton scour between the two rivers back to Front Royal. Below Front Royal, at Island Mill, cross the river; from Island Mill proceed through the pines to Middletown, from Middletown take middle of dirt road back to Winchester. You ought to have 1,000 cavalry in this scout; you will find plenty of game in this route. Take three days' rations, and help yourself to the balance on the road.

The best way would be to take this backward, beginning at Winchester, and proceed on the back or middle road to Strasburg, cross the river at 1½ miles below Strasburg, on the east side of the burned railroad bridge; proceed from there down along by Buckton.

By commencing at Front Royal, you will drive the game all in on Heintzelman. His force should have knowledge of your movement, so that he could send a cavalry force to Hay Market or Middleburg or Rectortown.

BALTIMORE,
May 28, 1863—8 a. m.

Gov. A. W. BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Md.:

Governor Curtin and I go to-morrow morning to Washington by 8 o'clock train. Will you join us? Our object is to perfect defense of border.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

MAY 28, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
War Department, Washington:

General Russell will inform you of Governor Curtin's arrival in Washington. The Governor wishes you to arrange for the interview with President and Secretary this evening or to-morrow morning, as he has to return immediately. All well.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 28, 1863. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It has been impossible for me to give any information concerning the movements of the enemy at all satisfactory. I have had several men over the river, but as they do not return, I conclude that they have been captured.

The enemy's camps are as numerous and as well filled as ever. It was reported to me this morning by General Gregg that the enemy's cavalry had made their appearance in the vicinity of Warrenton; on the strength of which I have ordered on to that line Buford's division, to drive them across the river, and to keep them there, and, if necessary, I will send up additional forces. Major-General Stahel should be in-

structed to look into the Shenandoah Valley and see what is going on over there. In the event a forward movement should be contemplated by the enemy, and he should have been re-enforced by the army from Charleston, I am in doubt as to the direction he will take, but probably the one of last year, however desperate it may appear. It may appear desperate if his force should be no greater than we have reason to suppose. The enemy has always shown an unwillingness to attack fortified positions; still, you may rest assured that important movements are being made, and, in my opinion, it is necessary for every one to be watchful. The enemy has all of his cavalry force (five brigades) collected at Culpeper and Jefferson. This would indicate a movement in the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and this it is my duty to look after.

If Stoneman had not almost destroyed one-half of my serviceable cavalry force, I would pitch into him in his camps, and would now, if General Stahel's cavalry were with me for a few days.

Please send this to the President.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY,
May 29, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Your telegram of last evening, addressed to me, was submitted to the President and also to Generals Halleck and Heintzelman. General Halleck reports as follows:

There is no other cavalry force about Washington than that of General Stahel, which is now engaged on scouting duty toward Bull Run Mountains, and in picketing Bull Run and Occoquan Rivers. If it be removed, there will be no force in front to give notice of enemy's raids on Alexandria or Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 29, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Va.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War spoke to me this morning of your want of horses. I am using every exertion to procure them, and, after a check due to a sudden increase of prices, and the large demand for General Rosecrans, who has called for a very large number, they are beginning to come in rapidly. Three hundred and forty-four arrived yesterday. I had fortunately ordered contracts and purchases, in expectation of your movements, and the result of those orders is now being felt. I call your attention to a request from General Dix to send immediately 300 horses for General Kilpatrick's command. He was reported to have captured enough to supply himself, and a late expedition is reported in which we captured several hundred horses and mules.

I advise you to forbid the return of horses from your army to the North, except in the case of very valuable horses bought by officers at home, not from the quartermasters. Sales of horses to officers are intended to enable them to perform their duties; they get them at a fixed price; they are picked horses, and when no longer needed for use in

public service, if still fit for service, should be returned to the United States at the original price—not sold at a profit.

Sutlers and army followers should not be permitted to take horses out of the lines. They, with aid or connivance of troops, send North captured and stolen horses. All such should be in possession or use of the Government or returned to their owners.

No horses of any kind should be left in possession of residents in the rebel country. A horse is as much contraband of war as a barrel of gunpowder, and, being used by a guerrilla, a spy, or a messenger, more injurious to us. Even in the plow they relieve the men from the necessity of digging for a living, and leave them free to plot mischief.

I hope within ten days to bring in 2,500 horses, and shortly afterward to supply your wants entirely. Permit me to suggest to you that you have 31,000 horses and 22,000 mules under your command. These cannot be all needed to feed the body of the army while resting in camp. Could not a body of infantry be mounted on some thousands of these, and aid cavalry and light artillery more rapidly to cut off the forces supposed to be collecting at Gordonsville or Culpeper? Such expeditions could alarm and disturb, and, it seems to me, compel the enemy to concentrate in your front or scatter his troops in force to counteract them. If he has not a large force at Culpeper or Gordonsville, would not such an expedition cut off and capture whatever is there? A success would inspirit your men and help balance accounts of prisoners, for which we are here considerably in debt, it is said, to the rebels.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, requesting a report of the operations of the quartermaster's department during the late campaign, and answers to certain inquiries.

I have required a report from each of the chief quartermasters of the different corps. They are herewith inclosed, marked from A to H. I beg you will give these reports a close perusal, because they are very full, and contain much valuable information for our department touching the movement of troops in the field. In submitting these papers, I shall deem it necessary to give my views very briefly.

A copy of a report prepared by General Pleasonton, now commanding the Cavalry Corps, showing its present condition, is submitted, marked I.* Also, a copy of the proceedings of the board detailed to examine how many days' rations, clothing, &c., can be carried by troops on their persons on a march without wagons, herewith, marked K.†

I will reply to your questions as follows:

Question 1. "The orders for the outfit and equipment."

Answer. It was ordered mainly that each man should carry eight days' short rations of provisions, one change of underclothing, and 60 rounds of ammunition on his person. He was also to carry his blanket or overcoat, his musket, and accouterments. In many instances both blanket and overcoat were carried, but it was not the intention.

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* See Pleasonton to Williams, p. 533. † See Inclosure D, p. 487.

Question 2. "The details of the outfit and equipment; the burden carried by each soldier, and its weight," &c.

Answer. The total weight carried by each soldier was 45 pounds. It consisted of his knapsack, haversack, subsistence, and change of underclothing, overcoat or blanket, arms and accouterments, and one piece of shelter-tent. Eight days' short rations were carried on the person, stowed as follows: Five days' in the knapsack, and three days' in the haversack; 40 rounds of ammunition were carried in the cartridge-boxes, and 20 rounds in the pockets of the man's clothing. The total weight carried by the men, as reported by the different corps quartermasters, varies somewhat. The amount stated by me, however, is the correct figure.

Question 3. "Same as to officers."

Answer. Each officer was responsible for his own outfit. It was to be carried by himself or servant. In some instances a few pack animals were used.

Question 4. "What tents were taken with the troops, and how transported?"

Answer. Shelter-tents were taken by the troops, each soldier carrying a piece.

Question 5. "What wagons, if any, accompanied the marching columns?"

Answer. No wagons followed the main column over the river at first. Some ammunition wagons were brought up, but not necessarily.

Question 6. "What pack trains?"

Answer. Pack-mules were used to transport reserve ammunition, and to pack up other supplies from the wagon parks.

Question 7. "The details of loading of each wagon and pack-mule."

Answer. A 6-mule wagon will carry 1,400 short rations of provisions, bread, coffee, sugar, salt, and soap, and eight days' rations of short forage for the 6 mules, or 25 boxes small-arms ammunition. A good pack-mule could carry 2 boxes small-arms ammunition, and six days' oats for himself, or an equivalent in weight of subsistence for men.

Question 8. "The organization of the teams."

Answer. The teams and pack trains were distributed to the corps and other commanders on the basis established in my circular of March 10, 1863, herewith, marked L. It was ordered that mules for packing should be drawn from the ammunition and supply trains when necessary, but never more than 2 from any one team, thus leaving 4 mules for the wagon. By this arrangement, all the wagons could move forward when required, with moderate loads, while pack trains were being used.

Question 9. "The actual supply of ammunition and of rations accompanying the marching column."

Answer. The troops carried eight days' supply of provisions and 60 rounds of ammunition on their persons.

Question 10. "The supplies moved from Falmouth and following in rear of the army."

Answer. On the wagons and pack-mules there must have been at least six or eight days' more, all loaded and ready for the road. There was a plentiful supply of ammunition.

Question 11. "What did the troops carry through the campaign? Did they throw away overcoats, &c.?"

Answer. The troops carried through the campaign only those things most necessary for their constant use. On the second and third days many abandoned overcoats and blankets, as the weather was warm.

Very many abandoned their knapsacks on going into action. The impulse with the soldiers to throw off all impediments, under such circumstances, is almost irresistible. With proper discipline, soldiers can be made to take care of their knapsacks and all other property put on their persons. On the late campaign a blanket should have been taken, but no overcoat. Both weigh a man down too heavily, and are not necessary in moderate weather. When men become heated or fatigued, they will throw away such articles as are not imperatively needed. On short campaigns, or marches of four or five days without wagons, I would not take a knapsack at all, but would put the rations in the haversacks, and other things in the blanket, well folded, and thrown over the right shoulder, and looped under the left arm. But if knapsacks containing rations, &c., are worn by troops, they should be made to fight with them on; or, if that be deemed unadvisable, great care should be taken, before putting them in action, to have the knapsacks stowed away properly in the rear. On the late campaign, the army abandoned in battle about 25 per cent. of the whole number. With due precaution, these might, of course, have been saved. Along the roads and at camp-grounds I saw many parts of blankets, overcoats, &c., discarded. The accompanying reports will show quite clearly how much clothing was used up and abandoned in the campaign.

The army was perfectly equipped at the commencement in every particular, so far as concerned our department. The issues made immediately after were to supply deficiencies, which arose in the interim. On future marches this army will correct the errors referred to.

Question. 12. "Have the men shown ability to carry those supplies without injury to health?"

Answer. The troops exhibited adequate strength to carry all the articles composing their outfit.

Marches were never made with more cheerfulness, vigor, and regularity. The army could have marched the eight days without embarrassment, so far as supplies were concerned. While at Chancellorsville, no difficulty was experienced by our department in bringing forward all that was required. At no time did I feel that there could be any failure to supply the army on either side of the Rappahannock.

Question 13. "What are the daily marches? A map or itinerary of each brigade's or division's march would be of value."

Answer. A sketch is inclosed, marked M,* showing the theater of the operations. The system of transportation adopted with this army works admirably, and experience and observation have suggested no further change. I am satisfied with it, and I believe this army is. The number of ambulances is now reduced to two to each regiment.

The pack-mule system cannot be relied on for long marches with heavy columns. I shall have few hereafter, and intend to make them auxiliary simply to wagons, for short distances over rough country, where there are few and bad roads.

The new standard of means of transportation for the cavalry is as follows:

Four wagons to each 1,000 men for small-arm ammunition.

One wagon for hospital supplies for each regiment.

One wagon for regimental headquarters.

One wagon and two pack-mules for each company.

I do not consider that this scale can be amended. I desire to state that all the animals belonging to our department are now in splendid

* Was not inclosed.

condition, except the pack-mules, most of which are in good order as to flesh, but have been galled badly in packing.

I wish to call your attention to General Pleasonton's report, in order that you may perfectly understand why I call for so many cavalry horses. The report explains the case briefly. You will recollect that just before our late cavalry raid there was a review of the whole corps by His Excellency the President of the United States. It was admitted on all sides that the corps was then in fine condition. There were present for duty at that time certainly at least 10,000 horses. To-day not more than 5,000 serviceable ones can be mustered in the corps.

There has been no complaint of extraordinary marches or want of forage. What, then, has temporarily destroyed these horses? If we inflicted a proportionate loss on the enemy, he has suffered terribly.

There was too much weight carried on the cavalry horses after leaving the Rappahannock; they were not unsaddled, perhaps, and groomed at intervals, to say nothing of irregular watering and feeding, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure A.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 24, 1863.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In reply to your circular of May 22, requiring information on certain points pertaining to the recent movements, I have the honor to state that the number of baggage wagons which accompanied the First Corps was 405; the number of pack-mules was 330. The wagons were loaded with ammunition, artillery, and small-arms, officers' baggage, camp and garrison equipage, subsistence and forage, and hospital stores.

Two mules to each regiment were loaded with officers' tents and subsistence; the remainder of the mules were loaded with small-arms ammunition.

Average weight carried per wagon, in pounds, was 2,705; average weight carried per mule, in pounds, was 200; average number of days' subsistence carried in wagons, 5; average number of days' forage carried in wagons, 6; number of rounds small ammunition in wagons, 1,208,000; number of rounds small ammunition on mules, 520,000; number of days' marching rations carried per man when march commenced, 8; number of rounds of ammunition carried per man when march commenced, 60; average weight in pounds carried by each man, exclusive of musket, 40.

The amount of clothing carried per man was generally one change of underclothing, one blanket, one overcoat, in some cases one extra pair of shoes, one piece of shelter-tent. In one division (the Third) no overcoats are reported as carried by the men.

In the Third Brigade of the First Division, composed mostly of New Jersey troops (nine-months' men), about half of their knapsacks, &c., were thrown away, as well as a large number of overcoats, about 100 haversacks, and 50 canteens. In Second Division, about 80 knapsacks and contents were thrown away. In First Brigade, Third Division, 7 knapsacks and some clothing (amount not ascertained) were thrown away. In the Second Brigade of Third Division, in which it may be

remarked the men are reported as having been more heavily loaded than in the First Brigade, about 300 knapsacks and nearly two-thirds of their clothing were thrown away.

The pack-mules used for transportation of officers' baggage, &c., have proved advantageous.

The mules used for packing ammunition have suffered very much, from the fact that the men in whose charge they were have not the requisite amount of experience in such matters, and also from the fact that the mules were unavoidably kept saddled and packed for a long time continuously, in momentary expectation of moving.

The result of the experience we have had with the ammunition pack train induces me to report against its use as a permanent thing. In my opinion, if pack-saddles could be carried in wagons, the lead mules of each 6-mule team might be made use of to carry ammunition from the train to the front when necessary, in addition to which there might with advantage be a few broken pack-mules with each ammunition train apart from the teams. Six mules can with ease haul at least 25 boxes of small-arms ammunition, besides the forage for the team; they can pack but 12 boxes. On marches similar to those recently made, it is my opinion that the knapsacks had best be stored under guard in some locality easily accessible during the days of active operation, and returned to the troops when circumstances would justify it. So far as my experience goes, troops, both regular and volunteer, will throw away their knapsacks before any other article of equipment, even on comparatively short marches.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. DANA,

Lieut. Col., Chief Quartermaster First Army Corps.

P. S.—It may be proper to add that the strength of the First Army Corps, at the commencement of the movement, was, in round numbers, 17,000, officers and men.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,

May 23, 1863.

Col. R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In accordance with your instructions of yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The First and Third Divisions of the Second Army Corps moved from this place to Banks' Ford on Tuesday, April 28, with three days' rations in haversacks, five days' hard bread, coffee, and sugar in knapsack; 60 rounds ammunition on the person, 80 rounds small-arm, and 150 rounds to the gun of battery ammunition, were carried in a train of 70 wagons. In addition to which there were 45 supply teams—one for each division and brigade headquarters, and one for each regiment—loaded with forage and hospital stores; making 115 6-mule teams and 100 2-horse ambulances. Six days' forage for the whole command being taken, the remainder of the trains were parked near the railroad, and were loaded with five days of field rations, two days of forage for the whole command, and eight for the teams remaining in park, camp and garrison equipage, and baggage; making a total supply of thirteen days of subsistence stores and eight of forage.

Wednesday, two days of rations and forage were sent forward and

issued, the wagons returning to the park after being reloaded at the depot, and the command moved toward United States Ford.

Thursday, the troops crossed the river to Chancellorsville, followed by the ammunition train and 6 ambulances, the balance being left on this side of the river.

Friday, the ammunition train was ordered back from Chancellorsville to the vicinity of the ford.

Saturday, two days' rations were sent over on pack-mules, and two days' forage was sent by wagons, and issued, making complete the eight days' rations and six days' forage with which the command started.

On Monday, all the trains left in park at Falmouth were ordered to United States Ford, and on Tuesday the whole of the transportation was returned to its present camp, where the troops arrived the following morning.

Since the return, 2,195 knapsacks, 2,084 haversacks, 2,373 blankets, and 2,085 shelter-tents have been drawn, to supply the place of those lost and abandoned on the battle-field, being an average loss of about 25 per cent. for those who returned. The clothing taken in the knapsack consisted of the overcoat, blanket, shelter-tent, shirt, one pair drawers and socks. The average weight carried by each man in addition to his equipments was nearly as follows:

Hard bread, 8 pounds; pork, 2¼ pounds; coffee, one-half pound; sugar and salt, 1¼ pounds; overcoat, 5¼ pounds; blanket, 5 pounds; shelter-tent, 1½ pounds; shirt, drawers, and socks, 2 pounds; making a total of 25¾ pounds.

For a protracted movement it is of great advantage to have the troops carry the knapsacks, but it cannot be done without necessarily causing much fatigue, and it would be impossible for the men to endure it in the present hot weather.

We had but 35 pack-saddles to each division, which were carried in the ammunition train, and they were found to be of so much service in moving ammunition and supplies from the river to the front that I have since made requisitions for and drawn 50 additional to each division. The teams were all 6-mule, and were intended to be loaded with an average weight of from 2,200 to 2,300 pounds each.

On arriving at United States Ford, Wednesday night, the officer in charge of the pontoon train reported that, owing to the poor condition of his teams, he was unable to get his train forward in season. I ordered the teams attached to the ammunition trains to be sent back to the pontoons, and moved them to the point selected.

The Second Division was left to guard the line of the river, and its transportation was not moved from the vicinity of its old camp.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Inclosure C.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 24, 1863.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In reply to your circular of the 22d instant, I have the honor to report as follows:

That when the recent operations began, the trains of this corps were consolidated near these headquarters, and were, on Wednesday, 29th,

moved to the vicinity of Franklin's crossing, under the direction of the then chief quartermaster of this corps, Lieut. Col. W. E. Morford. The total train of the corps was composed as follows:

	Wagons.
Supply train	119
Ammunition train, heavy and light	121
Baggage train	282
Total	522

This train reached its destination by 12 m. on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo; was then placed in park, and remained there until Thursday afternoon following. At that time this army corps was ordered to move rapidly to the right, to unite with and support the Second, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, then at or near United States Ford, and the trains were ordered to follow as rapidly as possible. We broke park about 5 p. m., and when we reached these headquarters received orders to park the baggage and supply trains, and push forward at all hazards the ammunition trains. The general baggage and supply trains of the corps never left this vicinity afterward, though a part of the supply trains were detached and sent to the front, as occasion required. The roads were very heavy in the vicinity of the river, and events proved that great wisdom was manifested in leaving the trains so far in the rear.

The trains, with full teams, were loaded with an average weight of from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds, respectively, as follows: Ammunition train, with ammunition, light and heavy, and eight days' rations of grain; supply train, with subsistence stores and eight days' rations of grain; baggage train, with private baggage, general camp and garrison equipage, and eight days' rations of grain.

In all, our trains carried: Forage, heavy, eight days' rations; subsistence, five days' rations; ammunition, 40 rounds per man.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the troops carried 40 rounds of ammunition in their boxes and 20 about their persons. In addition to this, they carried an eight days' supply of marching rations, three of cooked in their haversacks, and five of hard bread, coffee, and sugar in their knapsacks—fresh beef being supplied on the hoof as it was required. Of clothing, they carried but little, as the principal amount they had was stored at Potomac Creek, in accordance with orders prior to the movement. They were limited to one great-coat, one extra shirt, one extra pair of drawers, and one extra pair of stockings, and few carried more than this, though some regiments in part retained their blankets. Therefore the average weight carried by the men, independent of their arms and accouterments, I judge to be about 30 pounds.

Very little clothing was thrown away, in consequence of its having been mainly stored as above. Of knapsacks we lost about one-thirtieth, unslung and piled up by order of immediate commanders, as the troops were about moving into battle, and then left behind and abandoned when compelled to retire before the enemy. As near as I can discover, I judge we lost of knapsacks 700.

In the matter of carrying knapsacks on such marches, my opinion is that it depends entirely upon the nature of the movement. If the march is to be short and rapid or severe, then knapsacks are purely *impedimenta*. But in such a movement as I understood the recent one was intended to be, they were really essential. So far as my observation extends, the chief fault lies in immediate commanders ordering

their men to unsling their knapsacks, and thus causing them to be abandoned, when there is really no necessity for it. The result is, that when the line is driven back, or if it is shifted, or if it actually advances, the knapsacks are never recovered, or, if recovered, are found to be plundered, and then at the first lull in operations a new supply of knapsacks and clothing has to be reissued. During the Peninsula Campaign, last summer, I knew this to be done no less than three times in three consecutive months, in different months in different divisions. Of course, this loss falls upon the private soldier, as there is no provision in the Regulations for a new issue or for reimbursement, and Congress should relieve him from this hardship, by providing either proper officers to command him or just compensation for losses occurring mainly through the want of such.

In the matter of pack trains, I would state that we had in all a pack train of pack-mules, 285, devoted exclusively to the transportation of small-arms ammunition and their own necessary forage. It was intended in orders that these mules should carry each an average of two and a half boxes of ammunition and a supply of grain for eight days. But it was found on trial that the class of mules we possessed could illy carry more than an average of two boxes each and a supply of forage for four days. As you are aware, we were ordered to detach mules from the ammunition-wagon trains, and thus compose the pack trains. These mules were many of them light and unfit for such service, and, when they were returned to the wagon trains, many were found with backs so sore and in such a debilitated condition that they had to be turned in for rest and treatment and others drawn in their stead. When these mules were detached from the ammunition-wagon trains, we were ordered to detach others from the supply trains, so as to make up 4-mule teams all around, and thus move everything, if possible. Had these 4-mule teams been thus constituted a sufficient time to have become broken and manageable, they would no doubt have proven tolerably serviceable. But, as it was, they were mixed, green, and unbroken throughout all the movement, and few of them were capable of transporting more than from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. When the order came to send forward the ammunition at all hazards, even these were broken up, for the emergency required that every wagon going to the front should have at least 6 mules to it. This stripped the supply trains almost entirely, and would have proven most disastrous had events compelled us to move such trains as a whole.

I studied the pack-mule system carefully during the recent operations, because a new system, and the result of my observation is that a pack train for ammunition would be invaluable to an army operating in a wooded country like this, provided it was organized entirely independent of the wagon trains. This would, of course, involve considerable expense, but it would be an expense amply repaid by the results produced. If not independent of the wagon trains, but composed of animals detached therefrom, then it is a nuisance and an evil, a positive curse to any moving army, which cannot be abated too speedily. Detaching mules from the wagon trains, as in the last movement, positively demoralizes all the trains, and produces at last a pack train which is practically worthless for such a purpose, because green and undisciplined. But a pack train for ammunition properly organized, composed of stout, sturdy, serviceable animals, kept for no other purpose, and disciplined to their work, will enable the Army of the Potomac to move and fight on any ground, and yet to be always thoroughly supplied with powder and ball. I would move the wagon trains as far to the front on all occasions

as would be safe or practicable, then load up the pack trains with boxes of ammunition and the necessary forage, and push them right after the troops, with orders to follow them everywhere. Each division should have its own train, and this train, if not unduly loaded, would be able to follow its division through woods and morasses wherever troops are capable of marching.

Holding these views, I cordially recommend the retention of the pack-mule system, provided it can have its own independent organization; otherwise the sooner it is abolished the better for the service.

Submitting the above as the best I can thus hastily give you, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. RUSLING,
Captain, and Acting Chief Quartermaster.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with your letter, 22d instant, directing me to furnish information on the following points, I have the honor to report:

That the whole number of baggage wagons with the marching column of our troops was 19; ambulances, 18; spring wagons, 10; total, 47; and were loaded with forage and officers' rations. The whole number of pack-mules was 325, hauling forage and ammunition. The average weight carried in the wagons was 2,500 pounds, and by the mules 250 pounds each.

The number of days' subsistence carried in wagons was five days, and the number of rounds ammunition 2,300,000, and on pack-mules about 365,000 rounds. The men carried eight days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition. It is impossible to furnish any reliable estimate of the amount of clothing carried by the men. The average weight carried by each man was 45 pounds.

The amount of knapsacks, &c., thrown away is as follows:

Command.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Shelter-tents.
First Division	752	107	78	107
Second Division	4,272	1,574	799	2,502
Third Division	357	.....	.....	1,282
Total	5,381	1,681	877	3,891

In a fatiguing march of the character as the last, it is a disadvantage to have the men carry knapsacks. It would be better for the men to carry only haversacks, canteens, blankets, and shelter-tents.

The pack-mule system is of advantage so far as the transportation of small-stores from the trains to the commands and on short marches, but will not be of any great benefit, and will render useless many animals now doing good service.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. CASLOW,
Captain, and Acting Chief Quartermaster Fifth Army Corps.

[Inclosure E.]

HDQRS. SIXTH CORPS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
May 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with your circular of the 22d, directing a report of the movements of the quartermaster's department of this corps in the recent operations, and calling for information on various subjects, I have the honor to make the following report:

The movements of this corps were somewhat peculiar and not well adapted to test the operation of some of the methods of equipment and supply adopted. The actual marching during the ten days' operations was only about 15 miles, and during the advance of the corps it was engaged in almost incessant conflict. These peculiarities, however, furnished evidence which could not be obtained under ordinary circumstances relative to the plan of carrying rations in knapsacks and ammunition on pack-mules. To these matters I will allude below.

The corps left its camps in the vicinity of White Oak Church on the 28th of April, and marched about 5 miles to the bluffs bordering on the Rappahannock. I selected a field about a mile in the rear of the bluffs for the parking of the trains, and the entire trains of the First and Second Divisions and the Light Brigade were parked there on the following morning. The train of the Third Division remained in its previous situation, about a mile to the rear.

The First Division crossed the river the same night, and laid on the opposite bank during April 29 and 30, and May 1 and 2, being reenforced on the 1st by the Light Brigade. The entire corps did not cross till May 2.

On the 1st, I concentrated the whole train in the field mentioned above. During this time wagons were sent to the front as supplies were needed, carrying chiefly forage and articles needed by the staffs of the various brigades and divisions. No wagons remained across the river or upon the front. The officers on the opposite shore were not supplied with camp equipage.

On the night of May 2, the corps, having crossed, marched to Fredericksburg (about 3 miles), and captured the enemy's fortifications.

On the 3d, it proceeded about 4 miles on the Chancellorsville Plank road, meeting constant opposition, and late in the afternoon having a severe engagement. I had, during the day, moved the trains of the corps to the fields adjoining the Lacy house, opposite Fredericksburg. The pack-mules, with ammunition, forage, and officers' baggage, had accompanied the troops. But few wagons accompanied the column, only a portion of those belonging to the batteries and the various general headquarters. Supplies of ammunition and forage were sent to the front in wagons on the night of the 3d, returning early on the 4th. The enemy having sent a force in the rear to the heights of Fredericksburg, captured 6 teams and a number of pack-mules as they were returning to the river. The wagons containing hospital supplies were left at the hospitals, in charge of the medical department.

On the afternoon of the 4th, the corps had another severe engagement, and during the night recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, a point distant by the road on this side of the river about 6 miles from the park of the train.

Ammunition and supply wagons were now sent up in considerable numbers. A large proportion of the rations carried by the men had been

lost, and the wagons were in constant requisition during the three days the corps remained in the position at Banks' Ford. It then returned to its previous camps, and the train rejoined the divisions. The wagons were exposed at Banks' Ford to the artillery fire of the enemy, but no damage of any consequence was caused, and they were removed from danger without confusion.

Previous to the march, the troops had been supplied, as directed by orders from the headquarters of the army, with eight days' rations, carrying prescribed portions in the knapsacks. They also carried a blanket, shirt, pair of stockings, pair of drawers, half of a shelter-tent, and 60 rounds of ammunition. The average weight carried by the men is estimated at from 56 to 60 pounds. The supply wagons were loaded with from three to five days' rations and eight days' short forage. The ammunition wagons also carried eight days' forage. The average weight upon these wagons was 2,000 pounds. The wagons were, of course, inadequate to carry the accumulated quantity of forage ordered to be kept on hand, but it was brought up to the various parks as opportunity permitted. As fast as supplies were exhausted, they were replenished from the depots at Falmouth, so that when the movement was completed the quartermaster's department was as well prepared for a march as at the beginning. All the transportation was in good and efficient condition, and no animals were lost excepting those noticed above as captured.

The number of rounds of ammunition carried in wagons and on pack-mules was 140; of these, the pack-mules carried two boxes each. The pack-mules also carried as much forage as could be properly loaded upon them. Two hundred and eighty-five pack-mules were used for ammunition, and 153 for forage and baggage. Their average load was over 220 pounds.

I think it is generally considered by officers in this corps that a partial use of pack-mules is advantageous; that a number of mules not connected with the regular trains should be allotted to the staff and regimental officers for transporting their necessary baggage. For this purpose a portion of the saddles should be provided with panniers.

The use of mules for transporting ammunition is not advantageous. Probably no occasion can arise when more difficulties will occur in the use of wagons for supplying ammunition than were presented in the recent movement of this corps, yet at no time, had the dependence been on wagons alone, would there have been a deficiency. The ammunition galls the mules, overweights them, so that an abandonment of the forage for their own supply is necessary, and deranges the trains. A modification of the system adopted would, I think, be beneficial. Each ammunition wagon might carry a couple of saddles, so that boxes might be forwarded to the front when necessary.

I believe it is generally considered that the troops can march with more ease having their shelter-tent and underclothing rolled in their blankets and looped over the shoulder than with knapsacks. These can only be necessary if they are used for carrying rations, the transportation of which might be better performed by pack-mules when an extra supply for a hasty movement is required. In simple marching, without conflict, troops can carry rations for eight days, but in an engagement they must necessarily abandon a considerable portion of their burdens (as was the case in the movements of this corps) and rely upon the supply train for subsistence.

No accurate statement of the number of knapsacks and the amount of clothing lost can be made. Requisitions have been submitted for

3,887 knapsacks since the movement. Our total number of killed, wounded, and missing was over 4,900. As the knapsacks of these were also in most instances lost, a total of 8,787 is presented. But some 3,000 men have left the corps in regiments whose term has expired, for whom no requisitions have been made, a portion of whom undoubtedly lost their knapsacks and clothing. The only approximation to the loss by abandonment is the number 3,887, given above, but no estimate can be made as to the proportion abandoned through indolence and the exigences of battle respectively. In the formation of storming columns the knapsacks were ordered to be dropped, and opportunity was not afterward presented for the recovery of all of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TOLLES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster Sixth Corps.

[Inclosure F.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 24, 1863.

GENERAL: In answer to the inquiries in your telegram of the 23d instant, I beg leave to make the following brief report:

The number of wagons which accompanied the marching column on the late march was, from camp to Kelly's Ford, 58 wagons, part of which were loaded with the knapsacks of the First Brigade, Second Division, then at Kelly's Ford.

The number of pack-mules as above was 197, of which number 146 were loaded with ammunition and 51 ridden by the pack-mule drivers.

Average weight to each wagon, 1,800 pounds; to each pack-mule, 220 pounds.

Ten days' subsistence carried in all; 60 rounds of ammunition carried by the wagons, 20 rounds by the pack-mules, and 60 rounds by the men.

Eight days' rations carried by the men; also extra clothing, one shirt, one pair drawers, one pair socks, and one blanket. About one-half of the corps carried overcoats.

Average total weight carried by the men: Gun, 14 pounds; 60 rounds ammunition, 6 pounds; knapsack and haversack, with clothing and rations, 27 pounds; total, 47 pounds, including blanket and overcoat.

Clothing, &c., thrown away: 1,824 caps, 3,602 trousers, 6,937 shirts, 2,638 blouses, 4,686 drawers, 2,560 wool blankets, 3,432 rubber blankets, 6,009 knapsacks, 3,242 haversacks, 2,271 canteens, 3,636 shoes, 252 boots, 13,123 stockings, 189 dress coats, 1,752 great-coats, 4,255 shelter-tents.

"Are knapsacks an assistance on the march?" Yes. I know of nothing better than the knapsacks. The kind in use is, I think, very faulty, and should be remedied.

"Will men carry the knapsack and eight days' rations without unusual fatigue?" They will, if not loaded with other baggage, but should be practiced in drill with the knapsack every day, else the shoulders will be worn raw.

"Is the pack-mule system advantageous to the service?" Yes.

A supplemental report will be sent forward to-morrow. The time is too short to make a satisfactory report.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. LE DUC,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster Eleventh Corps

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I desire to add, as supplemental to my report of yesterday, the following:

On the first two days' march, to wit, up to Kelly's Ford, scarcely an article of clothing was lost or abandoned by the Eleventh Corps. The camps of the Twelfth and Fifth Corps, near Mount Holly Church, which I passed directly after they had been abandoned by the troops, were covered with blankets and overcoats, and the road was lined with abandoned property, which was being collected by the inhabitants of the country, and I doubt not a search of their houses and out-buildings would repay the provost-marshal, and secure many wagon-loads of clothing and blankets.

The figures in the report of yesterday are indicative of the amounts drawn and distributed to the troops since their return, and are the nearest approximation of losses I could make hastily in answer to your question. They should probably be varied somewhat—caps, shirts, blouses, boots, shoes, and stockings should probably be reduced two-fifths. Wool blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, canteens, dress coats, great-coats, and shelter-tents, are probably nearly correct, as the troops were all well supplied when they marched from camp.

A number of pack-mules in each division can be made, I am convinced, of great utility, and, as an adjunct to wagon transportation or as a sole means of transportation in winter and spring campaigns or sudden movements, are very desirable. The last march was by no means a test of the value of pack-mules, as the mules were not sufficiently accustomed to the packs and the drivers were all green hands.

1. Pack-mules can go with the troops; and wherever troops can go pack-mules, properly loaded and conducted, can accompany them.

2. They can be employed successfully in transporting rations and forage to and from and through difficult places, when it might otherwise be impossible to carry supplies.

3. By the use of pack-mules the supply trains of wagons can be left at places more remote from danger and out of the way. In case of advance or retreat, the mules can march as fast as the troops and not materially obstruct the road.

The pack-mules used in the late movement were not only not trained, and the packers not expert, but the ordnance officers in charge were utterly regardless of their animals, and neglected to have their trains watered, fed, or unpacked. They seem to have been utterly ignorant of the equine necessity of daily oats, and to have used their trains without any judgment or mercy. The ordnance sergeant of the Second Division reports that the mules of his train were without forage four days, and on the fourth day they were so weak that it was almost impossible to get them to stand up and go along; also that the saddles were off only a few hours in seven days; that the backs of some were scalded and fairly rotten. The First and Third Division trains experienced similar neglect. The First Division had 59 mules packed with two boxes each small-arm ammunition, and 19 ridden by the drivers. This train returned with a loss of 3 animals, and 13 were subsequently condemned and turned into depot at Aquia on account of sore backs. Two days and one night they were entirely without food and with their packs on. This train and some of the other divisions were unloaded and crossed the United States Ford, packed with a load of hard bread to the troops, and

subsequently ammunition from the wagons in camp, when wagon trains could not possibly have gone through. The Third Division train consisted of 56 serviceable mules. Of these, 36 were packed with ammunition, 6 with oats, 2 without packs, and 12 ridden. One mule died on the march, 1 stolen in the night on the field at Chancellorsville, 1 strayed and lost, and 1 abandoned.

The ordnance officer should be made responsible for the correct management and use of the trains to the quartermaster's department, and should be compelled to instruct and drill drivers in the performance of their duties.

As to knapsacks, I think the present form clumsy, uncomfortable, expensive, and entirely too large. A man on the march should not be allowed to start with anything not absolutely necessary to his comfort and efficiency. A smaller knapsack, resting high upon the shoulders, curved so as to clear the middle of the back, and leave the spine cool, with flat, padded spring-curved hooks to hang it from the shoulders, could be made, which would be easier and better every way, as well as lighter and cheaper, than the present knapsack.

From conversation with the infantry officers, I learn that they are of opinion that 60 rounds of cartridges are too many to carry on the person, except on express occasions. The 20 extra are 2 pounds' extra weight.

Neither pack trains nor wagons should be permitted to remain strung out on the road. When stopped from any cause, the mules and wagons should be drawn up in park in convenient fields, shortening the length of the line as much as possible, and every advantage should be taken to park near water, and the teamsters made to improve every moment in watering and feeding their animals, taking care never to delay the advance of the train thereby. Teamsters should be made to take some hay in their hands or oats in a bucket, and go around and give their animals a bite on a long or severe march, whenever they are stopped a sufficient time. In this way they keep the animals in good heart. If a bad place or a broken bridge be in the way, by closing up the line of teams the train is brought farther on the journey, and the teamsters are brought together to assist in removing obstructions or repairing roads. Trains should not leave camp until they have a clear road, if possible. To wait on the hot and dusty road with the harness on, is nearly as fatiguing as to march with the loading. Teams that are fairly loaded and have a clear road will make upon occasion long marches without injury. For instance, on the 29th of April, at 9 p. m., near Berea Church, I received an order dated Kelly's Ford, 4 p. m., "to have 6,000 rations of forage at Kelly's Ford by to-morrow morning without fail." I started a forage train at 10 p. m.; took charge of it myself, and before the troops were moving the next morning, had the forage at Kelly's Ford, having made 22 miles (part of the way over very bad roads and in the night) in six hours. The train was unloaded and returned to camp before 10 o'clock the same day, making 44 miles in twenty-four hours, and the next day the mules were ready for service.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF MY OWN MOVEMENTS.

The troops marched at 5 a. m., with the wagons allowed accompanying. The ammunition and the entire transportation of the corps, other than above mentioned, was ordered to march at 11 a. m., and to encamp at the forks of the road, about 1 mile east of Berea Church. They were encamped at the place indicated in the order of General

Howard; the ammunition train and the different brigade and division trains in the same order as when marching. I was ordered to remain in this camp, and to keep on hand five days' rations, and hold myself ready to forward any rations or forage, or all of the train, at a moment's notice. I kept the camp supplied with the necessary forage and rations, and sent them forward to the troops from time to time as ordered, using the wagons when possible and the pack-mules at times when the bridge was impassable for wagons.

The corps was kept well supplied with forage, rations, and ammunition while on the march and while at Chancellorsville, and were encumbered with no unnecessary wagons except those which were with the First Brigade, Second Division, at Kelly's Ford, and which accompanied the troops on the march, and were finally sent out of the way to the east side of the Rappahannock.

Respectfully,

WM. G. LE DUC,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster Eleventh Corps.

[Inclosure G.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 23, 1863.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

SIR: In compliance with your telegraphic order of the 22d instant, I herewith render a report relating to the quartermaster's department on our late movement, and answer your questions in order in the following tables and remarks.

The marching column of the Twelfth Army Corps left Stafford Court-House, Va., on the 27th of April last, marching due west to Hartwood Church.

The following is a list of transportation that accompanied the marching column:

Trains, &c.	Number of army wagons.	Number of pack-mules.	Number of pounds carried by each.	Total number of pounds carried.	Number of rounds small-arms ammunition carried.
Corps headquarters wagons, with baggage and provisions	4	.....	2,500	10,000	.....
Supply train, with forage	3	.....	2,500	7,500	.....
Division headquarters wagons, with forage and provisions	11	.....	2,200	24,200	.....
Ordnance train, with forage for pack-mules	5	.....	2,300	11,500	.....
Regimental officers' baggage and provisions	.....	22	150	3,300	.....
Ordnance train, small-arms ammunition	.....	193	202	38,986	389,860
Tools for brigade pioneer companies	.....	5	150	750	.....
Total transportation and loading	23	220	10,002	96,236	389,860

Average load on each wagon, 2,313 pounds.

The balance of the train and reserve, consisting of headquarters, regimental, supply, ordnance, and ambulance trains, together with four batteries of artillery, moved from Stafford Court-House on the 27th of April, p. m., toward Banks' Ford, and connected with the marching column at United States Ford on the 1st of May.

The following is a list of transportation accompanying the reserve train:

Trains, &c.	Number of army wagons.	Number of pounds carried by each.	Total number of pounds carried.	Number of rounds small-arms ammunition carried.	Number of rounds artillery ammunition carried.
Division and brigade headquarters	13	2,400	31,200	.....	.....
Hospital stores, one wagon per regiment	28	2,400	67,200	.....	.....
Regimental officers' baggage, camp and garrison equipage.	56	2,400	134,400	.....	.....
Regimental wagons, with forage and rations	49	2,400	117,600	.....	.....
Five batteries, with forage and provisions	15	2,500	37,500	.....	.....
Supply train, with six days' rations	71	2,300	163,300	.....	.....
Supply train, with forage	33	2,400	86,400	.....	.....
Supply train, with intrenching tools	7	2,400	16,800	.....	.....
Supply train, with medical stores	6	2,400	14,400	.....	.....
Stores for sale to officers	6	2,400	14,400	.....	.....
Division ordnance train, small-arms ammunition	49	1,898	93,002	833,000	.....
Division ordnance trains, artillery ammunition	20	1,840	36,800	.....	2,976
Total transportation and loading	353	27,738	813,002	833,000	2,976

Average load on each wagon, 2,303 pounds.

	Pounds.
Each man carried in his knapsack and on his person eight days' marching rations	16
60 rounds of ammunition	6
1 blanket, 1 overcoat (or rubber blanket), one-half shelter-tent, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 knapsack, and 1 haversack	11
Gun and accouterments	11
Total weight carried by each man	44

For the purpose of estimating the loss in clothing, camp and garrison equipage thrown away and left on the field, I accompany this report with a list of these articles supplied on requisition from the date of the return to this camp (May 7) to the present date, at which time the men are fully supplied,

The loss in overcoats was probably the greatest, but as the men do not require for the loss, at this season, it does not appear [*sic.*]. The best criterion by which to judge of the waste is in blankets, the amount drawn for being 3,011. Our effective force being now 8,000, three-eighths of the men have lost one blanket each. The knapsacks drawn amount to 4,614, showing more than half lost, probably on the battle-field, by being relieved of them during action.

Four thousand shelter-tents have been supplied, showing a loss of one-half; 1,768 canteens have been supplied, one-fifth lost; 2,980 haversacks supplied, three-eighths lost; 3,017 rubber blankets supplied, three-eighths lost. The balance, being articles of clothing supposed to be worn out, are not noticed.

Not having been with the marching column, I cannot decide from observation on the question of the advantage of loading the men heavily and with knapsacks. Reliable officers inform me that the men, though much fatigued, did not straggle, and that the result of the last march is more successful than former marches, when the roads were incumbered by trains. I consider the experiment of using pack-mules successful, and, with the experience we have had in the last march, it will prove an important part of the transportation.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. R. HOPKINS,

Lieut. Col., and Chief Quartermaster Twelfth Army Corps.

List of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, required for the Twelfth Army Corps, and drawn from the 7th to the 23d of May, 1863.

Shelter-tents	4,001
Wool blankets	3,011
Knapsacks	4,614
Canteens	1,768
Haversacks	2,980
Rubber blankets	3,017
Pantaloons	4,225
Socks	11,816
Bootees	4,298
Blouses	2,173
Jackets	181
Forage caps	1,449
Camp-kettles	32
Mess-pans	32
Woolen shirts	427
Cotton shirts	6,462
Infantry coats	178
Common tents	12
Wall tents	8
Overcoats	172
Drawers	3,804
Ponchos	23

[Inclosure H.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Potomac Creek, May 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In reply to your telegram dated May 22, calling for information on certain points connected with the late movement against the enemy, of this corps, I have the honor to reply as follows, viz:

This command left its camp near Falmouth on the 13th of April, and marched in the direction of Rappahannock Station, taking with it six days' rations of subsistence and five days' short forage on the horses of the troopers, on the pack-mules, and in the supply wagon trains, which were taken with each brigade for the first two days; except in the Regular Reserve Brigade (General Buford's), which carried with it eight days' subsistence and only four days' short forage. An extra supply train took out to Morrisville an additional supply of three days' subsistence and short forage for the whole command, which was all issued on the 15th of April, at Bealeton. The wagons were then all sent back to Falmouth, and an additional supply of forage and subsistence was sent up and issued at Morrisville on the 19th of April; enough to last the command until noon of the 24th of April. By reason of several severe storms, which completely flooded the country and rendered all the rivers and small streams impassable for cavalry, the command was deterred from crossing the Rappahannock until the 28th of April, and on the 22d of April was concentrated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Warrenton Junction, to which point full supplies of long and short forage and provisions were sent by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Alexandria.

On the evening of the 27th of April, the command started for Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, taking with it, on the horses of the troopers, three days' rations of subsistence and three days' forage; the pack-mule train carrying, in addition, three days' rations, subsistence, and two days' short forage. On the morning of the 29th of April, all the pack-mules with the command were sent back to the main army, and the command crossed the Rapidan River with only what could be taken on the horses of the officers and men; this was about three days' subsistence and

short forage; 40 rounds of carbine and 20 rounds of pistol cartridges to each man were also taken. No more supplies were drawn by this command until the evening of the 7th of May, on which day we recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and marched to Bealeton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we found supplies of forage and subsistence.

You direct in your telegram that I state whether it is considered an advantage for knapsacks to be carried on such a march, and whether it can be done without causing unusual fatigue. In reply, I would state that the command with which I was, was composed entirely of cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, and no knapsacks are ever carried by either. From my former experience with infantry, however, I am of the opinion that in such a march as that lately made by this army knapsacks are the great incumbrance to the men, and should not be carried.

The amount of clothing taken by this command was one suit, which each man wore, and in most cases one blanket was taken, besides the saddle blanket. No clothing was thrown away during the march.

With reference to the use of pack-mules as a means of transportation instead of the army wagons, my experience and observation lead to the belief that for cavalry operations in this country they are not advantageous to the service, although it is my opinion that a few mules, say 12 to each regiment, could be retained, and might be frequently of great service in taking forage and subsistence to regiments on picket and at a considerable distance from depots.

My reasons for this opinion are the following, viz:

1. It is impossible to find a sufficient number of men in the ranks who have had any experience in packing mules, and packing is an art which can only be learned by actual and long experience.

2. The pack-mule system takes away largely from the effective military strength of the command. To manage properly the pack-mule train, it has been found necessary to detail at least 1 man to every 2 mules; in many regiments 1 man to each mule has been detailed to pack, take care of the mules, and keep them closed up on the road. To carry subsistence for 400 mounted men, and short rations of short forage (10 pounds to the horse), the number of mules required is as follows:

	Pounds.
400 rations hard bread, coffee, sugar, and pork, 2¼ pounds to the ration	1,000
400 short rations grain, 10 pounds each	4,000
Total	5,000

At 200 pounds to the mule, this requires 25 mules. This amount could be transported by two army wagons, drawn by 12 good mules, and requiring the attention of only two teamsters, thus saving the service of 11 men and 13 mules.

A pack train of 25 mules stretches out over about 75 yards, while two 6-mule teams closed up occupy a short space of only about 24 yards. The delays with a large pack train are very numerous. The train is constantly being disarranged, and interferes in no small degree with the marching of the troops. The wastage in the supplies transported is much greater than when carried in wagons, particularly of grain, and when traveling with a cavalry command, on an expedition similar to the one lately made by a portion of this corps, it is frequently necessary to keep the packs on the mules for a long time, which increases very much their liability to sore backs.

Nearly two-thirds of all the pack-mules in this corps are now more or less broken down and rendered temporarily unserviceable, on account

of sore backs. This, however, is in part owing to the inferior quality of the pack saddles used (the McClellan pattern), and the unsuitable kind of saddle blankets, which are little better than cotton rags.

I have given above all the information asked for in your telegram. I am preparing a more detailed report of the operations of the quartermaster's department during the late cavalry operations of General Stoneman's command, and will send you a copy as soon as completed, which will be in a day or two. The scattered condition of this command since our return has prevented my obtaining all the data necessary to a full report before.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps.

[Inclosure L.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., March 10, 1863.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all officers doing duty in the quartermaster's department in this army:

It is hereby ordered:

I. That hereafter the maximum allowance of means of land transportation and of camp equipage shall not exceed as follows: For headquarters Army of the Potomac, including the chiefs of all the various staff departments, with their aides-de-camp, employés, servants, retainers, and camp-followers, such wagons for baggage and supply trains, ambulances, spring wagons, extra saddle horses, with equipments complete for contingent wants and camp equipage, as may be, from time to time, actually required.

II. For headquarters of a *corps d'armée*: Four wagons for baggage; 2 2-horse ambulances; 2 2-horse spring wagons for contingent wants; 5 extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; 1 hospital or other large tent for office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for personal use of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

III. For headquarters of a division: Three wagons for baggage; 2 2-horse ambulances; 1 2-horse spring wagon for contingent wants; 2 extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; 1 wall tent for office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for personal use of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

IV. For headquarters of a brigade: Three wagons for baggage; 2 2-horse ambulances; 1 wall tent for office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for personal use of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

V. For each regiment of infantry, with 700 men and upward present, 6 wagons; for each regiment of infantry, with 500 men, and not exceeding 700 men present, 5 wagons; for each regiment of infantry, with less than 500 men present, 4 wagons; 3 2-horse ambulances; 3 wall tents for the field and staff officers; 1 shelter or common tent for every other commissioned officer; 1 shelter-tent for every 2 non-commissioned officers, soldiers, servants, and camp-followers.

VI. For a full battery of artillery: Three wagons; 1 2-horse ambulance; 3 wall tents for officers.

VII. For each regiment of cavalry: Two wagons and 66 pack-mules; 3 2-horse ambulances; 3 wall tents, for field and staff officers.

VIII. The supply trains of each infantry *corps d'armée*, composed of three divisions, will not exceed 120 wagons, and the supply train for the Cavalry Corps will not exceed at the rate of 5 wagons for each regiment

in said corps. Such supply trains will remain consolidated, or be distributed to divisions or brigades, as the corps commander may direct.

IX. The chief quartermasters of *corps d'armée* will cause wagons to be assigned in their respective corps as follows: One wagon, on the requisition of the senior medical officer of each brigade, for brigade hospital purposes; 1 wagon, on the requisition of the brigade commissary of subsistence, to haul supplies for sales to officers; 4 wagons to every 1,000 men to haul small-arms ammunition; 2 wagons to each division to haul forage for ambulance animals. The wagons allowed to a regiment, battery, or squadron must carry nothing but forage for the teams, cooking utensils, and rations for the troops, hospital stores, and officers' baggage. One wagon to each regiment will transport exclusively hospital supplies, under the direction of the regimental surgeon; the one for regimental headquarters will carry the grain for the officers' horses, and the three allowed for each battery will be at least half loaded with grain for their own teams. Stores in bulk and ammunition will be carried in the regular or special supply trains.

X. Wagons for the Reserve Artillery ammunition, the signal corps, and balloon party will be assigned from this office, and drawn from the general depot on the requisitions of the chief of artillery and chief signal officer, respectively.

XI. The chief quartermasters of *corps d'armée* will be held responsible that these allowances are not exceeded; that they be immediately reduced in accordance with this order, and that all excess be properly disposed of forthwith.

XII. It is especially enjoined on all officers of the quartermaster's department that they transact all their legitimate duties promptly, and in each case finally at the time, so far as proper or practicable. While it is an essential duty and an evidence of real business qualifications to refer to higher authorities all matters requiring their advice, revision, or approval, it is, on the contrary, a most reprehensible practice, showing lack of fitness and self-confidence, to refer constantly to such authorities ordinary business matters. For instance, officers should not refer an employé or claimant from one office to another on trivial pretexts, thus annoying the person, delaying justice, and manufacturing a business now very common and unnecessary.

XIII. It is imperatively demanded of all officers of the quartermaster's department that they shall keep themselves acquainted with the wants of their respective commands, and that they shall give timely notice thereof to this office, through the chief quartermasters of the respective *corps d'armée*. They will be held in strict responsibility for any disobedience of these orders.

XIV. The circular of October 22, 1862, in reference to allowances of transportation, &c., is canceled.

By order of Major-General Hooker:

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster. Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 29, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the desire of the major-general commanding, I have to-day visited Aquia Creek, for the purpose of reconnoitering that position; especially the points on

the north or left bank of the mouth of that creek, the general's wish, as I understood it, being to ascertain if there would be any danger that this depot would be shelled or destroyed if this north bank should be even in temporary possession of the enemy, and if it would be expedient to put up any defenses so as to prevent such a probability.

I found this north bank essentially a level plateau, clear of wood for some mile or more in length by half a mile in width along the left bank of the creek, at the height of about 25 feet above the water, but well commanded by the hills on the right bank, some 75 feet higher (or 100 feet above the water), and generally at about a full mile distant. The permanent occupation of this north bank by an enemy would, I think, without doubt be readily prevented by temporary batteries upon those higher hills south, and by gunboats taking the position in reverse from the Potomac River, which undoubtedly could effectually dislodge an enemy before any sufficient protective works could be constructed there. But, at the same time, should an enemy occupy in force this left bank somewhat higher up, without any of our troops being upon that side, I consider it perfectly feasible for the enemy to make a rapid dash in the night to the points opposite (where a stone house now stands that has been used for a hospital), and with, I might almost say, a random fire of shells at that short range of 600 to 800 yards, it might completely destroy in a few hours our depot, wharves, and water craft there.

To prevent this, should we not be able to hold a force well above the mouth of this creek so as to cover this left bank, I would not hesitate to recommend that a small work of two fronts, open to the bank of the creek at the rear, should be thrown up, to inclose a space, say for a garrison of 400 men and an eight-gun field battery, at the site of the house above referred to. Should there be a change contemplated in the disposition of our forces, by which such a raid of the enemy could be supposed possible, I have no doubt a suitable work for such a force, properly defended, would secure this depot against attack except by forces large enough to be intended for the permanent occupation of the position.

An examination of the ground about this house, with some measurements by pacing and by the prismatic compass, leads me to the belief that a work somewhat as follows would be most expedient: From a point about 100 yards in advance or inland from the house, as a salient, I would run a redan, with sides of about 140 yards in length and at an angle of 100 degrees, toward the edge of the high bank of the creek, at points about 120 yards above and below the house; the redan sides as they approach the bank to be broken into half bastions, with faces of 35 or 40 yards and flanks of about 20 yards, which would cover the approach to the salient of the redan, from which salient a partial flanking fire on the faces can be arranged for. This work, with a parapet 8 feet wide by 9 feet high, with infantry banquettes and a ditch of 10 or 12 feet in width and 7 feet deep, with earth platforms for field artillery, and the ditches strewn with light brush-wood, as well as good abatis outside the ditch, would, I doubt not, be a perfect protection against any such attack as above referred to, and it is respectfully submitted to the general for his consideration.

An outline sketch, to show more distinctly the work proposed, and its position, I have the honor to inclose herewith.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

* Not found.

MAY 29, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Colonel KILPATRICK,
Gloucester, via Fort Monroe:

The general would like to have any information concerning the movements of the enemy in our front. If you can find any contraband who will go up toward Bowling Green and Guiney's Station, and move around inside their lines, and bring us information which can be gained from negroes there, of arrival or departure or movement of troops, he will be rewarded. Send any intelligence you can, without prejudice or danger to your movement, that will lead those people to cross the Rappahannock to us, or come to our lines anywhere whenever they can bring information of the movements of the enemy.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29, 1863.

General JOHN BUFORD:

The commanding general desires to know whether you have any recent intelligence of movements of the enemy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

Send in the direction of Waterloo and above Sulphur Springs, to observe any movements of the enemy. Let me know by telegraph the result. Keep a good lookout on that side.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

Is the ford at Rappahannock Bridge practicable for infantry at this time? Answer by telegraph to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

Did you get my telegraph this morning, whether the ford at the Rappahannock is practicable for infantry? Please answer.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON,
May 29, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, Washington:

GENERAL: It is reported that the enemy's cavalry is collecting in force on the Upper Rappahannock. I think General Stahel should be cautioned to be exceedingly vigilant against raids to cut the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and into Alexandria. If made, they will be quick and rapid. The utmost vigilance must be kept up at all the posts. Staff and other officers must be detailed to see that the troops are continually on the alert.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
May 29, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

One of my most reliable informants, whom I keep outside of the lines, and whose communications can be fully trusted, makes the following report to me:

There is no strong force of the enemy concentrated this side of the Blue Ridge. Only Mosby's men are scouting through the country in every direction in small parties. On Tuesday last, Mosby sent 9 men to Dranesville and 5 men down the Little River turnpike. On Wednesday, Mosby was collecting a party of men, with the intention of making a raid in some direction not ascertained.

(This information coincides with the reports furnished by my scouting expeditions, and the body so gathered was probably the one encountered and routed at Thoroughfare Gap yesterday.)

My informant further reports that Dr. [Jesse] Ewell, a relative of General Ewell, and who has a son [John S. Ewell] in the quartermaster's department of the rebel army, and who lives near Aldie, on the road from Sudley Springs, has been making arrangements this week for the pasture of a large number of cavalry horses, particularly with a man named [S. A.] Buckner, at Sudley Springs. He wanted Buckner to pasture 2,000 horses.

It is the current conversation and belief that Stuart is to be this side of the Blue Ridge within a week. All the events and circumstances indicate such to be the fact.

There is unusual activity and expectation among the rebels in the section of country this side the Blue Ridge. He also reports Hood's division of infantry at Culpeper Court-House. This information was brought by exchanged rebel prisoners captured by me some time ago, and who have returned to their homes this week.

They also say that the last rebel pickets were passed at Orlean, which is near Flint Hill, on the Thumb Run, at about 8 miles from Salem, in a southwesterly direction. They further say that the rebel army is being concentrated on and near the Rappahannock for an immediate aggressive movement, and that Longstreet's division and Garnett's brigade are expected in the section of country between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run.

In Richmond last week it was discussed and determined that a forward movement should be made at once, as the Union Army is now weakened by a large number of regiments who have gone home, whose

places have not yet been filled, but will be in a short time. Consequently they regard the present as the best opportunity to make an attack upon our army.

Pickett's division is reported at Hanover Court-House.

Very respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1863.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester:*

Intelligence from General Hooker of movements by the rebels renders it necessary that a vigilant watch should be kept at all points to discover their purpose. Your position should enable you to have early information of any movement in the Shenandoah Valley or in that direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

BALTIMORE,
May 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

The following telegram just received from headquarters, Washington:

There are reasons why your force at Harper's Ferry, the Shenandoah Valley, and West Virginia should be on the alert and prepared for an attack.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Give me indications, if any, in your neighborhood.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Similar dispatch to Milroy.)

WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 29, 1863.
(Received, War Department, 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have learned, through a secret rebel source entitled to some credit, that Lee has a pontoon train about 7 miles long, and that his design is to make a demonstration up the river, draw Hooker out, turn quickly back, throw across his pontoons, and fall suddenly on Hooker, while the cavalry dash around his right and attack him in the rear. Pretty good theory.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I went with Major-Generals Peck and Keyes to West Point yesterday, and, on consultation with General Gordon, it was unanimously

decided to withdraw the troops, throw them up the Peninsula and above the enemy at Diascund Bridge, which is as near Richmond as West Point. There are at West Point only 4,700 men, and they will be reduced to 4,000 shortly by the discharge of a regiment. General Keyes has only 5,000 men at Gloucester Point, Yorktown, and Williamsburg, and it is very desirable that he should have this re-enforcement. I have lost three regiments and shall lose fourteen more by expiration of service.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 30, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

The troops withdrawn from West Point are greatly needed. Can they not be spared?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 30, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will telegraph to the forces on the railroad from Bull Run to Rappahannock to be under arms, and ready, with provisions in haversacks, for orders to march. All troops this side of Bull Run must also be ready at any moment to move.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: I make the following recommendations as to names of fortifications around Washington:

That the name of the enlarged work on the eastern bank of the Potomac, above the Chain Bridge, consisting of the three forts now known as Forts Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley, be called Fort Sumner, after the late Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, who died at Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, 1863.

The three forts above named and incorporated into Fort Sumner to be hereafter styled Redoubt Alexander, Redoubt Franklin, Redoubt Ripley.

That the new fort immediately north of Fort De Kalb, and near the Potomac, be called Fort C. F. Smith, after the late Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, who died at Savannah, Tenn., of disease contracted in the service, and who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Donelson.

That the new fort in progress behind Fort Cass be called Fort Whipple, after the late Major-General Whipple, who died at Washington, D. C., May 7, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.

That the new fort in progress at Corbett's house, between Forts Richardson and Barnard, be called Fort Berry, after the late Maj. Gen. H. G. Berry, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

That the new fort in progress on Traitor's Hill, near Fort Worth, be called Fort Williams, after the late Brig. Gen. T. Williams, who was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., August 5, 1862.

That the battery for field guns near Rock Creek (east side) be called Battery Sill, after the late Brig. Gen. J. W. Sill, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

That the battery for field guns contiguous to and in advance of Fort Kearny be called Battery Terrill, after the late Brig. Gen. W. R. Terrill, who was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8. 1862.

Should these names meet your approval, an order from the proper authority is requested confirming them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer of Defenses.

UNION MILLS, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD,
Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

The first train down this morning was thrown from the track at 10 o'clock, near Catlett's, by a loosened rail. The train was then fired on by artillery masked in the bushes, the engine boiler burst by a ball, and the train of ten cars burned. The guard and all hands escaped into the woods. Rebel force represented at about 100.

Our cavalry went at once in pursuit, with what result we have not learned.

G. G. BENEDICT,
Aide-de-Camp.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
May 30, 1863.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A raid was made on Catlett's Station, but, as I stated in my former dispatch, my forces pursued the rebels and whipped them badly, and took from them the same pieces of artillery with which they destroyed the train.

The result shows that we are on the alert, and that proper arrangements were made.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 30, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Every indication goes to show a tremendous concentration of the rebel forces on General Hooker. Would it not be a splendid diversion

in his favor for all our forces in Western Virginia to move at once on Staunton, and all my forces to move up the Valley upon the same point?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 30, 1863—3 p. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore:

Colonel McReynolds has just reported to me that the 100 cavalry returned this morning at 2 o'clock. They went to Fairfax, returning by way of Vienna, Leesburg, Waterford, Hillsborough, and Rockford. No reliable information of any movement of the enemy in that direction.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

Major-General MILROY:

SIR: From all the information I can receive since yesterday morning, the rebels are collecting a large force of guerrillas, bushwhackers, and cavalry in the counties of Culpeper, Rappahannock, and Fauquier. I have had an interview with Colonel [L. T.] Moore, of Winchester, who was a colonel of a rebel infantry regiment, but who was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and is now out of the service. He has great confidence in me, and thinks I am a rebel at heart, as I pretended to be once in his presence.

He says that Lee's army has been re-enforced by all of Longstreet's command, and also by forces from other commands from North Carolina and South Carolina. He also says that the greater part of Jones' command has gone over to Culpeper to assist Lee, and that the balance will follow. He also says that Lee has a train of wagons 7 miles long, all loaded with pontoon bridges, and he likewise states that it is Lee's intention to cross the Rappahannock River above and below at Rappahannock Station with his whole force, and throw his army between Hooker and Washington, and advance toward Manassas or Fairfax, choose his own ground, draw Hooker after him; *i. e.*, he will draw Hooker out of his present position, and give him fight in Fauquier, Stafford, or Prince William Counties. Quite likely it is his design to draw them on to the old Bull Run battle-ground again. If he should defeat Hooker in a pitched battle, he will supply himself with everything he needs in the way of horses, supplies, &c., and he will be so encouraged that he will pitch again for Leesburg, cross the Potomac, and once more try his fortunes in Maryland.

Colonel Moore was a lawyer by profession before the war. He is a man of vast experience, and is a rebel of the strongest dye.

Lee will risk all in this fight. They will collect all their guerrilla bands and all their forces in Virginia, and prepare for a grand struggle, and that struggle is to defeat Hooker and his army.

In crossing the Rappahannock and throwing themselves into Fauquier, Stafford, or Prince William Counties, they will threaten Washington, Alexandria, and Maryland by that move.

That move will draw Hooker out from Falmouth or Stafford. Lee will wheel around and give him fight. If Lee should be defeated in

that battle, it is all up with him and Jeff. Davis, but in my opinion he will gather and center all the force in Virginia, North and South Carolina in this fight, and if he should defeat Hooker, the fate of Maryland is sealed. Should Lee be whipped, he would get the remnant of his army out again. There will be stirring times on hand. Let the Government leaders be apprised of the rebel movement, so that they will not be taken unexpectedly. This information Moore has received from one who is on Lee's staff, whose name is Colton [?], I believe.

General Milroy, apprise General Halleck and the Secretary of War of this, so that they can apprise Governors of the nearest States of the danger which is at hand. The rebels have sent all their winter baggage away to Richmond, so that they may not be incumbered with unnecessary baggage. The rebels in this move will leave Richmond defenseless. Their whole wagon train they will leave in the neighborhood of the Rapidan, in Orange County.

Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL GRAHAM.

[Indorsements.]

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 20, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and suggestions contained. Graham is one of my shrewdest and most reliable secret-service men; was with General Banks most of the time last year, and is known, I believe, to the Secretary of War and General Halleck.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
May 31, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Received, headquarters, May 30, 1863.

JUNE 1, 1863.

Send copy to General Hooker.

H. W. H. [HALLECK.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received, and a copy furnished for the information of the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

[Inclosure.]

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
May 31, 1863.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch about furnishing roster is just received. On assuming command yesterday, I saw a note from Colonel Mann stating that a

railroad bridge had been burned about 5 miles from here. I moved the whole command up the railroad to near this place. No bridge was burned, but a train of cars with supplies was destroyed by some 100 of Mosby's cavalry. The party was pursued and routed by some of General Stahel's troops, who captured and killed some 16 men and took a piece of artillery. I am removing the wreck of the train from the track, and suppose that a construction train will be sent to repair the road. The wires were cut yesterday at 7.30 a. m., and no communication was had until 8 a. m. to-day. The train was destroyed 4 or 5 miles beyond my department, and in General Stahel's. The guard on the train ran to the woods, and returned to see the train burn. No prisoners were taken by enemy, and no one was hurt. There is great scarcity of water in the vicinity of Bealeton. The command could not stay there. There is good grass and a sufficiency of water near here. Colonel Gregg's brigade, Second Division, is still picketing the river below Kelly's. General Barnes directed him to stay at Deep Run. I have directed him to draw in his pickets and move to this place. I trust that the damage to the railroad will be repaired to-day, so that I can be supplied to-morrow. The Second and Third Divisions have two days' supplies on hand; mine are out to-night. I can hear of no rebel force. None has crossed the river below Waterloo Bridge. The horses and pack-mules of the Second and Third Divisions are in wretched condition.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have to report for the information of the commanding general that on the 29th and 30th instant I visited, in conjunction with Captain Comstock, Engineers, all the fords on the Rappahannock from Banks' to Kelly's, and personally inspected them, giving directions as to their defense.

The division commanded by General Barnes is posted as follows:

Colonel Vincent's brigade guarding from Banks' Ford to the mouth of Deep Run; one regiment and battery at Banks' Ford; two regiments and battery at United States Ford, and one regiment at Richards' Ford. This command is so near the camps of French's division, Second Corps, that it was not deemed necessary to post any portion of the reserve near it.

Colonel Sweitzer's brigade has charge of the river from Skinker's Ford to Kelly's Ford, posted as follows:

Two companies at Skinker's Ford; a regiment and eight companies, with a battery, at Ellis' Ford; a regiment at Kemper's Ford; two regiments at Kelly's Ford.

Along the whole river, at all dams and reported crossing-places, small detachments to watch are made from the nearest commands, except at Pie Island, Jarell's Dam, and Embury's Ford, which were so far from any post that I requested Colonel Gregg, commanding the cavalry picketing these places, to leave small squads of cavalry to keep a lookout at these places.

From all the information I could obtain from the cavalry and resi-

dents, and from inspection, the river is very low, and can be crossed at numerous places by small bodies, and at the principal fords, in which should be included Banks', United States, Richards', Ellis', Kemper's, and Kelly's, by infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I beg leave, however, on this point, to refer to Captain Comstock, who took notes, and whom I have desired to prepare a memorandum upon these crossing-places, to present to the commanding general.

The instructions of the commanding general required I should prevent the crossing of the enemy at Banks', United States, Richards', and Kelly's Fords. He will see that Ellis' and Kemper's, both good fords, not included in his instructions, are guarded. I desire also to call his attention to the fact that there are two fords at Banks', each of which have to be defended, separated some half a mile, and, as before stated, there are many crossing-places which, if undefended, the enemy could cross infantry to attack in reverse the forces holding the principal fords.

The necessity of guarding so many points requiring detachments has weakened the forces at the main points; so that while I believe the enemy can be checked and delayed in any attempt to cross, yet I do not think his crossing can be prevented if he is determined at any sacrifice to force a passage. It was for this reason I have suggested assigning the Second Division of my corps to this duty, and asked for additional batteries.

I should have mentioned that, in accordance with the suggestion of the commanding general, a reserve of three regiments are posted at Morrisville, to watch and resist any attempt of the enemy crossing above Kelly's Ford, and coming down the Warrenton road. A battery which has been placed at Richards' Ford (where it is not absolutely essential) has been ordered to Morrisville since the commanding general has signified indisposition to increase the artillery.

I beg leave to refer to the report of Captain Comstock,* for the details as to the proposed temporary obstructions and defenses at each point.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

STONEMAN'S SWITCH,
May 31, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I sent a dispatch last evening from Deep Run, inclosing one from General Buford, reporting the destruction of Bristoe Station bridge, and giving his contemplated movements. I also reported the madequacy of my one division to defend all the crossing-places and prevent the enemy from coming over. I applied for authority to move Sykes' division, and asked for three batteries of light twelves to report to General Barnes.

Has this dispatch been received, and what action does the commanding general propose to take on my suggestions?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

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* Not found.

MAY 31, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

Agreeably to your request, directions have been given for the dismounted men of Colonel Kilpatrick's cavalry to report to you. Will you please have me furnished with a map of the position of your forces at West Point, and also the position and approximate strength of the enemy's forces in that vicinity? We have concurrent evidence that Hood's division is posted between Gordonsville and Louisa Court-House, and Pickett's at Taylorsville (near Sexton's Junction). Longstreet is in front of me. I conclude that General Lee must be absent, as I have received no communication from him in reply to mine since a week ago yesterday.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE,
May 31, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

It has been decided to withdraw from West Point, and throw the force there up the Peninsula toward White House. I can get no satisfactory information as to the enemy's force. There was last week a considerable body massed north of Richmond, on the railroad, ready to support Lee at Fredericksburg or Wise at White House. I can hear nothing of them since Wednesday. I will advise you of all my movements. My force is small.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, for May 31, 1863; *headquarters, near Falmouth, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	55	.....	55	62	66	.....
Provost-guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	111	1,704	2,041	2,624	1,415	.....
Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham	61	1,584	1,954	2,459	2,463	.....
Signal corps, Capt. B. F. Fisher	5	28	38	49	183	.....
Guards and orderlies, Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls	2	42	51	75	91	.....
Artillery Reserve, Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler	146	3,752	4,227	4,770	4,738	151
First Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds	871	12,651	15,987	21,585	23,727	28
Second Army Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	838	11,715	14,858	22,284	22,343	24
Third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles	738	12,588	15,196	23,022	23,039	30
Fifth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade	607	9,844	12,358	16,810	17,345	26
Sixth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick	912	16,274	19,648	26,973	27,895	50
Eleventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard	496	10,459	12,931	17,601	17,436	24
Twelfth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	436	8,261	10,274	14,698	14,731	20
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. A. Pleasonton	566	9,626	12,162	20,417	21,572	22
Batteries at Aquia Creek	7	240	267	286	.....	12
Total	5,851	98,768	122,047	178,715	177,044	387

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST-GUARD, ETC.*

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

80th New York, Col. Theodore B. Gates.
93d New York, Col. John S. Crocker.
94th New York, Col. A. R. Root.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry (one squadron), Capt. James Starr.
8th U. S. Infantry (six companies), Capt. E. W. H. Read.
Detachments Regular Cavalry, Lieut. Tattnall Paulding.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York Engineers, Col. Clinton G. Colgate.
50th New York Engineers, Col. Charles B. Stuart.
U. S. Engineer Battalion, Capt. Charles N. Turnbull.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. B. F. FISHER.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

Lieut. JOHN R. EDIE.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

ESCORT.

1st Maine Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Constantine Taylor.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

First Brigade.†

Col. EDWARD B. FOWLER.

22d New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Strong.
84th New York (14th Militia), Col. Edward B. Fowler.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

7th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Ira G. Grover.
76th New York, Col. William P. Wainwright.
95th New York, Col. George H. Biddle.
147th New York, Lieut. Col. F. C. Miller.
56th Pennsylvania, Col. J. William Hofmann.

Third Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL.

22d New Jersey, Col. A. G. Demarest.
29th New Jersey, Col. William R. Taylor.
30th New Jersey, Col. J. J. Cladek.
31st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. R. R. Honeyman.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

19th Indiana, Col. S. J. Williams.
24th Michigan, Col. H. A. Morrow.
2d Wisconsin, Col. Lucius Fairchild.
6th Wisconsin, Col. E. S. Bragg.
7th Wisconsin, Col. W. W. Robinson.

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* The Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fifth New York Regiments sent home for muster-out. Battery B, Maryland Light Artillery, and the Twelfth Ohio Battery, transferred to Reserve Artillery. On May 30, Patrick's command was extended over Aquia Creek and Belle Plain.

† The Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth New York Regiments sent home for muster-out.

‡ The One hundred and thirty-seventh Pennsylvania sent home for muster-out.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.

16th Maine, Col. C. W. Tilden.
13th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. N. W. Batchelder.
94th New York,† Col. A. R. Root.
104th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Tuthill.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. T. F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

12th Massachusetts, Col. J. L. Bates.
83d New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Moesch.
97th New York, Col. Charles Wheelock.
11th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coulter.
88th Pennsylvania, Maj. Benezet F. Foust.
90th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Lyle.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

First Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

121st Pennsylvania, Col. Chapman Biddle.
142d Pennsylvania, Col. R. P. Cummins.
151st Pennsylvania, Col. Harrison Allen.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROY STONE.

143d Pennsylvania, Col. E. L. Dana.
149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Walton Dwight.
150th Pennsylvania, Col. Langhorne Wister.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

2d Maine Battery, Capt. James A. Hall.
5th Maine Battery, Lieut. G. T. Stevens.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. James Davison.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K, Capt. Riley Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD E. CROSS.

5th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. C. E. Hapgood.
61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. O. Broady.
81st Pennsylvania, Col. H. B. McKeen.
148th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George A. Fairlamb.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK KELLY.

28th Massachusetts, Col. Richard Byrnes.
63d New York, Lieut. Col. R. C. Bentley.
69th New York, Capt. James E. McGee.
88th New York, Capt. William J. Nagle.
116th Pennsylvania, Maj. St. Clair A. Mulholland.

* Division reorganized. The Twenty sixth New York and One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments sent home for muster-out.
† Placed, May 30, under the orders of the provost-marshal-general.
‡ The One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania sent home for muster-out.

Third Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO H. MORRIS.

52d New York, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.
57th New York, Lieut. Col. A. B. Chapman.
66th New York, Capt. John F. Bartholf.
140th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Fraser.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

27th Connecticut, Capt. Joseph R. Bradley.
2d Delaware, Col. William P. Baily.
64th New York, Col. D. G. Bingham.
53d Pennsylvania, Capt. Archibald F. Jones.
145th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. W. Reynolds.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

First Brigade.

Col. TURNER G. MOREHEAD.

19th Maine, Col. F. E. Heath.
15th Massachusetts, Col. G. H. Ward.
1st Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William Colvill, jr.
34th New York, Col. Byron Laflin.
82d New York (2d Militia), Lieut. Col. James Huston.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

69th Pennsylvania, Col. Dennis O'Kane.
71st Pennsylvania, Maj. John H. Stover.
72d Pennsylvania, Col. De Witt C. Baxter.
106th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William L. Curry.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. NORMAN J. HALL.

19th Massachusetts, Maj. Edmund Rice.
20th Massachusetts, Col. P. J. Revere.
7th Michigan, Capt. A. E. Steele, jr.
42d New York, Col. J. E. Mallon.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. M. A. Thoman.

Unattached.

1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Capt. William Plumer.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

14th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins.
24th New Jersey, Col. W. B. Robertson.
28th New Jersey, Capt. Horatio S. Disbrow.
4th Ohio, Maj. Gordon A. Stewart.
8th Ohio, Maj. Albert H. Winslow.
7th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

14th Connecticut, Col. Dwight Morris.
1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. E. P. Harris.
12th New Jersey, Col. J. H. Willets.
10th New York (1st Battalion), Maj. G. F. Hopper.
108th New York, Col. Charles J. Powers.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. JOHN G. HAZARD.

1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery A, Capt. W. A. Arnold.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. T. Fred. Brown.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. G. A. Woodruff.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. A. H. Cushing.

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*The One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania sent home for muster-out.
†Division reorganized; the Fourth New York and One hundred and thirtieth and One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiments sent home for muster-out.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

First Brigade.

Col. ANDREW H. TIPPIN.

57th Pennsylvania (eight companies), Col. Peter Sides.
63d Pennsylvania, Capt. James F. Ryan.
68th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Anthony H. Reynolds.
105th Pennsylvania, Col. C. A. Craig.
114th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. F. F. Cavada.
141st Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

Col. P. R. DE TROBRIAND.

20th Indiana, Col. John Wheeler.
3d Maine, Capt. William C. Morgan.
4th Maine, Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Carver.
38th New York, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Allason.
99th Pennsylvania, Maj. John W. Moore.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.

17th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. B. Merrill.
3d Michigan, Col. B. R. Pierce.
5th Michigan, Maj. John Pulford.
37th New York, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Riordan.
40th New York, Col. T. W. Egan.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

1st Massachusetts, Maj. G. Walker.
11th Massachusetts, Col. William Blaisdell.
16th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.
26th Pennsylvania, Maj. R. L. Bodine.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.

70th New York, Col. J. E. Farnum.
71st New York, Col. Henry L. Potter.
72d New York, Col. John S. Austin.
73d New York, Maj. M. W. Burns.
74th New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas Holt.
120th New York, Lieut. Col. C. D. Westbrook.

Third Brigade.†

Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

5th New Jersey, Capt. V. M. Healy.
6th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. S. R. Gilkyson.
7th New Jersey, Col. L. R. Francine.
8th New Jersey, Capt. J. G. Langston.
115th Pennsylvania, Maj. J. P. Dunne.

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* The First New York sent home for muster-out. The Fortieth New York transferred from Second Brigade.

† The Second New York sent home for muster-out.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

*First Brigade.**

Col. A. VAN HORNE ELLIS.

86th New York, Maj. Jacob H. Lansing.
124th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Cummins.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN.

12th New Hampshire, Capt. Nathaniel Shackford.
84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.
110th Pennsylvania, Col. James Crowther.

Third Brigade.

Col. HIRAM BERDAN.

1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp.
2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. Homer R. Stoughton.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.

1st New Jersey Artillery, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
1st New York Artillery, Battery D, Capt. George B. Winslow.
4th New York Battery, Lieut. William T. McLean.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. John K. Bucklyn.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Isaac Arnold.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

ESCORT.

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies D and H, Capt. William Thompson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES.

First Brigade. †

Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.

18th Massachusetts, Col. Joseph Hayes.
22d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Thomas Sherwin, jr.
1st Michigan, Col. Ira C. Abbott.
13th New York Battalion, Capt. William Downey.
25th New York, Col. C. A. Johnson.
118th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Gwyn.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. P. R. Guiney.
32d Massachusetts, Col. George L. Prescott.
4th Michigan, Col. H. H. Jeffords.
62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. C. Hull.

Third Brigade.§

Col. STRONG VINCENT.

20th Maine, Col. J. L. Chamberlain.
16th Michigan, Lieut. Col. N. E. Welch.
44th New York, Col. J. C. Rice.
83d Pennsylvania, Capt. O. S. Woodward.

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* The One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania sent home for muster-out.
† The Second Maine sent home for muster-out.
‡ The Fourteenth New York sent home for muster-out.
§ The Twelfth and Seventeenth New York Regiments sent home for muster-out.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

3d U. S. Infantry (six companies), Capt. H. W. Freedly.
4th U. S. Infantry (four companies), Capt. Hiram Dryer.
12th U. S. Infantry, 1st Battalion (five companies), 2d Battalion (three companies), Capt. M. M. Blunt.
14th U. S. Infantry, 1st Battalion (six companies), 2d Battalion (two companies), Maj. G. R. Giddings.

Second Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

2d U. S. Infantry (five companies), Capt. Samuel A. McKee.
6th U. S. Infantry (five companies), Capt. L. C. Bootes.
7th U. S. Infantry (four companies), Capt. James P. Martin.
10th U. S. Infantry (three companies), Capt. William Clinton.
11th U. S. Infantry, 1st Battalion (six companies), Maj. DeL. Floyd-Jones.
17th U. S. Infantry, 1st Battalion (five companies), 2d Battalion (two companies), Maj. George L. Andrews.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. PATRICK H. O'RORKE.

140th New York, Maj. I. F. Force.
146th New York, Col. Kenner Garrard.
91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. H. Sinex.
155th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. H. Cain.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

Massachusetts Artillery, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Augustus P. Martin.
1st New York Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery L, Capt. F. C. Gibbs.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. C. E. Hazlett.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. M. F. Watson.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

ESCORT.

1st New Jersey Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Hugh H. Janeway.
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William S. Craft.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.†

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke.
3d New Jersey, Capt. William E. Bryan.
4th New Jersey, Col. William Birney.
15th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. E. L. Campbell.
23d New Jersey, Col. E. B. Grubb.

Second Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

5th Maine, Col. C. S. Edwards.
121st New York, Col. Emory Upton.
95th Pennsylvania, Capt. Edward Carroll.
96th Pennsylvania, Maj. W. H. Lessig.

* The Fifth New York sent home for muster-out. The Ninety-first and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments transferred from the Third Division, which was broken up by expiration of the service of the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-sixth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and thirty-third, and One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments.

† Assumed command May 23, 1863.

‡ The Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York Regiments sent home for muster-out. The Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania transferred from Third Brigade.

*Third Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

6th Maine, Col. Hiram Burnham.
49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. T. M. Hulings.
119th Pennsylvania, Col. P. C. Ellmaker.
5th Wisconsin, Col. T. S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.

26th New Jersey, Col. A. J. Morrison.
2d Vermont, Maj. John S. Tyler.
3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
4th Vermont, Col. Charles B. Stoughton.
5th Vermont, Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis.
6th Vermont, Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.†

Col. D. D. BIDWELL.

7th Maine, Lieut. Col. Selden Connor.
21st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Mettler.
43d New York, Col. B. F. Baker.
49th New York, Lieut. Col. G. W. Johnson.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. W. B. French.
61st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George F. Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

First Brigade.

Col. SILAS TITUS.

65th New York, Lieut. Col. J. E. Hamblin.
67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
23d Pennsylvania, Col. John Ely.
82d Pennsylvania, Maj. Isaac C. Bassett.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

7th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. F. P. Harlow.
10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. B. Parsons.
37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
36th New York, Lieut. Col. James J. Walsh.
2d Rhode Island, Col. Horatio Rogers, jr.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Col. David J. Nevin.
93d Pennsylvania, Col. James M. McCarter.
98th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier.
102d Pennsylvania, Capt. William McIlwaine.
139th Pennsylvania, Col. F. H. Collier.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS.

Massachusetts Artillery, 1st Battery (A), Lieut. Jacob Federhen.
1st New Jersey Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. A. N. Parsons.
1st New York Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
3d New York Battery, Lieut. Alexander S. Thomson.
1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Batteries C and D, Lieut. William Munk.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Edward D. Williston.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Charles R. Hickox.

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* The Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York Regiments sent home for muster-out. The Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin Regiments transferred from the Light Division.

† The Twentieth and Thirty-third New York Regiments sent home for muster-out. The Forty-third New York and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiments transferred from Light Division to Second Division.

‡ The Light Division broken up, the Thirty-first New York being sent home for muster-out, and the other regiments transferred to First and Second Divisions.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

ESCORT.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K, Capt. Abram Sharra.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

First Brigade.

Col. GOTTHILF BOURRY.

41st New York, Maj. Detleo von Einsiedel.
54th New York, Maj. Stephen Kovacs.
68th New York, Lieut. Col. Carl Vogel.
153d Pennsylvania, Maj. John F. Frueauff.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

17th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Douglas Fowler.
25th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Williams.
75th Ohio, Capt. Benjamin Morgan.
107th Ohio, Maj. George Arnold.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.

Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

29th New York, Col. Louis Hartmann.
134th New York, Col. Charles R. Coster.
154th New York, Col. Patrick H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Lorenz Cantador.
73d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Col. Adin B. Underwood.
136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
55th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gambee.
73d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Richard Long.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE VON AMSBERG.

82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
45th New York, Capt. Charles Koch.
157th New York, Lieut. Col. George Arrowsmith.
61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
74th Pennsylvania, Capt. Henry Krauseneck.

Second Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Lieut. Col. August Otto.
119th New York, Capt. Otto Van Borries.
75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.
82d Ohio, Col. James S. Robinson.
26th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Hans Boebel.
8th New York* (one company), Lieut. Hermann Foerster.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. MICHAEL WIEDRICH.

1st New York Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
2d New York Battery, Capt. Hermann Jahn.
13th New York Battery, Lieut. William Wheeler.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery K, Capt Lewis Heckman.

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* Reported on corps return as attached to this brigade, but not accounted for on brigade or division returns.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

10th Maine (three companies), Capt. John Q. Adams.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

*First Brigade.**

Col. ARCHIBALD L. MCDOUGALL.

5th Connecticut, Capt. H. W. Daboll.
46th Pennsylvania, Col. James L. Selfridge.

Second Brigade.†

Col. ARCHIBALD L. MCDOUGALL.

20th Connecticut, Maj. Philo B. Buckingham.
3d Maryland, Col. J. M. Sudsburg.
123d New York, Maj. James C. Rogers.
145th New York, Lieut. Col. R. L. Van Wagenen.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana, Lieut. Col. J. R. Fesler.
2d Massachusetts, Maj. C. R. Mudge.
13th New Jersey, Capt. George A. Beardsley.
107th New York, Capt. J. M. Losie.
3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

5th Ohio, Col. John H. Patrick.
7th Ohio, Col. William R. Creighton.
29th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas Clark.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Capt. Conrad U. Meyer.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, JR.

29th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Rickards, jr.
109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Frederick L. Gimber.
111th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

60th New York, Lieut. Col. John C. O. Redington.
78th New York, Maj. W. M. Thomas.
102d New York, Capt. B. F. Clayton.
137th New York, Col. David Ireland.
149th New York, Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Lieut. EDWARD D. MUHLENBERG.

1st New York Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. John D. Woodbury.
Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. James D. McGill.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. William E. Van Reed.

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* The Twenty-eighth New York and One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments sent home for muster-out.

† Temporarily attached (May 13) to the First Brigade.

‡ The One hundred and twenty-fourth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments sent home for muster-out.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin.
3d Indiana, Col. George H. Chapman.
8th New York, Lieut. Col. William L. Markell.
9th New York, Maj. George S. Nichols.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSIAH H. KELLOGG.

6th New York, Capt. William E. Beardsley.
8th Pennsylvania, Maj. Pennock Huey.
17th Pennsylvania (ten companies), Maj. Coe Durland.

Artillery.

6th New York Battery, Lieut. Joseph W. Martin.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. A. N. DUFFIÉ.

First Brigade.

Col. HORACE B. SARGENT.

1st Massachusetts (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Greely S Curtis.
4th New York, Col. L. P. Di Cesnola.
6th Ohio (ten companies), Maj. William Stedman.
1st Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. John L. Thompson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN IRVIN GREGG.

3d Pennsylvania, Col. John B. McIntosh.
4th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William E. Doster.
16th Pennsylvania, Maj. William A. West.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. A. C. M. Pennington, jr.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Col. CALVIN S. DOUTY.

District of Columbia (one company), Capt. William H. Orton.
1st Maine, Lieut. Col. C. H. Smith.
2d New York† (detachment), Lieut. R. Loudon.
10th New York, Lieut. Col. William Irvine.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. PERCY WYNDHAM.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. James M. Deems.
1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Virgil Brodrick.
1st Pennsylvania, Col. John P. Taylor.

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* The Second and Third Divisions and Reserve Brigade under Brig. Gen. John Buford's command, May 30, Major Whiting relieving him temporarily in command of the Reserve Brigade.

† Regiment reported at Yorktown, Va.

‡ The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry reported at Yorktown, Va.

REGULAR RESERVE BRIGADE.

Maj. CHARLES J. WHITING.

6th Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert Morris, jr.
1st United States, Capt. R. S. C. Lord.
2d United States, Maj. Chas. J. Whiting.
5th United States, Capt. James E. Harrison.
6th United States, Capt. James S. Brisbin.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel S. Elder.

Artillery.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

2d U. S. Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Albert O. Vincent.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Leroy L. Janes.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

REGULAR DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. P. D. Mason.
3d United States, Battery F, Lieut. G. F. Barstow.
3d United States, Battery K, Lieut. J. G. Turnbull.
4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Evan Thomas.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson.
5th United States, Battery C, Capt. D. R. Ransom.

Second Brigade.

Capt. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

1st United States, Battery E, Capt. A. M. Randol.
1st United States, Battery G, Lieut. E. W. Olcott.
1st United States, Battery K, Capt. W. M. Graham.
2d United States, Battery A, Capt. John C. Tidball.
3d United States, Battery C, Lieut. J. R. Kelly.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.†

Maj. JOHN A. TOMPKINS.

First Brigade.

Maj. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.

6th Maine Battery, Lieut. Edwin B. Dow.
5th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Chas. A. Phillips.
1st New York Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Albert S. Sheldon.
1st New York Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
10th New York Battery, Lieut. Samuel Lewis.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery H, Capt. James F. Huntington.
Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.

Second Brigade.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. A. F. Brooker.
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.
5th New York Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
15th New York Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
29th New York Battery, Lieut. Bernhard Wever.
30th New York Battery, Capt. Adolph Voegelee.
32d New York Battery, Capt. Charles Kusserow.

* Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, chief of artillery to the whole army.
† Organized May 16, under Special Orders, No. 129, of May 12. See p. 471.

Third Brigade.

Capt. RICHARD WATERMAN.

1st New Hampshire Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery F, Capt. R. B. Ricketts.
1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Beldin Spence.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
West Virginia Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

Fourth Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.

Maryland Artillery, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
1st New York Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh.
11th New York Battery, Lieut. John E. Burton.
Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Nathaniel Irish.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.

UNATTACHED.

32d Massachusetts Infantry, Company C, Capt. Josiah C. Fuller.
4th New Jersey Infantry (seven companies), Col. William Birney.
Maryland Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
12th Ohio Battery, Capt. Aaron C. Johnson.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for May 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	19	40	60	69	.....
Abercrombie's division	369	6,954	8,133	9,235	24
District of Alexandria*	219	5,766	8,188	9,861	6
Defenses South of the Potomac	271	5,356	6,788	8,181	397
Pennsylvania Reserve Corps†	105	1,482	1,749	2,150	.....
Cavalry Division	220	3,392	5,937	7,154	6
District of Washington	231	3,787	5,227	7,107	.....
Artillery Camp of Instruction	23	404	472	507	20
Provisional brigades	33	415	561	698	.....
Defenses North of the Potomac	232	5,258	6,517	7,404	381
Corps of Observation	57	1,142	1,279	1,472	6
Annapolis Junction, Md.	32	725	870	899	.....
Fort Washington, Md.	5	110	144	148	73
Total	1,816	34,831	45,925	54,945	913

Troops in the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

5th New York Cavalry, Company I, Capt. George C. Morton.

ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANK FESSENDEN.

25th Maine, Lieut. Col. C. E. Shaw.
27th Maine, Col. M. F. Wentworth.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.

12th Vermont, Col. Asa P. Blunt.
13th Vermont, Col. Francis V. Randall.
14th Vermont, Col. William T. Nichols.
15th Vermont, Col. Redfield Proctor.
16th Vermont, Col. Wheelock G. Veazey.

* Including the camps for paroled prisoners, convalescents, stragglers, &c.
† This accounts only for the First Brigade. The Second Brigade is included in the District of Alexandria, and the Third in the District of Washington.
‡ Formerly Casey's division. Abercrombie assumed command April 17.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

39th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Schwarz.
111th New York, Col. Clinton D. MacDougall.
125th New York, Col. George L. Willard.
126th New York, Col. Eliakim Sherrill.

Artillery.

2d Connecticut Battery, Capt. John W. Sterling.
9th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. John Bigelow.
Keystone Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Jeffrey Hazard.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig. Gen. J. P. SLOUGH.

1st District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Lemuel Towers.
23d Maine, Col. William Wirt Virgin.
153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.
3d Pennsylvania Reserves,* Maj. William Briner.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Lieut. Col. R. H. Woolworth.
7th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. H. C. Bolinger.
8th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. S. M. Baily.
Pennsylvania Battery (H), Capt. William Borrowe.
Camps Convalescents and Paroled Prisoners, Lieut. Col. Samuel McKelvy.
Camp Distribution, Capt. J. J. Upham.

DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.†

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.‡

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. Henry L. Abbot.
19th Connecticut, Col. L. W. Wessells.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. T. R. Tannatt.
10th Michigan Battery, Capt. John C. Shuetz.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. N. G. Whistler.
3d New York Artillery Battalion, Capt. Leander Schamberger.
4th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. H. H. Hall.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (Third Battalion), Maj. G. F. Merriam.
West Virginia Battery (A), Lieut. Max. Sievers.
16th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Snider.
Wisconsin Heavy Artillery Company, Capt. Charles C. Meservey.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. §

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS.

1st Rifles, Col. C. F. Taylor.
1st Infantry, Col. William C. Talley.
2d Infantry, Lieut. Col. George A. Woodward.
6th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Wellington H. Ent.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.

5th Infantry, Lieut. Col. George Dare.
9th Infantry, Lieut. Col. James McK. Snodgrass.
10th Infantry, Col. A. J. Warner.
11th Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. M. Jackson.
12th Infantry, Col. Martin D. Hardin.

* The Second Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Col. Horatio G. Sickel commanding.

† The troops at Arlington and Upton's Hill, and at Forts Albany, Blenker, Cass, De Kalb, Ethan Allen, Richardson, and Woodbury.

‡ De Russy assumed command May 25, relieving Tannatt.

§ For Second Brigade, see District of Alexandria. The First Brigade at Carroll Hill, D. C., and the Third at Fairfax Station, Va.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH T. COPELAND.

5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Gould.
6th Michigan (ten companies), Col. George Gray.
7th Michigan, Col. W. D. Mann.
9th Michigan Battery, Capt. J. J. Daniels.

Second Brigade.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE.

1st Michigan, Col. C. H. Town.
2d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton.
18th Pennsylvania, Col. Timothy M. Bryan, jr.

Third Brigade.

Col. OTHNEIL DE FOREST.

5th New York, Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone.
1st Vermont, Col. E. B. Sawyer.
1st West Virginia, Maj. Benjamin F. Chamberlain.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Brig. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE.

2d District of Columbia, Col. C. M. Alexander.
34th Massachusetts, Col. George D. Wells.
39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S. Davis.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.
11th New York Cavalry (six companies), Col. J. B. Swain.
27th Pennsylvania (Company F), Capt. John M. Carson.
150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Lieut. Thomas Getchell.
157th Pennsylvania (three companies), Maj. Thomas H. Addicks.
Pennsylvania companies (three) attached to Second District of Columbia.
U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Lieut. Col. George D. Ramsay.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

1st New York Artillery (Battery A), Capt. Thomas H. Bates.
12th New York Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.
17th New York Battery, Capt. G. T. Anthony.
27th New York Battery, Capt. J. B. Eaton.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

2d New Hampshire, Col. E. L. Bailey.

DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.†

Col. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. James G. Swett.
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. Augustus A. Gibson.
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col. James M. Warner.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Daniel Chaplin.
7th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Lewis O. Morris.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Welling.
9th New York Battery, Capt. Emil Schubert.

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* At and about Fairfax Court-House, Va.
† Battery Jameson, Fort Lincoln, and Fort Slocum.
‡ Advance Battery, and Forts Alexande., Reno, and Simmons.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. ALEXANDER PIPER.

2d Massachusetts Cavalry (six companies), Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Alexander Piper.

CORPS OF OBSERVATION.†

Col. ALBERT B. JEWETT.

6th Michigan Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Charles W. Deane.
11th New York Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Joseph C. Kenyon.
10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.
10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, MD.

109th New York, Col. B. F. Tracy.

FORT WASHINGTON, MD.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

16th Indiana Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
Headquarters Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck U. S. Army, commanding, for May 31, 1863; *headquarters, Baltimore, Md.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff	25	.....	25	25	23	.....
First Division	578	11,817	14,016	16,202	16,663	.....
Second Division	306	5,941	7,613	10,383	11,186	22
Third Division	179	4,063	4,946	5,849	5,882	.....
First Separate Brigade	117	2,258	2,542	2,773	2,769	.....
Second Separate Brigade	36	928	1,201	2,366	3,318	4
Third Separate Brigade	126	2,038	2,625	4,049	4,047	.....
Fourth Separate Brigade	133	2,561	2,983	3,395	3,395	.....
Post of Annapolis	30	559	610	651	650	.....
Post of Philadelphia	6	185	220	236	312	.....
Fort Delaware	15	250	431	464	462	.....
First Connecticut Cavalry, Camp Chesebrough	6	90	261	389	385	.....
Total	1,557	30,690	37,473	46,784	49,092	26

Troops in the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1863.

FIRST DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

1st Maryland, Col. Nathan T. Dushane.
4th Maryland, Col. R. N. Bowerman.
7th Maryland, Col. Edwin H. Webster.
8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.
14th Pennsylvania, Cavalry, § Col. James N. Schoonmaker.
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.

* Forts Baker and Stevens.

† Poolesville and Seneca Locks, Md.

‡ Headquarters at Harper's Ferry. The First Brigade at Harper's Ferry and Winchester; the Second at Maryland Heights and Point of Rocks; the Third at Charlestown, Kearneysville, Martinsburg, North Mountain, and Sir John's Run; the Fourth near Romney; the Fifth at Cumberland and New Creek; and the Sixth at Grafton and Parkersburg.

§ Reported also as at Beverly, in Fourth Separate Brigade.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

5th Maryland, Col. William L. Schley.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Frank A. Rolfe.
6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Howard Kitching.
50th New York Engineers, Company G, Capt. W. V. Personius.
Pennsylvania Engineers (one company), Capt. William Penn Gaskill.
4th Maine Battery, Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan.
106th New York, Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Embick.
15th West Virginia, Col. Maxwell McCaslin.
1st Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade (four companies), Maj. Henry A. Cole.
2d Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade, Company F, Capt. G. D. Summers.
West Virginia Battery (F), Capt. Thomas A. Maulsby.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

54th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton.
1st West Virginia, Col. Joseph Thoburn.
Lafayette (Pennsylvania) Cavalry (one company), Lieut. William F. Speer.
Ringgold (Pennsylvania) Cavalry (five companies), Capt. John Keys.
Washington (Pennsylvania) Cavalry (one company), Capt. A. J. Greenfield
West Virginia Battery (E), Capt. Alex. C. Moore.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Robert Bruce.
23d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Quirk.
14th West Virginia, Maj. Daniel D. Johnson.
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery L, Capt. John Rourke.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. NATHAN WILKINSON.

6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
11th West Virginia, Col. Daniel Frost.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William N. Foster.
116th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes.
122d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger.
123d Ohio, Lieut. Col. William T. Wilson.
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Lewis B. Pierce.
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. James A. Gallagher.
West Virginia Battery (D), Capt. John Carlin.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM G. ELY.

18th Connecticut, Col. William G. Ely.
87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Weston Rowand.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E, Capt. James R. Utt.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Wallace F. Randolph.

Third Brigade.

Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
1st New York Cavalry, Maj. Timothy Quinn.
67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. H. B. Burnham.
Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, Capt. F. W. Alexander.

* Headquarters and First and Second Brigades at Winchester; the Third Brigade at Berryville. The remarks on division return state that the Ninth West Virginia Infantry has been transferred to First Division, and that the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments West Virginia Infantry, "temporarily attached to Second Brigade," are on detached service in Western Virginia. See also itinerary of this division, in Part I, p. 142.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON.

First Brigade.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

23d Ohio, Capt. William H. Zimmerman.
5th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Abia A. Tomlinson.
13th West Virginia, Col. Wm. R. Brown.
1st West Virginia Cavalry (two companies).
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. John S. Witcher.
Kentucky Battery, Capt. S. J. Simonds.

Second Brigade.

Col. CARR B. WHITE.

12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines.
34th Ohio, Col. John T. Toland.
91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley.
2d West Virginia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. E. S. Morgan.
1st Ohio Battery, Capt. James R. McMullin.

Unattached.

2d West Virginia Cavalry (ten companies), Col. W. H. Powell.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADES.

First Separate Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. James Wallace.
2d Maryland Eastern Shore (eight companies), Col. Robert S. Rodgers.
1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. William P. Maulsby.
1st Delaware Cavalry (four companies), Maj. N. B. Knight.
Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Theodore Clayton.
Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert E. Duvall.
Smith's (Maryland) Cavalry Company, Capt. G. W. P. Smith.
11th New York Cavalry (three companies), Maj. S. Pierre Remington.

Second Separate Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Capt. Thos. S. McGowan.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (eight companies), Col. Samuel Graham.
8th New York Heavy Artillery (ten companies), Lieut. Col. W. W. Bates.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company H, Capt. William D. Rank.
179th Pennsylvania (two companies), Capt. Amos Drenkle.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. James E. Wilson.

Third Separate Brigade. §

Brig. Gen. HENRY S. BRIGGS.

3d Delaware, Col. Samuel H. Jenkins.
Purnell (Maryland) Legion, Maj. Robert G. King.
14th New Jersey, Col. William S. Truex.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
151st New York,‖ Col. Wm. Emerson.
138th Pennsylvania, Maj. Lewis A. May.

Fourth Separate Brigade.¶

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

28th Ohio, Maj. Ernest Schache.
2d West Virginia, Col. G. R. Latham.
3d West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson.
8th West Virginia, Col. John H. Oley
10th West Virginia, Col. T. M. Harris.
16th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Julius Jaehne.
3d Independent Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. Frank Smith.
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry,** Col. J. N. Schoonmaker.
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Harrison H. Hagan.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Lot Bowen.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William H. Flesher.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. George A. Sexton.
West Virginia Battery (B), Capt. John V. Keeper.
West Virginia Battery (G), Capt. Chatham T. Ewing.

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* Headquarters at Charleston, W. Va.; the First Brigade at Barboursville, Camp White, and Hurricane Bridge; the Second Brigade at Cannelton, Fayetteville, and Gauley Bridge; and the Second West Virginia Cavalry at Camp Piatt, Charleston, and Fayetteville.

† At Bald Eagle's Nest, Prince George County, Cambridge, Leonardtown, Point Lookout, Port Tobacco, Townfield, and Wilmington.

‡ At Cockeysville, Forts Federal Hill, McHenry, and Marshall, and at York, Pa.

§ At Baltimore, Frederick City, Frederick Junction, and Relay House.

‖ On detached service since April 20, under Kelley's command.

¶ At Beverly, Buckhannon, Bulltown, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, and Weston. Col. A. Moor reported as commanding the infantry of this command.

** Reported as at Beverly, and of this brigade, by Averell; reported by Kenly as of his brigade, and at Harper's Ferry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annapolis, Md.

Col. C. A. WAITE.

3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. Charles Gilpin.
Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Thomas H. Watkins.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.

1st Connecticut Cavalry, Company E, Capt. H. Atwater.
Pennsylvania Independent Companies.
Drafted men, Capt. G. W. Hubbell.

Camp Chesebrough, Md.

1st Connecticut Cavalry (five companies), Capt. Charles Farnsworth.

Fort Delaware.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF.

Pennsylvania Battery (A), Capt. Stanislaus Mlotkowski.
Pennsylvania Battery (G), Capt. John Jay Young.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. F. H. Reichard.
157th Pennsylvania, Company C, Capt. Thomas E. Carter.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department staff*	77	.....	77	77
Fort Hamilton, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown	13	359	488	565
Fort Lafayette, Lieut. C. O. Wood†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Schuyler, Capt. S. R. Cowles	8	235	308	363
Fort at Sandy Hook, Capt. Adams Cleghorn	4	107	133	135
Fort Ontario, Lieut. A. C. Cook	1	21	28	29
Fort Independence, Maj. J. W. Gordon	9	190	235	240
Fort Warren, Col. J. Dimick	19	516	623	644
Fort Preble, Lieut. Col. J. D. Greene	5	84	127	151
Fort Trumbull, Col. W. Gates	2	118	171	178
Fort Adams, Col. O. L. Shepherd	5	80	135	157
Portland, Col E C. Mason	6	30	56	90
Portsmouth Grove, Capt. C. Blanding	1	66	80	86
Total‡	150	1,806	2,461	2,715

Troops in the Department of the East, May 31, 1863.

7th Maine (detachment), Portland, Me.
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (one company), Fort Independence, Mass.
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (three companies), Fort Warren, Mass.
2d New Hampshire, transferred to Washington, D. C., May 23.
10th New York Heavy Artillery,§ Company D, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Company E, fort at Sandy Hook, N. Y.
20th New York Battery, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
28th New York Battery, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
12th New York Cavalry,‖ Camp Washington, N. Y.
Rhode Island Hospital Guards, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
1st U. S. Artillery, headquarters and Battery A, Fort Warren, Mass.
5th U. S. Artillery, headquarters and Batteries B and E, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
11th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Independence, Mass.
12th United States, headquarters and Companies F and H, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
14th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
15th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Adams, R. I.
16th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Ontario, N. Y.
17th United States, headquarters and recruits, Fort Preble, Me.

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* Including all staff officers on duty within the territorial limits of the department.
† Garrisoned by detachment from Fort Hamilton.
‡ Not including troops being organized, and yet under State control.
§ Companies B, L, and M transferred to Washington, D. C., May 30.
‖ Dropped from tri-monthly report of February 20, as "still under State authority."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following is received from General Buford, at Warrenton Junction, to-day:

A reconnaissance returned late yesterday, satisfying me that there are no rebel troops on this side of the river, save those who have been here all winter. Sulphur Springs, Waterloo, and Orleans were visited yesterday. Another command penetrated as far as Gainesville, returning by New Baltimore and Warrenton. Nothing was heard except that some small parties belonging to Mosby were seen by negroes a few days since. Mosby has three companies, and his headquarters are supposed to be somewhere in Loudoun County.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
June 1, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated May 31, 9 p. m., inclosing one newspaper, dispatch from General Barnes, and note received by the commanding officer of the pickets at Kelly's Ford.

I am directed to say that all correspondence of the enemy is to be forwarded to headquarters, and no answers returned except from headquarters. The correspondence received seems evidently to have been ordered for the purpose of getting information concerning our presence and purposes in that vicinity. General Barnes seems to have divined the purpose of the enemy in this correspondence, and to have treated it properly. No person can be allowed to enter our lines except by permission of the Secretary of War.

The letter states that two newspapers were received; but one has been forwarded to these headquarters. Attention is called to Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 40, April 10.

A cavalry force, sufficient to replace that withdrawn by Colonel Duffié, will be ordered either from the troops stationed here, or from General Buford's command, and be directed to report to General Barnes, at Grove Church.

It is not deemed advisable at present to move the Second Division of your corps from its camp. The difficulty of supplying artillery renders it inexpedient to send it on this service without further developments. It is presumed that the forces now on duty will be vigilant in the performance of their duties. It will be active in obtaining and sending in information, so that any movements of the enemy may be promptly reported at headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General, Washington:*

A good many young horses three and four years old are sent to the cavalry. No cavalry horse should be under six years of age. Cannot this be remedied by inspection at Washington?

A number of young horses are also captured, which should be placed for a year or two out to pasturage, as they are not now fit for service.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
June 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel LATHROP,
Assistant Inspector-General:

In answer to the commanding general's dispatch in regard to the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Colonel Mann reports that he has informed General Buford officially that the road was safe. The bridges are not burned.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 1, 1863.

But five only of the fifteen colors captured during the recent battles have been received, to wit, those taken by the Forty-ninth, Seventy-seventh, and One hundred and second New York, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, and the Seventh Ohio Regiments. Corps and other independent commanders will forward forthwith to these headquarters any flags captured by their respective commands not already sent in.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 32. } *June* 1, 1863.

I. Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby announced as chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. All official communications for these headquarters will be addressed to him.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 2, 1863.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The commanding general directs that you at once send two good regiments of your command to Dumfries, for temporary service at that place. The troops should take with them three days' supplies. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding, &c., Bealeton:

A report reaches here that three brigades of enemy's cavalry have gone into Shenandoah Valley. It is not known here what foundation exists for the rumor, nor, if true, what the purpose of the move is—whether to make a raid, and, if so, in what direction, or to cover and conceal the movement of other troops. The general would like to have you keep him fully advised, not only with regard to the presence of the enemy in his front, but, if not there, his whereabouts and his movements. The general expects you to aid in fixing the locality and numbers of the enemy's cavalry especially, with a view to our future movements. Send us by telegraph all the news obtained, and have scouting parties active. The capture of prisoners, contrabands, &c., may give much information. They may have moved down the Rappahannock to intercept Kilpatrick, who is busy in the vicinity of the Piankatank.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS PICKETS,
June 2, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps:

I have the honor to report that since my report of the morning the enemy's cavalry and artillery have been observed moving toward Fredericksburg, perhaps two or three squadrons of cavalry and not less than a battery of artillery. It was but at one point they were in sight, and they passed very rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BERDAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

YORKTOWN, VA.,
June 2, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

It seems apparent from the rumors that reach me that a movement of rebel troops is going on from south to north, and that the idea prevails over the lines that an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is soon to be made. I have heard nothing definite, but all the rumors concur to produce the impression stated.

E. D. KEYES.

BALTIMORE,
June 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

Received the following from Milroy:

A number of reports have come in this evening that the rebs have returned to the Valley with much increased force, and are about to attack this place. My cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry and infantry at Strasburg this morning, and left them in possession of that place, it being the advance of their force, said to be 10,000

strong. What has become of the Twelfth Virginia and Fifth Maryland? I have heard of neither yet. Send me an artillery company to man the four 20-pounder Parrotts in the fort here.

You will send the company called for if you think it safe. Hurry up the Fifth Maryland.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
June 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Captain Harrison, of the Sixth Virginia Infantry, reported from Grafton to-day that a large cavalry force was approaching Rowlesburg or Grafton, through Tucker County. I believe there is not the slightest foundation for the report, nevertheless I thought it prudent to order the Twelfth Virginia to stop to-day at Grafton and await further orders. If this is only a scare, as I have no doubt it is, the Twelfth will come on to Martinsburg to-morrow.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 2, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester:

The artillery company asked for has been ordered, and the Fifth Maryland is hurrying on to you. The general commanding directs you to act with caution. Keep him advised, and fall back, when forced, in direction of Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg, as your better judgment may dictate.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE,
June 2, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

It is very possible the rebels may only be intending to hold the Valley for the harvest. It is rumored they are fortifying at Strasburg. Have you any such knowledge?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE,
June 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Weston, W. Va.:

Captain Harrison, of Sixth Virginia Infantry, reported from Grafton a large cavalry force approaching Rowlesburg or Grafton, through

Tucker County. Kelley does not believe this, but has ordered the Twelfth Virginia to stop to-day at Grafton.

I give this for your better consideration, as the enemy appears in force at Strasburg.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, VA.,
July 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

I regret very much that I could not stay to see you, but my absence from camp was limited to a few hours. I selected all the reports of the battles of Chancellorsville that had been sent in, and gave them to Lieutenant Taylor, with instructions to deliver them to you to-day. General Warren will furnish his report and map as soon as possible. General Griffin, commanding division, Fifth Corps, never made any report of the operations of his division. I will ask him about it at once. He only recently rejoined the army, after an absence of several weeks. I directed Lieutenant Taylor to say to you that he can report to you for temporary duty whenever you may require his services. Please let me know if you need any other papers, and I will have them promptly supplied.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 26, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have directed the chief commissary of the Army of Northern Virginia, Colonel Cole, to repair to Richmond, with a view of ascertaining what supply of provisions can be relied on for the support of the troops. As far as I can learn, we have now about one week's supply, four days' fresh beef, and four days' salt meat, of the reduced ration. After that is exhausted, I know not whence further supplies can be drawn. The question of provisioning the army is becoming one of greater difficulty every day. The country north of us is pretty well drained of everything the people are willing to part with, except some grain and hay in Loudoun, nor can impressment be resorted to with advantage, inasmuch as any provisions retained for domestic use are concealed. A resort to impressment would, in my opinion, in this region, produce aggravation and suffering among the people without much benefit to the army. But I think if the citizens in the whole county were appealed to, they would be willing to restrict themselves and furnish what they have to the army. I beg you will give this matter immediate attention, and do what is possible in the case.

As far as I can learn from our scouts, the enemy has closed his troops up to the line of the Rappahannock, and has moved two corps, Sumner's and Franklin's, 8 miles above Falmouth, with a view to crossing the Rappahannock.

I have read General Burnside's address to his army, in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d (before it was put in motion), and a general movement was announced in the same paper. The late storm has probably retarded the accomplishment of their plans.

Under the circumstances, I am more than usually anxious about the supplies of the army, as it will be impossible to keep it together without food.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: The question of provisioning this army is becoming one of much difficulty. I have thought that the present might be a favorable time for you to send into the counties of Hampshire, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, and Highland, and any others that you may find convenient or useful, with a view of collecting cattle or salt meat for our use. I have heard that in the counties named cattle may be procured by judicious and energetic men acquainted with the country and the inhabitants; and a necessity exists for employing every means to supply our wants. It is not my intention that you should interfere with or interrupt any agent of the Government engaged in collecting supplies, but request, on the contrary, that you give them any aid in your power. Should there be any region unoccupied in which provisions can be secured, I hope you will lose no time in endeavoring to collect them.

I am glad to learn, by your recent report, that you have a body of cavalry in the lower part of the Valley, to restrain the operations of General Milroy. By having movable camps, and relieving the men engaged, from time to time, you will be able to protect our citizens and curtail the operations of predatory parties.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Captain Long's company, of the Phillips Legion Cavalry, General Hampton's brigade, has been detached from the legion and duty at Staunton for several months. I think it better that it should rejoin the legion, and desire to have another company ordered to Colonel [H. B.] Davidson, if you can spare one without detriment to your operations.

If a mounted company is required at Staunton, and you can supply one, please order Captain Long's company to join General Hampton near Culpeper Court-House.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 28, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: I have heard with great anxiety the apprehensions entertained by you respecting supplies to your army. Every opportunity has been afforded to Colonel Cole to learn from the proper officers the resources that may be commanded, and I am pleased that he finds them greater than he had anticipated. The reports I have called for are less satisfactory to me, however, than I had hoped, and they shall certainly arouse all the powers I can command to remove the difficulties. For the present these difficulties are mainly of transportation, and I shall do all possible to remove or diminish them. Colonel Cole will give you orally fuller details than I can well write, and I refer you to him.

You may rely on my best exertions in my sphere here to maintain your army in comfort and efficiency.

With high consideration and esteem, respectfully,

J. A. SEDDON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
No. —. } *Near Chesterfield Depot, January* 29, 1863.

Owing to the exhaustion of all the forage country within reasonable reach of the artillery, and the extremely difficult condition of the roads, Major [John] Page, chief quartermaster of the Artillery Corps, will immediately send into the counties along the Virginia Central Railroad, and to those along the James River Canal, agents to procure forage, grain, and hay, especially grain, have it taken to these public channels of conveyance, and by them transported, so as to be available as speedily as possible for the batteries. He will require all diligence and energy to be used in effecting the object, and issue exact instructions toward accomplishing [the end] in view.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. FLOYD,
Commanding Virginia State Line:

GENERAL: I send with this an extract from a letter written by Col. Hugh McClung, of Knoxville, to Captain [Joseph] Jaques, at Saltville, giving information of an intended movement of the enemy's cavalry, 10,000 strong, on the railroad, and especially for the destruction of the salt-works. I have also a report from Colonel [John] McCausland, at Princeton, in Mercer County, that it is thought the enemy will very soon make these cavalry raids on a large scale from the Kanawha—one by Lewisburg, one by Pack's Ferry, and one by Coal River, through Boone to Tazewell County, the latter directed chiefly, I suppose, against the salt-works.

Colonel McClung's informant must be mistaken as to the number of cavalry the enemy proposes to send. I send it to you, however, for what it is worth.

It would be well to have a few defensive works. Block-houses for artillery and infantry would be best, on commanding points near the salt-works. The employés of the works could, if organized and armed,

use them with good effect in defending the works. But I have no force at present to construct the works. If you will furnish the labor, I will send an engineer officer to locate and superintend the construction of the works.

The transfer of Marshall's command and the counties of Washington, Russell, Buchanan, Wise, Scott, and Lee to the Department of East Tennessee, embarrasses me somewhat as regards the salt-works. The most practicable approaches to the works are, I think, through Wise and Buchanan, and they are not in my department, and the salt-works themselves are directly on the boundary line between the two departments. I shall rely upon the State Line to defend the works, as you promised me it should.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT,
January 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will move forward the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment in front of Lewisburg, to or near Burgess Mill, and the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment to the most suitable point near the mouth of Indian Creek, to prevent the advance of the enemy by way of Pack's Ferry. A guard must be kept at Pack's Ferry, and rifle-pits dug in position to cover the ferry. The commanders of the two regiments above mentioned should be instructed to cause rifle-pits to be dug on the most approved approaches to their respective camps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. M. Jenkins, Provisional Army Confederate States, will proceed to South Carolina to procure conscripts and volunteers for his brigade. He will report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, to receive instructions in accordance with circular of 12th instant, from these headquarters. To be absent twenty-five days.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding South Carolina Brigade:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th instant, inclosing one from Captain [George B.] Cuthbert, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, with regard to the formation of a battalion of honor, has been received.

I have considered the suggestions of Captain Cuthbert. While I think everything should be done to reward the gallantry of our brave [men] and company officers, and to promote virtue and valor among them, there are many difficulties in the execution of the plan proposed by him for effecting this object. The proper selection of the men and officers for such a battalion would be exceedingly difficult, and, even were it organized, it would be more difficult still to fill properly vacancies which might occur in its ranks. The fact is, general, we have now an army of brave men. The formation of a battalion of honor would reward a few and leave many, equally brave and equally faithful, unnoticed, and, perhaps, with the feeling that an improper distinction had been made between themselves and their comrades.

Again, a battalion of honor would be a distinct order created among us, and such orders have generally been considered inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. The Congress of the Confederate States, appreciating the difficulties of properly rewarding meritorious conduct in the army, and of inciting a spirit of emulation of deeds of gallantry, proposes the plan embodied in General Orders, No. 93, Act No. 27, of the Adjutant and Inspector General, at Richmond. By this act the President is authorized to bestow medals on such officers as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory he shall have assisted to achieve. This soldier is to be indicated by a majority of the votes of his company. If the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge will be given to his widow, or to such relative as the President may adjudge entitled to receive it. This plan meets the difficulty in question in some measure.

I do not approve Captain Cuthbert's plan for the reasons above stated, but, if he desires it, I will with pleasure forward it to the Department, for consideration of the honorable Secretary of War.

I inclose his letter for his signature.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1863; *headquarters, Fredericksburg.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	16	.....	.....	16	17	15	....
First Army Corps (Longstreet):							
Staff	14	.....	....	14	15	15	....
Anderson's division	568	7,291	7,291	9,810	14,884	14,999	15
McLaws' division	628	7,572	7,572	9,574	14,178	14,168	(*)
Pickett's division	639	6,526	6,526	8,468	13,894	14,262	(*)
Hood's division	649	7,307	7,307	9,483	14,515	14,776	14
Ransom's division†	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6,932	....
Total First Army Corps	2,498	28,696	28,696	37,349	57,486	65,152	29

* Guns not reported on the original return. † Detached.

Abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
Second Army Corps (Jackson):							
Staff	19	.....	.....	19	20	16	....
A. P. Hill's division	724	9,307	9,307	11,903	19,978	20,331	6
D. H. Hill's division	625	8,494	8,494	10,671	17,057	18,296	22
Early's division	559	6,740	6,740	9,030	15,041	15,682	8
Trimble's division	499	5,157	5,157	7,261	12,430	10,883	4
Total Second Army Corps	2,426	29,698	29,698	38,884	64,526	65,208	40
Stuart's cavalry division*	528	7,125	7,125	9,144	12,359	15,433	14
Artillery in the rear (Pendleton)	123	2,874	2,874	3,276	4,205	7,095	(†)
Valley District (William E. Jones)	262	3,833	3,833	4,637	6,021	.....	10
Grand total	5,853	72,226	72,226	93,306	144,614	152,903	93

* Jones' brigade detached. Reported in Valley District.
† Guns not reported on the original return.

Abstract from monthly return of Jones' cavalry brigade, Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1863; headquarters, New Market, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
6th Virginia Cavalry 7th Virginia Cavalry 12th Virginia Cavalry 17th Virginia (battalion) Cavalry White's Virginia (battalion) Cavalry Chew's battery	154	2,170	2,524	2,796	3,646	3,546	3

Abstract from return of the brigade of Maryland troops, Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1863; headquarters, Edenburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
1st Maryland Infantry	26	411	481	546	560	.....
1st Maryland (battalion) Cavalry	14	241	273	331	326	.....
Baltimore Light Artillery	3	57	72	102	122	3
Total	43	709	826	979	1,008	3

Abstract from return of the Department of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1863; headquarters, Dublin Depot.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
First and Third Brigades (G. C. Wharton)	69	1,117	1,343	1,736	2,029	.....
Second Brigade (John S. Williams)	94	1,431	1,727	2,199	2,271	.....
Fourth Brigade (John McCausland)	52	945	1,151	1,636	1,781	.....
Cavalry Brigade (A. G. Jenkins)	148	1,561	1,996	3,296	3,115	.....
Artillery	30	699	1,060	1,276	650	37
Total	393	5,753	7,277	10,143	9,846	37

DUBLIN DEPOT,
February 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. FLOYD,
Comdg. Virginia State Line, near Saltville, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just now received your letter of yesterday. I am sorry that I cannot at present concentrate a large force at the salt-works. If you will give me early notice of the advance of the enemy, I can send 1,200 or 1,500 men to the salt-works as soon as railroad transportation can be provided. In less than twenty-four hours from the time I receive the information, I think the men ought to be at the works.

The artillery battalion now at Jeffersonville is so near you that it ought certainly to be able to reach the works in time to take part in their defense, if your scouts give notice promptly of the approach of the enemy. I will direct the officer commanding the battalion, on receiving information from you of the advance of the enemy, to proceed promptly with his battalion to any point you may indicate.

Could a sufficient force of negroes be obtained at reasonable hire, in the counties adjacent to the salt-works, to construct the desired defensive works? The manufacture of salt is so essential, and the works near you are engaged on so many contracts for the Confederate and State Governments, that I should not like to impress their hands except on the most pressing emergency. I fully concur with you as to the inconvenience of the boundary line recently established for my department. I addressed a letter to the Adjutant-General, pointing out the inconvenience, and asked him at least to give the commander of the Department of East Tennessee orders for the defense of the approaches to the salt-works, through his department (chiefly by Louisa Fork and Pound Gap), and communicate his instructions on that point to me, but have received no answer.

What is the date of your information from the Kanawha? I have information from the same quarter that there are only three regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and two batteries at Fayette Court-House.

This information was given to me on the 23d ultimo.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT,
February 1, 1863.

Major [A.] LEYDEN,
Commanding Ninth Georgia Battalion Artillery:

MAJOR: There are reports of a raid on a very large scale from Kentucky on the salt-works. The general commanding directs me to say that Maj. Gen. John B. Floyd, commanding State Line, is commanding near that place, and he has been requested by General Jones to communicate to you promptly the first information of the advance, and to indicate to you the most suitable point for your battalion to be used in the defense of the works. On receiving such information from General Floyd, you will proceed promptly to the point indicated. You will not construe this as transferring you to General Floyd's command, but only to gain time. Should it become necessary, however, to employ your battalion with the Virginia State Line, you will act under General Floyd's instructions until the major-general reaches the ground.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 2, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive a letter from the Hon. A. R. Boteler, transmitting a petition of certain members of the General Assembly of Virginia, with reference to the defense of the Valley, referred to me on the 27th ultimo. The condition of affairs in that region had previously attracted my serious consideration. I had hoped that the force under Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones would have been sufficient to confine the enemy to the lower part of the Valley, if not to the line of the Potomac, and I authorized him, when necessary, to unite with him the troops in Augusta County, under Colonels [H. B.] Davidson and [J. D.] Imboden.

General Jones was selected for the position which he now holds by Lieutenant-General [T. J.] Jackson, in whose judgment I have great confidence. He has heretofore proved himself active, energetic, and bold in the face of the enemy. I am unable at this distance to judge whether he has accomplished all that could have been done to drive the enemy from the Valley, but I can readily see many difficulties which lay in his way. He reports that there is no long forage in the lower part of the Valley, and I know if at this season the horses are kept at hard work on insufficient food they will be incapacitated for duty in the spring, when their services will be more required. Without forage for the horses, provisions for the infantry cannot be transported, nor can efficient means be adopted to expel the enemy at this inclement period. The presence of General [A. E.] Burnside's large army in my immediate front and his threatened movements have prevented my detaching any portion of this army, and, even if less engaged, I should consider it extremely hazardous to throw a body of infantry across the Blue Ridge for operations in the Valley at this season. General Jones has been directed to keep his cavalry as near the enemy as practicable, to curtail his marauding expeditions, to cut up his communications, and to harass him in every possible way. I send you his last report, in order that

you may better judge of his operations. It is impossible entirely to prevent every predatory expedition. I will write again to General Jones, and inclose the letter of Mr. Boteler.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
New Market, Va., January 26, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: In reply to yours of the 21st instant, I feel I can compel General Milroy to quit Winchester, or bring a cavalry force superior to mine to his assistance. It can be done by cutting off his communications with Martinsburg, his base of operations.

Colonel [A. W.] Harman, with 800 men, was sent down the Page Valley on the 14th instant, and only missed meeting the enemy at Front Royal about twenty-four hours. He was delayed in starting two days by the weather, and it is believed the object of the enemy was only to meet him. He passed below Winchester to the Berryville pike, and it was hoped he would encounter detachments or destroy trains of wagons.

Scarcely anything was done. It was my intention to have sent a like force again, but a heavy fall of wet snow has delayed movement. There is no hay in the Lower Valley, and if our horses are worked hard on such forage as can be found there, I fear they will be exhausted before spring.

When the weather will permit, I promise to be active, and if the forces of the enemy now in the Valley indicate a movement across the Blue Ridge, your orders will be promptly executed.

News reached me to-day, through citizens, that all the Reserve Corps near Fairfax Court-House, excepting a mere guard for property, had moved toward the Lower Rappahannock.

A scout arrived here yesterday directly from Berlin, reporting that trains pass every half hour on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

My volunteer aide-de-camp arrived yesterday, reporting all quiet in Fauquier.

The scout brought the Baltimore American of the 21st instant. No news of importance, except a repulse of the gunboats from Port Hudson.

Nearly 2,000 men have gone from Winchester to Romney, according to information gained by my scouts from citizens. If this be true, and taken with the quiet along the east of the Blue Ridge, indications are against a move on the part of Milroy to your immediate front. If it still be your desire that Milroy should leave Winchester at even considerable sacrifice, it shall be so; but the town won cannot be held with cavalry, on account of forage. An attacking force capable of reaching the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would inflict serious loss on the enemy.

From the best information I can get, there are 15,000 men from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, including those at Romney and Winchester.

A lieutenant who deserted from the One hundred and tenth Ohio represents much dissatisfaction among the troops on account of the emancipation proclamation. He represents many would follow his example if

insured kind treatment by our Government. I feel authorized to offer such to all who come voluntarily into our lines, and will do so if opportunity presents itself, unless ordered otherwise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 26th ultimo,* and am glad to hear that you will be able to cripple the operations of the enemy. I am very desirous to expel him from the Valley, and nothing but the immediate presence of General Burnside's large army (now commanded by General Hooker) and its threatened movements have prevented me from detaching a portion of the cavalry of this army to aid you in effecting that object.

As I think it probable that General Hooker will not be able to move for some time, should the weather and the roads not prevent, I wish now to carry this plan into effect. I wish you, therefore, to be prepared with all your available force to move at short notice against the enemy in front, while the force from this side of the Ridge will gain his rear and cut off his communications from Martinsburg, and endeavor to destroy or capture the force in Winchester. I hope, therefore, you will be able to provide beforehand subsistence and forage for your troops, and, if possible, collect enough for 2,000 men in addition, in case it should be required.

Your report of the force which has left Winchester for Romney, with other indications, goes to show that it is not the intention of Milroy to move east of the Blue Ridge, which in my former letter I thought probable.

I am glad that you keep yourself so well advised of all movements in the Valley, as well as east of the Blue Ridge, and that there is so much dissatisfaction among the troops of the enemy. You are authorized to offer kind treatment to all who come into your lines.

I think it proper to inclose to you a letter of the Hon. A. R. Boteler,† which has been referred to me by the Secretary of War; not that you require to be informed how easily any community becomes dissatisfied when their interests are affected, but that you may know of the existence of that feeling and do all in your power to remove it.

I have expressed to the Secretary my confidence in your ability and boldness, presented the obvious difficulties which you have had to encounter, and transmitted to him for his information your last report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[FEBRUARY 3-6, 1863.—For correspondence between President Davis, the Secretary of War, and General Lee, in reference to re-enforcements from Army of Northern Virginia for North and South Carolina, see Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 762, 763, 1019.]

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*See inclosure in Lee's letter to Seddon, p. 605. †Not found.

DUBLIN DEPOT,
February 3, 1863.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that the order for the movement of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment may, at your discretion, be modified as you suggest, placing it at Lewisburg instead of Burgess Mills, with the infantry pickets and cavalry posted as you suggest.

If Colonel [T. B.] Swann's cavalry, Virginia State Line, goes to Lewisburg, as ordered by General Floyd, it will replace [W. R.] Preston's and [B. F.] Eakle's companies. One of those companies will go to Colonel McCausland and one or two move to or near Red Sulphur Springs, to act in conjunction with the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment. The order for the movement of the Forty-fifth Regiment does not say that it shall go to the mouth of Indian Creek, but to the most suitable point near them, for preventing a move of the enemy by Pack's Ferry.

The Red Sulphur will answer the purpose, and is preferable at this season of the year, because the troops can occupy the cabins or huts there.

Subsistence and quartermaster's stores for the Forty-fifth Regiment will be sent by boats to mouth of Indian Creek. Only such teams as are absolutely necessary will be kept with the regiment, to haul the stores to camp.

The other teams will be located convenient to the hay on which they are now feeding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT,
February 3, 1863.

SAMUEL PRICE, Esq.,
Lewisburg, Greenbrier County:

DEAR SIR: On the 16th ultimo I addressed a letter to the officer commanding United States forces in and near the Kanawha Valley, stating the barbarities committed by his cavalry near Lewisburg on the night of the 9th ultimo.

Brigadier-General Scammon, commanding at Fayette Court-House, replied that the outrages were committed without orders, and that the matter should be properly inquired into. Will you be good enough to procure from Mr. Handly and Mr. Feamster, and from any other persons cognizant of the outrages, depositions in due form of the facts as they occurred, and forward them to me?

If General Scammon is disposed to investigate the matter, he should have the proof.

I have ordered all the troops I can possibly spare to Lewisburg, and hope and believe they will give adequate protection to the citizens of your county whilst the enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley is no larger than it now is.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT,
February 5, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

GENERAL: A citizen of Mercer County, who has for a long time been a prisoner at Camp Chase, was released a few days since, and returned to Mercer Court-House on the 3d instant. He came up the Kanawha, and reports that he met the Eleventh Ohio Regiment from Summerville, the Twenty-third Ohio from the Falls of Kanawha, and the Twenty-eighth Ohio from Camp Piatt, about 9 miles above Charleston, all going down the river, and the men said they were going to Tennessee. This man further reports that the citizens in the Valley were under the impression that the whole force of the enemy would very soon be withdrawn from the Valley. This report confirms reports I have of movements of troops from Northwestern Virginia to Tennessee. I believe there are still about three regiments of infantry, two field batteries, and two or three companies of cavalry at Fayette Court-House, where large quantities of supplies have been accumulated, probably enough for the winter, and a plank road has been constructed over Cotton Hill.

The accumulation of troops in Tennessee and Kentucky induced me to believe that if any attempt is made to destroy the salt-works in Smyth and Washington Counties, and the railroad, it will be made from Southeastern Kentucky or East Tennessee. The dividing line between my department and the Department of East Tennessee passes directly through the salt-works, and the most practicable approaches to the salt-works are through what is now the Department of East Tennessee. I addressed you on the 21st ultimo, asking to be informed what dispositions of troops had been made to guard those approaches, but I have not received the information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
[*February* 6, 1863.]

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

The indications are very decided of an advance of the enemy. The direction of their movements is not yet developed. I suggest that you hold your troops in readiness for an early movement. Should any raid intercept communication between us at any time, I will expect you to give orders for a movement toward the point of interruption, in connection with [William] Preston. No reliable news from Vicksburg.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a letter from a Mr. Harding,* of Northumberland County, in which he mentions the confiscation of goods

* Not found.

brought over from the Northern Neck by the cavalry pickets. I have also heard rumors of like confiscations by the cavalry on the other wing of the army. I wish the people who are within the lines of the enemy, or subject to their marauding expeditions, to be encouraged in every possible way to bring over the products of their farms for the benefit of the army and the citizens on this side. As to the conveyance of goods from Maryland or Accomac, as it is to our benefit, and furnishes necessary articles to soldiers and citizens, and enables loyal citizens who have lost almost everything to subsist their families, it is a matter for the revenue officers to judge and act upon.

So far as the army is concerned, we are only to see that no improper communication passes the lines, and that the persons who go to and fro are good, true, and loyal citizens of the Confederacy.

Any goods seized must be strictly rendered by the commanding officers of the outposts to the proper revenue officers of the Government. In no case are confiscations of any goods to be made by any portion of the army for their own benefit. If any confiscations of this sort have taken place (which I hope is not the case), they are wrong and illegal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DUBLIN DEPOT,
February 7, 1863.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that Lieutenant [Robert W.] Sanders, Fifty-first Virginia Regiment, reports a company of Federal troops at Richmond's Ferry, and that there are no other Federal troops nearer than Fayetteville. The company at Richmond's Ferry is not protected by defensive works of any kind, and Lieutenant Sanders thinks that they may be captured easily. You will inform yourself of the facts, and, if you are satisfied that you can capture the company without great sacrifices, do so. Lieutenant Sanders will hand you this note, and can guide any party you may send. The general directs me to say you can use your own option in fixing your headquarters at any point you may select.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 10, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The applications for details sent you through the Department have been rarely allowed, but, on the contrary, have been generally returned disapproved. The reason of this is, probably, that the applications being sent down through the regular military channels to the captains of the particular companies for their report, they, naturally confining their attention mainly to the interests of their special commands, are reluctant to part with their men, and disapprove the applications. Thus disapproved in their upward course, the natural sympathy of the

officers to retain their men is strengthened by the disapproval of their subordinates, and induces their ready concurrence. When, finally, it comes to yourself as commander, your judgment can scarcely fail to be affected by this general concurrence of adverse opinions. This repugnance to allow details has been probably enhanced by the practice, which I understand was in the past frequent with the Department, of making such without consultation with the officers. There may be also the impression that these applications, when presented, are forwarded by the Department as a matter of course, without discrimination as to their character or propriety. Now, this would be a serious mistake. Such applications are not transmitted incautiously, but are sent by me reluctantly and stintingly, and only when, on large considerations of public interest, the requirements of the general service, in my judgment, demand them. I have preferred, instead of exercising the privilege of the Department to order such details, to submit them in the first instance to the consideration of the military authorities in the field. This course I wish to continue, and feel satisfied that, on this frank exposition of the course and views of the Department, its judgment will hereafter have more consideration and deference on the part of the officers. I therefore invite the attention of yourself, and, through you, as far as you may deem necessary, of your subordinate officers, to this explanation, and request that only strong controlling considerations of a military character shall induce a disapproval of these applications.

I inclose an application of Colonel Wadley,* the agent for railroad transportation, for the detail of a few men of special skill and experience in their vocations, whose places cannot otherwise be filled, and at the same time, in illustration of the importance of such detail, a copy of a letter* just received from him in relation to his difficulties from the denial of details in effecting the transportation essential to the support of your own army.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

RALEIGH, N. C.,
February 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Every day's experience confirms me stronger in the belief that, under existing circumstances, I can do but little toward expediting Government transportation, and I see no way that I can better the condition of things.

Last week I made arrangements for a certain number of cars to remain at Goldsborough, all ready for engines to be attached to them, and subject to the call of General [G. W.] Smith at any moment. Within the last two days I have understood that not the first thing has been done toward carrying out this arrangement. Yesterday I received dispatches from Richmond, asking for cars to transport guns and ammunition. I at once gave the necessary instructions to have them sent, but it appears they have not gone, as I now have a dispatch asking again for them, and saying if the cars are not sent the Secretary of War will press wood flats, which, if done, will leave the road without wood for trains, and that consequently they must stop.

* Not found.

On the North Carolina road there is a very large amount of Government freight awaiting transportation, much of it bacon and rice.

Want of ability is the invariable excuse for not complying with the wants of Government, which, to a very great degree, is true. In every direction there is an accumulation of freight that is being wasted or damaged for want of protection, and the number of Government agents and messengers accompanying it in the character of protectors and forwarders would, I have not the least doubt, form a full regiment. At the present time there are at this place not less than ten or twelve, and there has been as many as twenty or twenty-five here at one time. Of those now here, two have been since the 5th of January coming from Atlanta, Ga., and the goods in charge of one of them only arrived to-day. To enumerate one-twentieth of the cases of delay would be tedious and useless, as I have already said enough to convince any one that some change is necessary if anything is to be accomplished in the way of transportation.

The question will naturally be asked, what shall or can be done? I answer without hesitation, allow the roads to have mechanics from the army and supplies from iron furnaces, foundries, and rolling-mills, and at the same time let Congress pass an act making it obligatory upon the railroads of the country to perform promptly Government transportation. The law, without allowing men and supplies, will be of no use, for without these the roads cannot exist.

I am prompted to make these remarks by a desire to make some improvement in this branch of the public service, which I consider of vital importance, and not in any captious spirit. I trust, therefore, that they may meet at your hands the consideration which the importance of the matter deserves.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WADLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND,
February 10, 1863.

Authority is hereby granted Capt. Absalom Knotts to raise a battalion in the counties in Western Virginia in the enemy's possession, the same to be mustered into the Confederate service and muster-rolls forwarded to this office.

By command of the Secretary of War:

E. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND,
February 11, 1863.

Authority is hereby granted Maj. Robert White to raise a battalion of mounted riflemen and cavalry from within the enemy's lines, or in counties so under their control that the conscript law cannot be regularly executed. He will report to Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden, and, when the battalion is formed, forward the muster-rolls of the companies to this office.

By command of the Secretary of War:

E. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 11, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I feel very much obliged to you for the consideration which you have given to the subject of subsisting this army. From the reports brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, chief commissary, I understand that the principal reliance for meat is based upon the present supplies at Atlanta and in Tennessee, and that the chief difficulty will be in its regular transportation by rail to Richmond. Will you allow me to suggest that energetic agents of the Quartermaster's Department be at once detailed, if it has not already been done, to attend to the transportation of this meat from Atlanta to Richmond.

I have not heard whether the bridges destroyed by the enemy on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad have been reconstructed. If any aid is required to transport the provisions over the broken part of the road, if necessary I will detail an officer and men to repair thither for the purpose. I will suggest, too, that the transportation of other articles on that road, not of primary importance, be suspended until the meat in question has been placed within the control of the Commissary-General, at Richmond.

About the 19th ultimo, I directed the chief quartermaster of this army to apply fifty wagons of its transportation train to convey the wheat which might be purchased by the agents of the Commissary Department at Richmond, in the counties lying between the Rappahannock and the Pamunkey Rivers, to the Central Railroad at Hanover Court-House, and requested that the Commissary-General might be informed of this arrangement. I wrote to His Excellency the President on the subject, and suggested, in addition, that all the spare wagons in Richmond, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, &c., be collected and applied to the conveyance of the wheat in Green, Madison, and Culpeper Counties to the railroad, for transportation to Richmond. It is probable that this arrangement is being carried out, though I have not as yet heard of anything being accomplished. All the wheat which has been collected on the Fredericksburg road, I am informed, has been forwarded to Richmond, but no new supply is coming in to the road.

I have now directed the different commissaries of this army, while engaged in collecting supplies for their respective commands, to purchase all the wheat they can, and cause it to be transported to the railroad, for conveyance to Richmond. I must again earnestly invite your attention to this subject.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

COMMISSARY-GENERAL:

I send this in the first instance to you, as it may be in your power to inform me whether such officers as are suggested from the Quartermaster's Department should not be sent, or whether you would find it better to leave the matter to your agents.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
February 16, 1863.

The battle of Fredericksburg was on the 13th. So soon as it seemed settled that no farther advance of the enemy was to be expected, all

the meat available for this army was ordered from Atlanta, on the 15th and 16th ultimo.

The efforts of this Bureau to bring forward this meat have been persistent, and the Secretary of War is aware that nothing has been left undone by this Department to expedite shipments.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your note of the 2d instant, received only to-day, that there are two artillery officers unattached to batteries at present with this command, Maj. T. J. Page, jr., and Capt. G. W. Nelson; the former assigned to duty with General Early, if the general approve, and awaiting his decision, meanwhile recently detailed from headquarters as judge-advocate to a general court-martial sitting for this command, under orders from the commanding general; the latter, acting as inspector of batteries for the First Corps and the General Reserve. His duties will appear from the following order:

ORDERS No. —.] HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
January 14, 1863.

Captain Nelson and First Lieutenant Dandridge, adjutant, are hereby appointed inspectors of batteries. Captain Nelson will have supervision of the First Corps and the General Reserve; Lieutenant [E. P.] Dandridge of those of the Second Corps. They will immediately enter upon their duties, and embrace in their inspections the batteries in front as well as those in the rear. Among particulars to be examined they will particularly observe and report respecting, 1st, the condition of horses, guns, and harness, ammunition and wagons; 2d, the strength of each battery in officers, men, horses, and equipments; 3d, the supply of forage, its source, and prospect in future; 4th, the position of camp, its advantages or evils; 5th, the attention to, or violation of, rights of citizens neighboring, &c.; 6th, they will also report absences and their occasion; they will attend to all matters of importance to the service in each case, as, for instance, what hospital arrangements are made. They will regularly record the result of their observations and inquiries, and make punctual and exact reports of the same. When horses are presented for condemnation, they will carefully examine them and pass upon their condition, reporting at the same time the apparent causes thereof. It is very desirable that these inspections should be made promptly, and to this end great diligence will be needed.

It will be perceived that work of this kind will be extremely important, and that the officers who do it fill no sinecure. One officer clearly cannot rightly do this for both corps; hence Lieutenant Dandridge was detailed for the Second Corps. I should have preferred, however, another officer not having other special duties as Lieutenant Dandridge has, and with more artillery experience; but the other officers were away under the orders relieving them. Those officers were not reported originally as supernumerary, but as unattached to batteries. Captain Nelson was especially mentioned to this very duty of inspecting batteries, and hence I was persuaded he was relieved through misapprehension. It did not for an instant occur to me at the time, nor do I now see, that there was the slightest deviation from military etiquette in my indorsing a statement of what seemed to me facts of some importance likely to be most under my notice. In the copies of the commanding general's orders, held by the officers relieved and taken by them to the Adjutant-General in Richmond, the only effect of such indorse-

ment could be to obtain such special consideration for the facts indicated as might be beneficial to the service.

In a report just forwarded to General Lee, presenting a plan for reorganizing the artillery, I exhibit the desirableness of having an additional number of artillery field officers, and among these the services of Majors [A. L.] Rogers and Page come into requisition. Pray do me the favor to communicate to General Lee the substance of this.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

P. S.—Major Rogers, on his return from headquarters, and my declining to make any special application, went to Richmond under the original order relieving him.

NEAR CHESTERFIELD DEPOT, VA.,
February 11, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a plan for the better organization of our artillery. You some time since expressed to me the judgment that the custom of attaching batteries to brigades, and of grouping them in divisions, was not promotive of greatest efficiency in this arm. My own mind had reached the same conclusion long since, and the most judicious artillery officers I have been able to consult concur in the conviction. Colonel [S.] Crutchfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, whose views I have sought, are entirely agreed with me as to the advisableness of the main features of the plan now submitted, and, I believe, as to almost all its details.

The objections to the brigade batteries and division groups now existing are obvious. Burdened as are brigade and division commanders, they can scarcely extend to batteries thus assigned that minute supervision which they require, and the supply officers, whose chief care lies with considerable bodies of infantry, cannot devote to one or more batteries the time and attention they imperatively need. This is most injuriously experienced in times of pressure. The existing arrangement moreover affords insufficient scope for field officers of artillery. Batteries, besides, permanently attached in this way, can scarcely be assigned elsewhere, whatever the emergency, without producing some difficulty, almost as if a vested right was violated. But, most injuriously of all, this system hinders unity and concentration in battle.

Toward remedying these evils, it is respectfully proposed that in each corps the artillery be arranged into battalions, to consist for the most part of four batteries each, a particular battalion ordinarily to attend a certain division, and to report to, and receive orders from, its commander, though liable to be divided, detached, &c., as to the commanding general or corps commanders may seem best; past associations to be so consulted in the constitution of these battalions as that each shall, as far as practicable, contain batteries that have served together and with the division which the battalion is still ordinarily to attend. These battalions ought to have, it is believed, two field officers each, a surgeon, an ordnance officer, and a bonded officer for supplies, if not both quartermaster and commissary. Such battalions, with the officers proposed to command them, are presented to view in the accompanying schedule.

It will be noticed that two batteries are proposed to be transferred from the Second Corps to the First, in order to equalize them as nearly as may be. One of these, Thompson's, the Louisiana Guard Artillery, heretofore attached to General Early's division, is in the schedule put into the Battalion P, to operate with General Pickett's division. The other, Latham's, a North Carolina battery, heretofore attached to General A. P. Hill's division, is placed in the Battalion H, to operate with General Hood's division.

In the Second Corps, Dement's battery, now attached to General Early's division, is proposed to be placed in the Battalion T, to operate with General Trimble's division, because Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews, proposed to command that battalion, expressly requests it, that being his original battery. In this corps, also, five batteries are proposed to constitute the battalion to operate with General A. P. Hill's division, because that is a large division, and because it has hitherto been attended by a strong artillery force.

Four batteries, remaining in the Second Corps, after thus constituting battalions to attend the several divisions, are combined in a new reserve battalion, corresponding in that corps with the Washington Artillery, First Corps.

It will be seen that this plan involves the least possible disturbance to existing relations, while it equalizes force and provides a more effective organization. Existing reserve battalions are proposed to remain as they are.

Batteries, it is recommended, should be rendered homogeneous in armament as soon as practicable by interchange of guns with other batteries. All the battalions of each corps to be supervised by and report to the chief of artillery for the corps, as representing the lieutenant-general commanding, and the whole in both corps to be superintended by and report to the general chief of artillery, as representing for this arm the general commanding.

For convenience, a certain alphabetical designation is suggested for the battalions, the initials of the division commanders at the present time being adopted, rather than the usual letters in order, because the latter might seem like a numerical designation to assign some precedence of one battalion over another.

Attention is asked to a few words respecting the officers proposed.

First Corps.—Battalion A: Major [J. J.] Garnett is well known to General Longstreet, and highly appreciated by him as an efficient officer. His merit and services no doubt entitle him to the command and grade of lieutenant-colonel proposed for him.

Maj. Charles Richardson, with General Anderson, may well be retained as the second field officer of that battalion. These officers are both from Virginia.

Battalion M: Colonel Cabell, of Virginia, and Major Hamilton, of Georgia, who have long directed the artillery attached to General McLaws' division, should probably have command of this battalion.

Battalion P: Major Dearing, well known to and approved by Generals Longstreet and Pickett, and recently promoted to command the artillery attached to General Pickett's division, can well command this battalion. He is from Virginia.

Captain Read, of Georgia, now commanding a battery in General McLaws' division, has been heretofore recommended several times, I believe, for promotion as a gallant, intelligent, and meritorious officer, and may be usefully and justly made major, to co-operate with Major Dearing in this battalion.

Battalion H: Major Kemper, so justly appreciated for his gallantry and for long and efficient service, may well be given command of this battalion, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is from Virginia.

Maj. Thomas Jefferson Page, jr., heretofore associated for a season with Major Kemper, and at another time with General Hood, might serve well as the second field officer in this battalion.

Washington Artillery Battalion: Colonel Walton, of course, remains as long as he wishes in command of this. He is known to be from Louisiana.

Captain Squires is understood to have been especially recommended for promotion by Colonel Walton. He would, no doubt, make a good field officer for this battalion. He is also from Louisiana.

Alexander's Battalion: Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, of Georgia, is really entitled to the full rank of colonel at the head of this battalion. We have no more accomplished officer. His commission should date from his original assignment to the command.

Maj. J. R. C. Lewis, for some time attached to the battalion as its second field officer, should probably retain that position. He is from Virginia.

It is respectfully suggested that the officer to act as chief of artillery to the corps might be most efficient in that capacity if relieved from the burden of a special command.

Second Corps.—Battalion R: Major [T. H.] Carter, some time since promoted to command the artillery of General D. H. Hill's division, was even then recommended for the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as fully earned by his distinguished services and eminent merit, and may well be made lieutenant-colonel and given command of this battalion. He is from Virginia.

Captain [C. M.] Braxton, now commanding a battery in General A. P. Hill's division, has been recommended for promotion, and undoubtedly has well earned it by gallant service. He would be approved and efficient as the second field officer of this battalion. He is from Virginia.

Battalion L: Lieutenant-Colonel [R. L.] Walker, of Virginia, so justly distinguished for long and gallant service, has been recommended for the full rank of colonel. He might justly receive it and have command of this battalion.

Captain [W. J.] Pegram, now commanding a battery in General A. P. Hill's division, has been recommended for promotion. He also has fully earned it by efficient service, and would, no doubt, be highly approved by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker and by General Hill as the second field officer in this battalion. He is from Virginia.

Battalion T: Major [R. S.] Andrews, so severely wounded at Cedar Mountain, but now nearly recovered and on duty in Richmond, desires and richly deserves the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the command of this battalion. We have no more brilliant and thoroughly meritorious artillery officer. His recommendations are ample, nor can a doubt remain as to the propriety of his having this promotion and command. He is from Maryland.

Captain [J. W.] Latimer, now commanding a battery in General Early's division, is highly recommended by Colonel Crutchfield, and earnestly desired by Major Andrews to be promoted and associated with him as the second field officer in this battalion. He is from Virginia.

Battalion E: Major [H. P.] Jones, now in command of the artillery of General Trimble's division, under special request from General [W. B.] Taliaferro, when in command of that division, has been recommended for promotion, and might worthily be made lieutenant-colonel and have

command of this battalion. In addition to much gallant service, he is a very judicious and faithful officer. He is from Virginia.

Captain [J. Gibbes] Barnwell, of South Carolina, is well entitled to promotion, and would make an excellent field officer in this battalion. He has mainly served as ordnance officer with the General Reserve Artillery, but in repeated instances has taken command in action and admirably performed his part. He is a capital artillerist, and in general merit has perhaps no superior.

Battalion N, reserve: Captain Hardaway, now commanding a battery in the division lately under General D. H. Hill, at present General Rodes', is a fine officer, entitled to promotion, and some time since recomended for it; indeed, his initials were, to the end he might be commissioned as major, asked of the undersigned by the War Department. His merit and his services entitle him to the rank, and it is believed he would well command this battalion. He is from Alabama.

Captain Brockenbrough, of Virginia, now suffering from a painful wound received at Fredericksburg, has been recommended for promotion. He has well served since the beginning of the war, and would do well as the second field officer in this battalion.

Brown's battalion: Colonel [J. T.] Brown, of Virginia, for months past in command of this battalion, should, of course, retain it.

Captain Poague, of Virginia, now commanding a battery in this battalion, is a superior officer, whose services have been scarcely surpassed. He has been recommended for promotion, and should justly receive it. He might well be made major in this battalion.

General Reserve.—Cutts' battalion: Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, an efficient officer, should retain command.

Captain Lane, commanding a battery in this battalion, a trained officer, gallant and efficient, has been recommended for, and deserves, promotion. During a long furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, he has commanded the battalion, and would make for it a good major. The companies are large, the batteries have each six guns, and a second field officer would secure its greater efficiency. Captain Lane is from Oregon, though accredited to Georgia.

Nelson's battalion: Maj. William Nelson, long in command of this battalion, is as gallant and efficient an officer as we have in his grade. He has served from the beginning of the war as captain and major, has exhibited courage of the highest order, and a fidelity undeviating, and well deserves the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is from Virginia.

Maj. A. L. Rogers, also of Virginia, might usefully serve as the second field officer in this battalion. Its batteries are all of six guns.

These recommendations for promotion are believed to be in strict accordance with the merits of officers and the wishes of Generals Longstreet and Jackson, and of other commanders best qualified to judge.

The proportion between the number of field officers of artillery, thus proposed, belonging to Virginia and those from other States is very nearly coincident with that between the number of batteries from Virginia and those from other States. Of the whole number of batteries, thirty-five are from Virginia and twenty-four from other States. This would give of the 28 field officers proposed, about 17 from Virginia and 11 from other States. Of those actually recommended, 18 are from Virginia and 10 from other States.

Should this organization be mainly approved and ordered, ordnance officers, surgeons, and supply officers can be applied for by the several battalion commanders.

Toward accomplishing an efficient adjustment of the whole in time

for the probable opening of the spring campaign, it is important that an adequate supply of suitable guns be furnished as soon as possible by the Ordnance Department. Nearly all the bronze short-range guns of the Second Corps were several weeks ago sent to Richmond to be recast into Napoleons. None have been sent from the First Corps, nor from the General Reserve, because Colonel Gorgas advised against it, on the ground that the Department had as much metal as it could cast for a number of weeks.

Four battery battalions might be armed with good rifles and Napoleons in nearly equal proportions, two batteries to have rifles altogether, and two Napoleons altogether. Larger battalions to have perhaps a corresponding proportion, or more Napoleons. Batteries in reserve to have heaviest metal. It is hoped that, much as a number of battery horses will probably be reduced in strength by the occasional scarcity of food incident to the difficulty of transporting it, in spite of all efforts, a sufficiency will still be at hand for the batteries proposed when the campaign opens. Some 400, sent for to Georgia in the fall by the undersigned, have, under advisement with the Quartermaster's Department in Richmond, been stopped on the border of North Carolina, for the sake of being easily foraged. Other droves the Quartermaster's Department will, it is hoped, have collected, so that such animals as are unserviceable with the batteries may be replaced by others comparatively fresh and strong.

Should the commanding general desire additional information on any point connected with the plan of reorganization proposed, the undersigned will cheerfully, as far as in his power, render it in writing, or in personal conference, on an intimation to that effect.

Respectfully submitted.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Proposed organization of artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

FIRST CORPS.

Battalion A.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT.*
Maj. CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Grandy's battery, six guns.
Huger's battery, four guns.
Lewis' battery, four guns.
Maurin's battery, six guns.

Battalion P.

Maj. JAMES DEARING.
Maj. J. P. W. READ.†

Blount's battery, four guns.
Macon's battery, six guns.
Stribling's battery, six guns.
Thompson's battery, three guns.

Battalion M.

Col. H. C. CABELL.
Maj. S. P. HAMILTON.

Carlton's battery, five guns.
McCarthy's battery, four guns.
Manly's battery, six guns.
Read's battery, three guns.

Battalion H.

Lieut Col. DEL. KEMPER.
Maj. T. J. PAGE, Jr.

Bachman's battery, four guns.
Garden's battery, four guns.
Latham's battery, four guns.
Reilly's battery, six guns.

* Now in Richmond; recommended for promotion; Virginia.
† Captain in McLaws' division; recommended for promotion; Georgia.

FIRST CORPS RESERVE.

Washington Artillery.

Col. J. B. WALTON.
Maj. C. W. SQUIRES.*

Eshleman's battery, four guns.
Miller's battery, two guns.
Richardson's battery, four guns
Squires' battery, three guns.

Alexander's Battalion.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER.†
Major J. R. C. LEWIS.

Eubank's battery, four guns.
Jordan's battery, four guns.
Moody's battery, four guns.
Parker's battery, four guns.
Rhett's battery, four guns.
Woolfolk's battery, four guns.

(Total guns, First Corps, 112.)

SECOND CORPS.

Battalion R.

Lieut. Col. T. H. CARTER.‡
Maj. C. M. BRAXTON.‡

Bondurant's battery, four guns.
Carter's battery, five guns.
Fry's battery, five guns.
Page's battery, six guns.

Battalion T.

Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS.§
Maj. J. W. LATIMER.‖

Carpenter's battery, four guns.
Caskie's battery, four guns.
Dement's battery, four guns.
Raine's battery, four guns.

Battalion L.

Col. R. L. WALKER.‡
Maj. W. J. PEGRAM.‡

Braxton's battery, six guns.
Crenshaw's battery, four guns.
Davidson's battery, four guns.
McIntosh's battery, four guns.
Pegram's battery, four guns.

Battalion E.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.¶
Maj. J. GIBBES BARNWELL.**

Brown's battery, three guns.
Carrington's battery, six guns.
Garber's battery, two guns.
Latimer's battery, four guns.

SECOND CORPS RESERVE.

Battalion N.

Maj. R. A. HARDAWAY.††
Maj. J. B. BROCKENBROUGH.‖

Hardaway's battery, three guns.
Johnson's battery, four guns.
Lusk's battery, four guns.
Wooding's battery, four guns.

Brown's Battalion.

Col. J. T. BROWN.
Maj. W. T. POAGUE.‖

Brooke's battery, four guns.
Dance's battery, four guns.
Hupp's battery, eight guns.
Poague's battery, four guns.
Smith's battery, four guns.
Watson's battery, four guns.

(Total guns, Second Corps, 116.)

GENERAL RESERVE.

First Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.
Maj. JOHN LANE.‡‡

Lane's battery, six guns.
Patterson's battery, six guns.
Ross' battery, six guns.

Second Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.¶
Maj. A. L ROGERS.

Kirkpatrick's battery, six guns.
Massie's battery, six guns.
Milledge's battery, six guns.

(Total guns, 264.)

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* Captain; recommended for promotion; Louisiana.
† Now a lieutenant-colonel; recommended for promotion; Georgia.
‡ Recommended for promotion; Virginia.
§ Recommended for promotion; Maryland.
‖ Captain; recommended for promotion; Virginia.
¶ Major; recommended for promotion; Virginia.
** Captain; recommended for promotion; South Carolina.
†† Captain; recommended for promotion; Alabama.
‡‡ Captain; recommended for promotion; Georgia.

FREDERICKSBURG,
February 13, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I think a division under Ransom, as well as I can judge at this distance, can be sent. I refer to my letters to the President and Secretary.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

Official copy of telegram just received, and respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have been gratified to hear, by your late letter, of the withdrawal of so large a proportion of the enemy's force from the Kanawha Valley. It inspires at once the inquiry whether the opportunity should not be used for some spirited enterprise, either directly against them, or to divert their forces from their proposed junction with the already superior hostile force in Tennessee. You have, I suppose, a very decided superiority in cavalry force, which, although it has in part been dismounted and sent back, could in a short time be collected and made effective.

It has been very earnestly urged on me here by General John S. Williams and a very large majority of the Kentucky Representatives in Congress, that a force of about 4,000 cavalry, if so many could be spared, should be concentrated from your command and from East Tennessee, and, being placed under his (General Williams) command, or that of some other active cavalry officer, a rapid dash should be made with them into the fertile and abundant districts of Kentucky. The Representatives referred to anticipate from such an enterprise, successfully accomplished, important political consequences in the present excited state of the public mind in that State.

This, as the result of what must be both in plan and execution a mere raid, is to my mind very questionable. The more important advantages to be expected, in my judgment, are that we might divert re-enforcements from Rosecrans' army in Tennessee, and create alarm about reserves and communications; might obtain ready support and forage for our men and horses, and have them in good plight for the coming summer campaign; and, an object of great moment with us, might send back supplies of bacon and salt meat, and drive out large droves of hogs and cattle, to be fattened the coming season on the rich grass land of Southwestern Virginia, now almost destitute of stock.

I wish, before forming a fixed opinion on this subject, to have the benefit of your superior knowledge and judgment on the feasibility and expediency of the operation, and, likewise, in case you approve, your advice as to the selection of the proper leader for the expedition. I shall avoid all committal even of my own mind until I hear from you. Should you approve, it might be well for you to concert with General [D. S.] Donelson, in command of East Tennessee, and begin arrange-

ments toward such a plan. If you do not approve, it may be well for you to consider and advise with me as to whether any and what enterprise might be judiciously undertaken by you while the force of the enemy is so diminished in your front.

Perhaps a blow might be successfully struck at the force and stores at Fayette Court-House, or even Charleston itself. I venture on these hasty suggestions with diffidence, to elicit the full communication of your own more matured opinions, which I shall await with interest.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG,
February 13, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The present seems favorable for an attempt to limit the operations of General Milroy in the Shenandoah Valley, if he cannot be dislodged.

Not deeming it prudent to detach any infantry for the expedition, I desire you to select from General Fitz. Lee's brigade of cavalry such men and horses as may be fit for the service, and to direct their commander to proceed to Upperville, and thence into the Valley, by Snickersville, unless circumstances should determine otherwise.

If you think it advisable, and the condition of his horses will permit, you can also form a detachment from General Hampton's brigade, either to watch the enemy east of the Blue Ridge or to join you, as you may deem best.

General W. E. Jones, commanding the Valley District, will be directed, with all his available force, to report to you, and it is suggested that you proceed to New Market, or such other point in the Valley as you may prefer, where he can join you. With the infantry in the Valley, you can threaten Winchester in front, while with the cavalry, it is advised, you cut off its communication with Martinsburg, threaten the latter place, if you cannot drive the enemy from it, destroy as much of the railroad as possible, and damage the enemy otherwise to the extent of your ability.

It is probable that Fitz. Lee's brigade, by seizing the railroad near Kearneysville, and destroying the bridge over the Opequon might, with caution, capture a train of cars. You must endeavor to learn the periods of the arrival of the cars at Martinsburg and of the passage of the wagon trains to Winchester.

Your particular attention must be given to the comfort of your men and horses, and, should circumstances now unforeseen render it inexpedient, in your judgment, with a due regard to their future usefulness and service, upon your reaching the Valley, to carry out the object of the expedition, you are desired to limit or abandon it at your discretion.

It is desirable that you gain all information you can of the general plans of the enemy, and especially whether any troops have been sent west over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all intelligence bearing upon the future movements of the Federal Army of the Potomac.

Commending you to a kind Providence, and your own good judgment, I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
February 13, 1863.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have determined to take advantage of the present time to endeavor to restrict General Milroy's possession of the Valley, if he cannot be otherwise disturbed. I have, accordingly, directed General Stuart, with select detachments from Hampton's and Fitz. Lee's brigades, to cross the Blue Ridge, should no unforeseen circumstances prevent, and I desire you, with your whole available force, to be in readiness to join him. As I cannot now detach any infantry from this army, it is hoped, by a combination of the cavalry with your command, that the enemy's communication with the railroad and his depot of supplies may be cut off, if not destroyed. We shall at least gain information of his strength in the Valley, and of the stability of his troops, and be better prepared to concert measures against him at a more opportune period. I hope, too, some material injury can be inflicted on him.

I have to request that you will prepare provisions for your command, get down the troops that may be available from Colonel Davidson and General Imboden, and be ready to unite with General Stuart at the time and place he may appoint. I have suggested to General Stuart that, after putting the cavalry east of the mountains in motion, he proceed in person to New Market, or some other point in the Valley, where he can join and confer with you.

It may be necessary for the cavalry on its return to ascend the Valley as high as New Market. Can you direct provisions and forage for 1,000 men to be prepared for them, if needed? It is also advisable that you send out scouts to get information of the operations and movements of the enemy, and take any other precautions that may be necessary to insure success to the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
February 14, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I think it proper to report, for the information of the Department, that I have received this morning a letter, dated Heathsville, 10th instant, from Lieut. C. Littleton Upshur, signing himself enrolling officer, stating that on the 9th and 10th transports of the enemy, loaded with troops, horses, &c., passed down the Potomac. I do not know Lieutenant Upshur, but he states that he is directly on the river, and can see all their movements. If they are anything more than convalescents returning to their command south, I think that they were embarked at Aquia Creek, inasmuch as I have received a letter of the same date from a scout watching that position, in which he states that a large number of the enemy is encamped at that point, and no mention is made of embarkation or transports. Other scouts on the Potomac have as yet reported no passage of troops down that river.

Capt. E. P. Bryan, signal officer, whom I had directed to cross over into Maryland for the purpose of watching the Potomac on that side,

I fear may not now be on that duty, as an order has been received here (Special Orders, No. 20, Paragraph XX, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office) directing him to report to General Beauregard, and he may have reported accordingly without my knowledge.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 14, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: After dispatching my letter to you this morning, I received information from one of my scouts on the enemy's left that a small steamer with troops had on Sunday passed down the Potomac; that since that time seven large steamers and five or six transports, towed by the steamers, and laden with troops, had also descended the Potomac. On the 11th and 12th instant no movements had been observed.

This evening I received information from scouts on the enemy's right up to the 12th instant. Two report that the Ninth Army Corps of General Hooker's army had embarked at Belle Plain, and sailed for Suffolk; that a large fleet of transports was at Aquia Creek, and there was other evidence of a general move. Their cavalry had been withdrawn from Spotted Tavern and Hartwood Church toward the railroad, leaving pickets in their stead. Sigel's corps is still at Stafford Court-House. Three brigades had reached Washington. The infantry at Union Mills Ford (Bull Run) were leaving for Washington, and the cavalry for Stafford Court-House. Prisoners captured by General Hampton report that General Hazen, with three regiments of infantry, seven pieces of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, was to leave Union Mills Ford yesterday for Washington.

I have directed General Pickett's division to march to-morrow for Richmond, and General Hood's division to be held in readiness. One of the scouts reported that it was the Second Army Corps which had embarked for Suffolk. Although it is stated that their destination is Suffolk, should no other troops follow I think it probable that this corps is intended to re-enforce their army in South Carolina; but, should its real destination be Suffolk, General Pickett's division will be ample to resist it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 15, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: That you may be advised of what is transpiring within the enemy's lines, I send you last report of scouts.

A large body of troops have been reported to have landed at Newport News on the 11th. I think there is but little doubt that a corps of the enemy has gone down the river. It is said in the Northern papers that it is General W. F. Smith's. It may be for some special purpose, or it may be the beginning of a general move and change of base. If you find, on your arrival at Culpeper, that such is the case, and that the opportunity of striking a damaging blow at the enemy is greater on the

Potomac than in the Valley, you are desired to give precedence to the former and take measures accordingly. In that event, you must notify General W. E. Jones, and keep me advised of your designs and operations, and how I can facilitate them.

I do not inclose General Hampton's letter reporting enemy's movements on their right, as he can inform you, and can probably give you later intelligence.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
February 15, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In reference to the subject of your dispatch of yesterday, I will add to my reply by telegraph that demonstrations by the enemy upon points of our communication through North Carolina are to be expected, to prevent re-enforcements reaching Charleston. In addition, upon every proposition to remove troops from any section, the apprehensions of the community exaggerate rumors, and create expectations of an immediate attack. The responsibility of the officer charged with its defense tends to produce the same result.

It seems to me to be the true policy of the enemy now to apply his whole strength to take Charleston, and it is proper for us to expect him to do what he ought to do. Unless, therefore, his conduct enables us to draw a different conclusion, we ought, if possible, to be prepared for him there.

There are many circumstances that may account for the sending of a corps of General Hooker's army to Newport News besides the supposition of an immediate attack upon the line of the Blackwater or Roanoke.

First, apprehension has been expressed at the North for the safety of Fort Monroe, in consequence of the large diminution of its garrison.

Secondly, numerous desertions are reported to have occurred in some of its commands. General Corcoran's brigade was sent to Suffolk on the plea that the atmosphere of the Rappahannock was unfavorable to them. The facilities for desertion at Newport News are less than on the Potomac. Again, it may be intended to embark this corps for Port Royal. We must ascertain what it is going to do before we can make provision against it. But Pickett's division can meet and beat it wherever it goes.

I hope Generals French and Pryor have made arrangements by their own scouts to acquire accurate information of the movements of the enemy. Without this, we shall always be at a loss what to do.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 15, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: You can give directions to General Pickett to continue his march to Richmond without fatiguing his troops, and to halt at some

good position on the Chickahominy, unless otherwise ordered, where he can get enough wood and water for his men. He must send forward an intelligent officer to select a suitable encampment where he can procure the shelter of woods and be supplied with provisions and forage.

You had better put General Hood's division in motion to-morrow, with directions to halt near Hanover Junction, unless otherwise ordered. Direct him, also, to send forward an intelligent officer to select an encampment where he can be sheltered by woods and procure easily his provisions and forage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *February* 15, 1863.

I. The following organization of the artillery of this army is made, in accordance with requirements of Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 7 (current series), Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. The batteries forming the battalion of each corps, with the officers assigned to their command, are designated in the following table. All the battalions of each corps will be under the command of, and will report to, the chief of artillery for the corps. The whole in both corps will be superintended by, and report to, the general chief of artillery.

II. A medical and ordnance officer, and an assistant quartermaster, the latter to perform also the duties of commissary, will be assigned as soon as practicable to each battalion.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

Organization of the Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, February 15, 1863.*

FIRST CORPS.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. H. C. CABELL.
Maj. S. P. HAMILTON.

Carlton's (Georgia) battery (Troup Artillery).
McCarthy's (Virginia) battery (First Richmond Howitzers).
Manly's (North Carolina) battery (Company A, First North Carolina Artillery).
Read's (Georgia) battery (Pulaski Artillery).

Garnett's Battalion.

Maj. J. J. GARNETT.
Maj. CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Grandy's (Virginia) battery (Norfolk Light Artillery Blues).
Huger's (Virginia) battery.
Lewis' (Virginia) battery (Lewis' artillery).
Maurin's (Louisiana) battery (Donaldsonville Artillery).

Alexander's (Reserve) Battalion.

Col. E. PORTER ALEXANDER.
Maj. J. R. C. LEWIS.

Eubank's (Virginia) battery.
Jordan's (Virginia) battery (Bedford Artillery).
Moody's (Louisiana) battery (Madison Light Artillery).
Parker's (Virginia) battery.
Rhett's (South Carolina) battery (Brooks Artillery).
Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery (Ashland Artillery).

Walton's (Reserve) Battalion.†

Col. J. B. WALTON.

Eshleman's battery (4th Company).
Miller's battery (3d Company).
Richardson's battery (2d Company).
Squires' Battery (1st Company).

* As announced in General Orders, No. 20, of that date. Batteries assigned to the cavalry are not accounted for in that order.

† Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

Dearing's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES DEARING.

Blount's (Virginia) battery.
Macon's (Virginia) battery (Richmond Fayette Artillery).
Stribling's (Virginia) battery (Fauquier Artillery).
Thompson's battery (Louisiana Guard Artillery).

Kemper's Battalion.

Maj. DEL. KEMPER.

Bachman's (South Carolina) battery (German Artillery).
Garden's (South Carolina) battery (Palmetto Light Artillery).
Latham's (North Carolina) battery (Branch Artillery).
Reilly's (North Carolina) battery (Rowan Artillery).

SECOND CORPS.

Andrews' Battalion.

Maj. R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS.

Carpenter's (Virginia) battery (Alleghany Artillery).
Caskie's (Virginia) battery (Hampden Artillery).
Raine's (Virginia) battery (Lee Battery).
Dement's (Maryland) battery (First Maryland Battery).

Carter's Battalion.

Maj. THOMAS H. CARTER

Bondurant's (Alabama) battery (Jeff. Davis Artillery).
Carter's (Virginia) battery (King William Artillery).
Fry's (Virginia) battery (Orange Artillery).
Page's (Virginia) battery (Morris Artillery).

Jones' Battalion.

Maj. HILARY P. JONES.

Brown's (Maryland) battery (Chesapeake Artillery).
Carrington's (Virginia) battery (Charlottesville Artillery).
Garber's (Virginia) battery (Staunton Artillery).
Latimer's (Virginia) battery (Courtney Artillery).

Walker's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. R. L. WALKER.

Braxton's (Virginia) battery (Fredericksburg Artillery).
Crenshaw's (Virginia) battery.
Davidson's (Virginia) battery (Letcher Artillery).
McIntosh's (South Carolina) battery (Pee Dee Artillery).
Pegram's (Virginia) battery (Purcell Artillery).

*Brown's (Reserve) Battalion.**

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN.

Brooke's battery.
Dance's battery (Powhatan Artillery).
Hupp's battery (Salem Flying Artillery).
Poague's battery (Rockbridge Artillery).
Smith's battery (Third Richmond Howitzers).
Watson's battery (Second Richmond Howitzers).

Hardaway's (Reserve) Battalion.

Maj. R. A. HARDAWAY.

Hurt's (Alabama) battery (Hardaway Artillery).
Johnson's Virginia battery.
Lusk's (Virginia) battery.
Wooding's (Virginia) battery (Danville Artillery).

GENERAL RESERVE.

Cutts' Georgia Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.

Lane's battery (Irwin Artillery).
Patterson's battery.
Ross' battery.

Nelson's Battalion.

Maj. WILLIAM NELSON.

Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery (Amherst Artillery).
Massie's (Virginia) battery (Fluvanna Artillery).
Milledge's (Georgia) battery.

* First Virginia Artillery.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 16, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I informed you on the 14th that General Pickett's division was on the march to Richmond. It is directed to halt on the Chickahominy, where it can find shelter in woods and procure from Richmond provisions and forage.

General Pickett will send forward an officer to select a position and make arrangements. Will you be kind enough to afford him the necessary facilities? Should circumstances require him to be farther advanced, I must request you to give him orders. He can take position below Richmond, on the right or left bank of the river, as you may designate.

Upon the reception last night of your dispatch of yesterday, I directed Hood's division to move to Hanover Junction. It will halt there unless required to advance.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
February 16, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: On the 14th, I advised the Secretary of War that Pickett's division was ordered to Richmond. On the reception last night of his dispatch of the 15th, conveying your wishes, I directed Hood's division to be put in motion this morning for Hanover Junction. I will halt it there or continue its march, as circumstances may require. I have heard as yet of the embarkation of but one corps of General Hooker's army, the Ninth, formerly commanded by General Burnside. It reached Hampton Roads Wednesday, the 11th. Whether it is intended for operations there, or farther south, ought to be ascertained at once. The concentration of a large force of the enemy at Aquia Creek, with other indications, renders it probable that a general movement is in progress. I learn from Baltimore that all transports of every description are ordered from there to Aquia, and deserters report that their army is going either to Tennessee or North Carolina; I think more probably the latter. Their exterior line of pickets is as extended as before their recent advance to the Rappahannock, but the most lamentable part of the present condition of things is the impossibility of attacking them with any prospect of advantage. The rivers and streams are all swollen beyond fording; we have no bridges, and the roads are in a liquid state, and nearly impracticable. In addition, our horses and mules are in that reduced state that the labor and exposure incident to an attack would result in their destruction, and leave us destitute of the means of transportation. By making a circuit by Culpeper, and making use of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it would still leave us such a long line to haul over, that in the present condition of the country I fear it would result in failure and the discouragement of our troops, even provided we could get the provisions and forage to Rappahannock Station.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 16, 1863.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER,
Commanding Artillery Battalion:

COLONEL: Will you, if your other duties allow, make a personal examination of the bridge over the North Anna on the road leading to Hanover Junction, toward providing for its being made safe, and, so soon as you determine what should be done with it, have means taken for its very prompt repair. If necessary, make all the requisite details on your battalion for cutting and hauling the timber and having the work done. Any funds required will be furnished by Major Page, quartermaster, on proper call. By details from the General Reserve, I have had a good bridge made opposite Hewlett's, Virginia Central Railroad. If your duties do not allow, please name an officer to superintend and direct the work to be done. Great energy should be exerted, as a movement may be soon expected, and a bridge then may be important. The bridge I had constructed took about ten days; yours would take longer. The nearest saw-mill should be employed. There is a man named Temple Blunt, living near the Fork Church, who understands bridge-building. He directed in the other case, and might do so in this, to facilitate the enterprise; before, he received $100. Hoping that what is necessary may be speedily done,

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
February 16, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of 13th instant.

Having visited Colonel Crutchfield's camp on the 14th instant, I learned from him the desirableness of two or three minute modifications in the plan of artillery organization recently submitted. He expects Captain Garber's battery, arranged for Battalion E, Second Corps, to be ordered to join Brigadier-General Imboden in the Valley, General Imboden having applied for it, he informed me. In such event, he requests Captain Thompson's battery, arranged for Battalion P, First Corps, to remain in Second Corps, where it has long been, and to belong to Battalion E, one reason being that General Hays' brigade of Louisianians is in that division, and Thompson's men are from Louisiana. If this be deemed best, I respectfully recommend that Captain [N. A.] Sturdivant's battery, now stationed at Port Walthall, on the Appomattox, below Richmond, be assigned to Battalion P, and ordered to report to Major Dearing, if there be not reasons of importance to the contrary.

Colonel Crutchfield also recommends that Captain [D. G.] McIntosh, of South Carolina, be made major, and assigned instead of Brockenbrough, proposed for Battalion N, and that Captain Braxton be made major, to command that battalion, while Major Hardaway should be rather assigned to Battalion R, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carter.

Captain Brockenbrough [being] at present disabled, Colonel Crutchfield wishes for an inspector some time hence.

Respecting the field officers proposed, very great care has been taken, and I feel assured mistakes are guarded against as far as possible.

Captain McIntosh would make exactly the right proportion between officers from Virginia and from other States, and Colonel Walker concurred in highest commendation of him. The provisions of law seem to me to authorize all proposed. The batteries as proposed allow about two hundred and sixty guns with this army.

The law authorizes field officers in the proportion of a major for every sixteen guns, a lieutenant-colonel for every twenty-four, a colonel for every forty, and a brigadier for every eighty. Does not this permit us to have 6 colonels, 11 lieutenant-colonels, and 16 majors? The 6 colonels we have; of lieutenant-colonels we should only have 8, including Lieutenant-Colonel [L. M.] Coleman, Colonel Brown's battalion, so dangerously ill under his wound. Of majors we should have just 16.

If this be the intention of the law, the promotions recommended would no doubt give general satisfaction, and conduce to efficiency in this arm.

Adequate arrangements for forage seem just about to be made, so that we may hope to have the horses improving from this time. I am happy to report that the officers seem fully alive to this question.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 21. } *February* 16, 1863.

I. The presence of citizens in the camps or within the lines of the army, unless authorized, is forbidden. Persons coming into the lines on special business must make it known to the provost-marshal. Citizens properly vouched for will be allowed to visit within the lines of the army with passports signed by division commanders. Loyal citizens who reside within the lines will obtain permanent passports from the division commanders near them.

II. Corps commanders will take steps to enroll all citizens within the army who are not exempt from military duty, and assign them to such regiments as they may select. They will cause the immediate arrest of all unauthorized persons wandering about the various camps and depots. If they can give a satisfactory account of themselves, these persons will be liberated and sent out of the lines. The execution of this order is necessary to prevent spies and improper persons from remaining in the lines of the army.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 17, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th and 16th instant. They give me interesting information, but correspond only partially with the accounts I receive here of the movements of the enemy.

An officer of the signal corps, much trusted as a scout, has just returned from within a few miles of Fort Monroe and Newport News. He

reports as certain that about 20,000 men have been landed and are encamped at Newport News. They were brought there by transports, in tow of steam-tugs. They are building tent-chimneys and bake-ovens, and seem settling themselves for a time, at least. They, as the scout learned, reported themselves as part of Hooker's army, being Burnside's old division, and believed they were again to be placed under Burnside's command. In addition to these troops at Newport News, 8,000 or 10,000 were reported (as the scout believes truly) to have been sent to Suffolk. In front of Newport News were five iron-clads, with steam kept constantly up, and occasionally moving about. They professed to expect an attack from our gunboats coming down the James, and do not intend to be taken by surprise, as at Charleston. On the bay there were some twenty-five or thirty transports. They had come down the bay with these troops, or a part of them; but whether down the Potomac or not the scout could not learn. He passed on up the York River on his return. There were no transports in that river, nor had any additional troops been moved to or landed at Yorktown or Gloucester Point. Such is pretty fully all that is material in the reports of the scout.

I send inclosed a copy of the only dispatch received to-day from General Beauregard.* There is no later intelligence from either Generals Pryor or French. All the troops sent by General Beauregard to Wilmington have been returned, and two brigades from North Carolina (Clingman's and Cooke's) have been sent from Wilmington. General Ransom's other brigade will very probably likewise be ordered in the same direction, and he replaced in command of his division. As yet, however, the brigade under him is only ordered to be held in readiness.

I am pleased to learn that, with characteristic vigilance, you are forwarding Pickett's and Hood's divisions to keep ward here. As you have confided in my discretion the location to which, until further orders, they shall be assigned, I shall order Pickett's on the other side of the river, so as to be in a position, if necessary, more readily to support Pryor and defend Petersburg.

I am inclined to think the enemy's movements too serious for a feint or diversion, and that Hooker really designs withdrawing from the Rappahannock and changing his whole plan. He seemed fully committed to an advance on the Rappahannock, but, very fully trusted by his Republican or Abolition *confreres*, he can venture to advance and do what Burnside could not. We must, however, await developments, for as yet information is too scant for confident judgment.

With great esteem, truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *February* 17, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Reports received this evening from two of my scouts on the enemy's right state that a third corps of General Hooker's army was embarking on the 15th instant, and circumstances they give indicate a continuance of the movement. They state the roads to be impassable, and that there are no troops moving by land toward Washington, excepting two cavalry regiments. I think the greater portion of their army is intended for the south, though we may expect a part to be sent to Washington for its protection.

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*Not found.

I have directed General Hood to continue his march toward Richmond, and will to-morrow send General Longstreet to join his two divisions and take position to cover Richmond, and operate, if necessary, south of the James River. If reports from the enemy render it requisite, I will dispatch his two remaining divisions after him as soon as the storm now raging ceases.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Please retain in Richmond all men belonging to Generals Pickett's and Hood's divisions, Longstreet's corps, who are on their way to join them, until the arrival of these divisions within your reach, and then I would thank you to send them immediately to them. They are in march for Richmond, and will be joined by General Longstreet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND,
February 17, 1863.

Authority is hereby granted to William L. Jackson to raise a regiment for the Provisional Army within the lines of the enemy in Northwestern Virginia; the same, when completed, to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and the muster-rolls forwarded to this office.

By command of the Secretary of War:

E. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, February 18, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: From the information I daily receive, it appears that the Federal Army under General Hooker is abandoning its present position between the Rappahannock and Potomac. The greater portion which has so far left has descended the Potomac. Some infantry and cavalry have gone toward Washington City. Two corps have gone down the river; a third was reported to be embarking on Sunday. I have not heard its destination.

The portion rendezvousing in Hampton Roads may be for the purpose of reorganization, or for operations in North Carolina.

Pickett's and Hood's divisions are in march for the Chickahominy. I have directed them to halt near Atlee's Station, on the Central Railroad, where their supplies will be placed. I did not wish them to approach near Richmond unless necessary. Should the movements of the enemy render it necessary for them to proceed south of Richmond, they can continue their march.

To be prepared for any emergency, I have directed General Longstreet to join these divisions. If necessary, the rest of his corps will follow.

Accurate information ought to be obtained of the enemy's movements and intentions in Hampton Roads, and it should be ascertained whether he is preparing to re-embark his troops for a more southern port, or place them in camp, or advance them to Suffolk or into North Carolina.

The present storm is more favorable for the enemy's movements than for ours, as his communication is by water. I fear our men will suffer and many of our animals perish.

Unless circumstances render it necessary, I shall put no other troops in motion at present.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 18, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The transfer of a portion of the Federal Army of the Potomac to Hampton Roads has rendered it necessary to move two divisions of your corps toward James River. I desire you to join them, and place them in position where their comfort will be secured and whence they can be readily moved to resist an advance upon Richmond by the enemy from his new base. It is reported that he has been largely re-enforced at Suffolk. It will, therefore, be prudent for you to change the present order for General Pickett to halt on the Chickahominy, and to let him proceed to Falling Creek, on the south side of James River, or to some better point, from which you can readily defend Petersburg, &c. Should the movement of the enemy from the Potomac render it expedient, your other divisions will be ordered to join you. I desire, therefore, you be prepared to receive them and to select encampments for their comfortable accommodation. You will be advised of their approach. I need not remind you of the importance of selecting sheltered positions, where there is plenty of wood, and which may be convenient to supplies. It is also desirable that these positions be, as far as possible, not liable to prove injurious to the agricultural interests of the country. You will require at least two battalions of your artillery and probably one of your Reserve Corps. The horses are in such a reduced state, and the country so saturated with water, that it will be almost impossible for them to drag the guns. They might be transported by railroad, by which route all heavy baggage, if possible, should also be conveyed, and the battery horses be led. I wish you to inform me where I can communicate with you.

To inform yourself of the movements of the enemy in your front, and to keep me advised, I suggest that you report to the Secretary of War on your arrival in Richmond, as he will have information and possibly some orders to communicate.

It will be well to have Lane's battery at some favorable point on the James River, to destroy the enemy's transports, if they should ascend.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 19, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your letter of this date, respecting field officers for the artillery battalions of my corps, has been received. The accompanying letter of Colonel Crutchfield, which was written at my request, assigns the reasons for the departures from General Pendleton's recommendations.

I am of the opinion, that when there are officers who have served with me, and whilst part of my command have rendered such service as to prove them worthy of promotion, that the interest of the service is promoted by promoting such officers to serve with me. Such a course is calculated to stimulate officers, as it will let them see that they will not be forgotten when an opportunity offers for advancing them. These remarks apply to Captain [R. P.] Chew, who now commands the Ashby Battery, which is with Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones. Captain Chew has seen comparatively much artillery service in the Valley, and is a remarkably fine artillery officer, and I recommend that he be promoted and assigned to the same battalion as Major Jones, unless, before you make your recommendations, it shall be ascertained that Captain J. B. Brockenbrough will soon be ready for duty, of which I will advise you so soon as the information shall be received from Colonel Crutchfield, who is to get the required infor nation. You will observe that I do not recommend the promotion of Captain [J. Gibbes] Barnwell, and the reason of this is, that I do not think it right to pass over officers who belong to my command, or have belonged to it, and are known to be worthy of promotion, and select one who has never served with me, and with whose qualifications I am unacquainted. You will see from Colonel Crutchfield's letter the reasons for not recommending the promotion of Major Jones at present.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ARTILLERY SECOND CORPS, *February* 19, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, *Commanding Second Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the reasons for the proposed change in the field officers of artillery for this corps:

1. Maj. H. P. Jones is recommended for promotion to grade of lieutenant-colonel. I do not think he should be promoted, on the principle that I do not think any officer should be promoted except to fill a vacancy or for meritorious services. To do so cheapens promotion too much in the eyes of officers and men. Major Jones began as lieutenant in the Hanover Artillery. At the re-organization of the company he was not elected to any office. He was afterward made major, and assigned to command an artillery battalion in Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division. I think this was after the battles around Richmond, for Major Jones was not with General Hill's artillery in any of the battles in which that division co-operated with us. He never had any connection with our artillery till after the Maryland campaign, when this corps was formed. He was in the battle of Sharpsburg, I suppose; indeed, I am sure he was; but at that time his division did not belong to your command. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg for a short time in the evening, with three guns, and did very well, but had not the oppor-

tunity to do much. Major Carter was then General Hill's division chief of artillery. Major Jones is a moderately good officer; no very strong points, nor yet any objectionable ones. He may be unfortunate in not having had better opportunities to bring himself into notice, but the exhibition of certain qualities is the only ground on which he can expect others to consider him deserving promotion, and every man must be responsible for his own fortune, be it good or bad.

2. Captain Barnwell is recommended for a majority. I do not know him, and never saw him. I accepted him on General Pendleton's recommendation, but as you prefer an officer from this corps, I recommend Capt. J. B. Brockenbrough, who was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, while acting chief of artillery of General Trimble's division; that is, provided he will be fit for early service in the field, which I think probable. I shall endeavor to ascertain this fact speedily, and if it should prove, on inquiry, that Captain Brockenbrough is not likely to be able to endure active service at an early day, I would then recommend Capt. R. P. Chew, commanding a battery with Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, in the Valley. This battery entered the service under Captain Chew, attached to General Turner Ashby's cavalry, and was constantly on service with him. It formed a part of your command while you had charge of the Valley District, and Captain Chew is so well known to you that I consider it needless to say more than that I regard him as a most excellent officer, and the command of his battery will devolve upon Lieutenant [James W.] Thomson, who, I am sure, will make a most superior captain.

3. I recommend that Major Braxton be associated with Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, Major Hardaway with Colonel Brown, and Majors Poague and McIntosh together. I do this because it is the only way in which the command of a battalion can be secured to Major McIntosh, whom I consider an officer of rare qualifications for such a position. Captain Hardaway being the senior captain, if he and McIntosh be associated together, Hardaway will have the command, which he is not at all fitted for. He is an excellent artillerist, a good shot, and very fond of the scientific parts of the service, but not good at managing men, hard on his own horses, and not at all apt to require the captains of batteries under him to take good care of their horses. He is rather indifferent to what he regards as the drudgery of the service, and while the qualifications he does possess will render him a very valuable field officer of artillery, it will not be in the sphere of the constant commandant of a battalion. If Captain Braxton and Captain McIntosh be associated together, Captain Braxton, being senior captain, will have the command, and while he is a superior officer, and very well qualified to have the command of a battalion constantly, yet I do not think he is by any means so well qualified for it as Captain McIntosh, whom I regard as possessed of singular aptitude for such a position.

The other promotions I consider, all of them, excellent selections.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,

Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

Inspection Report of Artillery of Second Army Corps.

BATTERIES OF GENERAL TRIMBLE'S DIVISION.

Captain Raine's battery.—Three 3-inch rifles in good order; ammunition well kept; harness good; horses, 48, in tolerable order; 2 wagons

in good condition; 3 officers and 85 men present; 1 officer and 5 men on detached service; 11 men absent without leave, and 11 absent, sick.

Captain Rice's (*formerly Wooding's*).—Two 10-pounder Parrotts, one 3-inch rifle, and one Napoleon, all in good order; ammunition and harness good; 61 horses in good and 20 in bad condition; 2 4-horse and 2 2-horse wagons; the boxes of one of the wagons are entirely worn out; 3 officers and 138 men present; 1 officer absent with leave; 4 men on detached service; 8 absent without leave, and 5 absent, sick.

Captain Lusk's battery.—One 3-inch rifle, one 10-pounder Parrott, and two 6 pounder iron guns, all in good condition; 65 horses in tolerable order; ammunition and harness good; 3 4-horse wagons in good order; 3 officers and 73 men present; 1 officer and 11 men absent, sick; 1 man on detached service; 12 men absent without leave.

Captain Caskie's battery.—Has present one 10-pounder Parrott, an axle of which is split and needs banding, and turned in three brass 6-pounders, to be recast into Napoleons; harness tolerable; ammunition good, but very little of it; 2 wagons in good and 2 in bad condition; 2 officers and 82 men present; 7 men on detached service; 17 absent, sick, and 57 without leave; the stables not cleaned out, and the impossibility of procuring shovels assigned as the reason; 50 horses, very indifferent.

The above batteries sent to Essex County for forage, and, because of the distance, can haul but a limited supply. Hereafter, however, 150 bushels will be furnished them every fifth day at Hanover Court-House. Sick sent to Richmond.

Captain Carpenter's battery (on duty with its division near Moss Neck, General Jackson's headquarters).—Two Napoleons and two 3-inch rifles in good order; ammunition and harness good; 69 horses in good condition, 15 of them colts; 4 indifferent and 8 (broken down by long service) condemned; 1 4-horse and 1 2-horse wagon in good order, and 1 4-horse and 2 2-horse wagons in bad order; gets forage from Guiney's depot; enough corn, but a limited supply of hay.

BATTERIES OF GENERAL A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.

Captain Braxton's battery.—Has present two 3-inch rifles in good order; ammunition and harness in good order; 43 serviceable and 10 unserviceable horses; 2 4-horse wagons in tolerable order; 3 officers and 95 men present; 1 officer absent with leave; 10 men without leave; 11 on detached service, and 28 absent, sick.

Captain Latham's battery.—Has present two Napoleons in good order; ammunition and harness good; 71 horses serviceable; 1 4-horse and 1 2-horse wagon in tolerable order; 4 officers and 114 men present; 2 men [absent] with and 1 without leave; 9 on detached service, and 39 sick.

Captain McIntosh's battery.—One Napoleon, one 3-inch Parrott, and one 3-inch steel rifle, all in good order; horses, 60 serviceable and 1 unserviceable; ammunition and harness good; 2 4-horse wagons in tolerable order; 3 officers and 66 men present; 1 officer and 27 men absent, sick; 2 men with leave, and 1 on detached service.

Captain Pegram's battery.—Two 10-pounder Parrotts and two Napoleons in good order; 45 serviceable and 12 unserviceable horses; ammunition and harness good; 2 4-horse wagons in tolerable order; 3 officers and 108 men present; 1 officer absent with leave; 55 men absent, sick; 3 without leave, and 1 on detached service. Captain Pegram has completed his stables since last inspection.

Captain Crenshaw's battery.—Has present one Napoleon in good order; ammunition and harness good; 50 serviceable horses; 1 4-horse

and 2 2-horse wagons in good order; 1 officer and 52 men present; 1 officer and 14 men absent, sick; 9 men without leave, and 2 officers in Europe, on Government service.

Captain Davidson's battery.—Two Napoleons and one 3-inch rifle in good order; 63 serviceable horses; ammunition and harness good; 2 4-horse wagons in tolerable order; 3 officers and 97 men present; 1 officer and 22 men sick; 2 men detached; 1 [absent] with and 17 without leave; 3 absent, in arrest.

Captain Johnson's battery—Has present two rifles (B and A), in good order; 51 serviceable horses; ammunition and harness good; wagons, 1 4-horse and 1 3-horse, in tolerable order; 2 officers and 108 men present; 2 officers and 14 men sick; 1 officer on furlough, and 2 men detached.

Captains Davidson, Crenshaw, and Johnson were on duty with their divisions, but were relieved during my tour of inspection by Captains Braxton, Latham, and McIntosh. This battalion was but poorly supplied with forage, hauling it some 60 miles, but in future they get two days' rations of corn in every five days from Hanover Court-House.

BATTERIES OF GENERAL EARLY'S DIVISION.

Brown's battery.—Two 10-pounder Parrotts in good order; sent one 3-inch rifle (disabled in the battle of Fredericksburg) off for repair; ammunition and harness good; 40 serviceable and 4 unserviceable horses—requires 4 more; forage good; 2 wagons, in tolerable order; 3 officers and 73 men present; 1 officer and 3 men detached; 20 men absent, sick; stables not completed.

Captain Carrington's battery.—Two 3-inch Richmond rifles; two 6-pounder and one 12-pounder howitzers, all iron; sent 3 caissons and limbers to workshop to be recovered, and 3 carriages to be repaired; horses, 90 serviceable; ammunition and harness good; 2 4-horse and 2 2-horse wagons in good order; 3 officers and 100 men present; 1 officer and 5 men detached; 1 officer and 3 men [absent] with leave; 3 men absent without leave, and 24 sick; 4 unserviceable horses.

Captain Dement's battery.—Four Napoleons, in good order; ammunition good; harness same as in last report, but has put in a requisition for what he lacks; 71 good and 10 indifferent horses; 3 wagons, in good order; 5 officers and 121 men present; 1 officer with leave; 8 men detached; 5 [absent] without leave and 14 sick; still requires 3 fifth-wheels; gets a small amount of forage at Milford—hay.

Captain Garber's battery.—One 12-pounder iron howitzer, in good order; has 1 6-pounder; limber and caisson of good ammunition, and 2 other caissons on hand; harness good; 34 serviceable and 4 unserviceable horses; 3 4-horse and 1 2-horse wagons, in good order; total wagon and battery horses, 52; 3 officers and 76 men present; 1 officer and 5 men detached; 1 man [absent] with and 11 without leave; 4 absent, in arrest, and 6 sick; gets plenty of forage, grain, and long feed.

Thompson's battery.—One 10-pounder Parrott and two 3-inch Richmond rifles; sent his rifles off to be bushed; 50 serviceable and 3 unserviceable horses; ammunition and harness good; carriages of his 3-inch rifles sent off for repairs; 2 officers and 56 men present; 1 officer and 2 men detached; 1 officer and 17 men sick; 4 men absent without leave; 2 4-horse wagons in good and 1 6-horse in bad condition; gets a small quantity of hay from Milford and a limited supply of corn from Guiney's Depot.

Captain Latimer's battery (on duty with its division near Rappahannock Academy).—Two 3-inch Dahlgren rifles and two Napoleons, in

good order; ammunition and harness good; 61 battery and 16 wagon horses; 5 of them are extra and unserviceable, but his horses generally are in fine condition; 1 ambulance, indifferent; forge, 4 4-horse wagons (baggage), 1 commissary wagon, and 1 battery wagon, all in good order; 7 officers and 107 men present; 1 officer and 21 men sick; 11 men detached; 16 [absent] without leave and 1 absent, in arrest; sends sick to corps hospital; hauls forage from Essex and Middlesex—nothing but corn. He will continue to haul his forage as at present, but the other batteries of this division will be supplied from Hanover Court-House with 150 bushels of corn every fifth day.

BATTERIES OF GENERAL RODES' DIVISION.

Captain Page's battery.—One Napoleon, one 3-inch rifle, and four 6-pounder, iron, all in good order; ammunition and harness good; 81 good and 4 condemned horses; 26 mules in good order; wagons—2 6-horse and 2 4-horse, in tolerable order; 3 officers and 139 men present; 1 officer absent with leave; 12 men detached; 11 absent without leave; 1 absent, in arrest, and 18 sick; limited supply of grain, but enough long feed; stables very good and well kept.

Captain Fry's battery.—Two 12-pounder (iron) howitzers, two (iron) 6-pounders, and one Napoleon, all in good order; ammunition and harness good; 87 good and 3 indifferent horses, and 25 mules; wagons—3 4-horse in good and 1 in bad condition; 3 officers and 122 men present; 7 men detached; 17 [absent] with and 32 without leave; police of stables good; gets a limited supply of corn from Essex, and long feed from Milford Depot and Hanover County.

Captain Bondurant's battery.—Two 3-inch rifles, one Napoleon, and one 12-pounder brass howitzer, in good order; ammunition good; harness, same as in last report, with the addition of one set of wheel and two of lead; 54 horses and 5 mules in tolerable order and improving; 2 officers and 81 men present; 1 officer and 4 men absent with leave; 4 men without leave; 5 men detached; 9 men sick; sends 60 miles for forage, and supply limited, but these batteries will in future get 150 bushels of corn every five days from Hanover Court-House.

Captain Carter's battery (on duty with its division near Grace Church).—One 10-pounder Parrott, one Napoleon, two 12-pounder (iron) howitzers, and one 6-pounder smooth-bore; ammunition and harness good; 68 good and 3 condemned horses, and 20 mules; forge, and 3 4-horse wagons, in good order; 2 officers and 133 men present; 1 officer and 6 men detached; 4 [absent] with leave and 71 deserters; corn partly from quartermaster and in part from King William, and long feed from King William, limited supply; camp well located.

Captain Hardaway's battery (on duty near Captain Carter's).—Two 3-inch rifles and one Whitworth, in good order; ammunition and harness good; 50 good and 2 indifferent horses; 7 good and 5 indifferent mules; 3 4-horse company wagons, in good order; 1 ordnance wagon for Whitworth gun needs mules for it; forge good; 2 officers and 87 men present; 2 officers on furlough; 4 men absent without leave and 8 sick; gets corn from Hamilton's Crossing and long feed from Essex County; camp well chosen.

COL. J. THOMPSON BROWN'S REGIMENT FIRST VIRGINIA ARTILLERY.

Captain Poague's battery (on duty near Rappahannock Academy).—Two 20-pounder and two 10-pounder Parrotts, in good order; one limber chest, slightly injured by a shot at Fredericksburg; lacks 60 rounds of

10-pounder ammunition; requires lead harness for 1 horse and 1 driver's saddle; 3 4-horse wagons, in good order; 64 horses in good and 12 in indifferent condition; 4 mules, in good order; 2 officers and 86 men present; 1 officer and 16 men detached; 1 officer and 17 men wounded; 12 men sick; 8 men absent without leave; camp well situated; gets plenty of corn from Essex, but no long feed, except straw.

Captain Smith's battery.—Two 10-pounder Parrotts, and has got back his two 12-pounder navy howitzers, all in good order; 3 officers and 71 men present; 1 officer absent, wounded; 15 men detached; 17 sick and 2 absent with leave; ammunition and harness good; 58 horses in fair order; 2 4-horse wagons in good condition; forge good.

Captain Watson's battery.—Two 10-pounder Parrotts and one 12-pounder navy howitzer, and turned in his navy rifle to the State, all in good order; ammunition and harness good; 2 4-horse wagons, in tolerable order; forge good; 44 serviceable horses; 4 officers and 59 men present; 16 absent, sick; 17 detached, and 1 without leave.

Captain Dance's battery.—One 3-inch rifle, one 12-pounder (brass) and one 12-pounder (iron) howitzer, all in good order; 2 4-horse wagons in tolerable condition; 37 serviceable battery horses and 10 wagons and forge horses; forge good; 4 officers and 76 men present; 16 absent, sick; 6 detached, and 2 [absent] with leave.

Captain Hupp's battery.—Two 12-pounder brass howitzers present, all in good order; ammunition and harness good; 3 4-horse wagons in tolerable condition; forge in good order; 48 serviceable battery horses; 8 horses and 8 mules to forge and wagons; 3 officers and 84 men present; 5 on detached service; 2 [absent] with and 2 without leave, and 15 sick.

Captain Brooke's battery.—One Richmond Napoleon and two 12-pounder (brass) howitzers, good; ammunition and harness good; 2 4-horse wagons in tolerable order; forge good; 47 serviceable battery horses, and 4 horses and 8 mules to forge and wagons; 3 officers and 79 men present; 13 sick; 1 absent with leave.

Colonel Brown has established hospital near camp, and provides for his sick himself. Supply of forage limited, but will be better provided in future, as he will draw 150 bushels every fifth day at Hanover Court-House. The stables of this command are thoroughly policed, and the horses well groomed, and, in consequence, seem to be improving.

EDMUND P. DANDRIDGE,
First Lieutenant, and Inspector of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY CORPS, *February* 20, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 21, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th instant, in regard to my action on applications for details from this army, referred to me by the War Department.

I know and feel the necessity of keeping up to the highest point of excellence and efficiency all the various works which furnish the army with material, clothing, and transportation. But there is an equal and absolute necessity for every man liable to military duty to be in the army, for, as you know, the odds against us are very great. I had hoped, therefore, that persons having Government contracts, or employed in Government agencies, would endeavor to find fit workmen

and agents among the thousands who in town and country are for one cause or another exempted from military service, or among those who, though liable to military service, contrive in some way to keep out of the army. But in this I have been mistaken. When a person gets a Government contract or agency, his first endeavor appears to be to get his friends out of the army in order to help him. Then there are hundreds who go home on sick furloughs, and, while there, look out for places to which to be detailed, and forward petitions, stating in strong terms the necessity, &c., inclosing surgeons' certificates showing their competency for that work and no other. There is nothing so injurious to the army, in my judgment, as to detail men who resort to these subterfuges to escape military duty. The details of men are not the only losses of this sort sustained by the Army of Northern Virginia. There are constant applications for our best young officers, trained in this army, whom we can ill spare, to go on duty in other departments, sometimes with the inducement of promotion, oftener in order that they may be nearer home. Of the thousands of men detailed for special purposes, so far as my knowledge goes, very few, if any, ever return.

There are some regiments reduced almost to insignificance by these details, with but little hope of recruiting them again. I cannot think that the numerous details already made are employed with system and economy, when Colonel Wadley speaks of a "full regiment" of Government transportation agents collected at some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

With these facts before me; with the additional fact stated in a recent letter to the Department that the number of deaths and discharges in this army far exceeded the number of new enlistments by conscription; with my views of the necessity of recruiting the army, if possible, to a number far greater than it has ever yet attained, and believing, with proper exertions, the different Government agents and contractors can find workmen enough for their operations outside of the army, except in a very few limited cases, I have thought it best not to recommend many of the applications for detail referred to me by the Department, where the officers commanding the company and regiment gave satisfactory reasons for not being able to spare them.

I do not know whether you will agree with me in my conclusions, but the constant efforts now made by persons of all classes to get their friends out of the army by detail, or light duty, as they call it in many cases, or by transfer from an army in active service to some regiment or company where there is little chance of any service, have made on me, I fear, the impression of waning interest on the part of the people in our cause. This should not be so, for if there ever was a time when we needed every man at his post, and every musket which we can bring to bear, that time will be in the campaign about to open with the spring.

With this explanation of my reasons for not approving many of the applications for details referred to me, I hope I will not be considered wanting in "consideration and deference for the judgment of the Department."

All details which the Department may order from this army will be made at once, but, if referred to my judgment, I fear I will be unable to recommend them, unless compatible with my views of the necessities of the service, both here and elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Dublin, February* 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. John Echols, having reported for duty, will relieve Col. G. C. Wharton in command of all the forces at the Narrows of New River.

III. The major-general commanding desires to express to Colonel Wharton his high appreciation of the promptness, fidelity, and zeal with which he has uniformly discharged the duties incumbent on him while in command.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
February 23, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I am just informed by Colonel Crutchfield that General Jackson has asked for Colonel Alexander to be made brigadier-general, to command the brigade some time since commanded by General Lawton. Of course the promotion of so excellent an officer cannot be objected to, but it renders vacant a post not easy to fill in the artillery service. In reflecting over the list of best officers, my mind rests mainly on [John] Pelham to command that battalion, he receiving the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Can he be spared from the Horse Artillery? Major [L. F.] Terrell is there, and is well thought of, I believe, by General Stuart. If he can be spared, is there any other difficulty? If not, will not this be the best arrangement?

Major Lewis also has asked for other duty more congenial with his former service, and as his tastes are not in the direction of field artillery, it is likely he may be more efficient in other relations. Should he be relieved, as he requests, a second field officer would be needed in Alexander's battalion, and an officer who has been strongly recommended to me might well suit that position. This officer is Captain [Frank] Huger, now commanding a battery in one of the battalions of the First Corps. He is, I believe, the only West Point captain not yet promoted; has served long, and, I am told, very gallantly, and his battery now evinces peculiar care and efficiency on the part of its commander. General Anderson, and other officers with whom he has served, and General Longstreet, can probably confirm, or otherwise, the testimonials in his behalf as a superior officer. One recommendation to me is that he is not a Virginian.

It was my misfortune not to see General Jones the day I left you. The cars left me. Major Page or Major Rogers might be sent to ascertain if he needs either.

My stay of eight or ten hours at Hamilton Station brought to my notice great exposure of sick soldiers arriving there. You will order arrangements to correct this, I am sure.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON.
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 24, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter in reference to recommendation of officers of artillery for promotion is received. The names proposed by you are the best probably in the command. They are certainly among the best. All the captains of the Washington Artillery are superior officers. I think it probable, therefore, that the senior should be the one who is promoted. I would prefer that the officer selected from that command should not be nominated until I can learn from Colonel Walton who shall be promoted.

I remain, with respect,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., February 24, 1863.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on yesterday General Wright sent his assistant adjutant-general, Captain [V. J. B.] Girardey, across the river, at United States Ford, to examine the country opposite.

The captain returned last night, having carefully executed his instructions, and reports the enemy altogether removed from that neighborhood. Citizens informed him that they had been moving for some time past and had gone to Aquia Creek.

The river was swimming in the deepest part of the channel.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 26, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The well-ascertained sentiment of the people in the Valley of Virginia, concurring with the best judgment I can form in relation to the operations of General W. E. Jones in that region, constrains me to request that he may be relieved from his command there, and that General Fitzhugh Lee be substituted in his stead.

Whether in effecting this object it may be most judicious merely to exchange these generals, or whether and what change in the distribution of troops shall accompany the substitution of General F. Lee to the command, are questions which are committed with confidence to your superior knowledge and judgment as to the circumstances of your army and their respective commands; but it is the decided wish of the Department that the change of the command in the Valley should be made with as little delay as may be consistent with your conviction of the practicability of such movement of troops as you may deem advisable.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 26, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I was very glad to learn by your letter of the 18th that your health had been re established, and that you were again able to take the open air. I hope now you will soon regain your strength, and be long preserved to the Republic.

I have for some time been doubtful of the intentions of the enemy. His movements could be accounted for on several suppositions. The weather for the last eight or ten days has been so unfavorable for observation that it has prevented the scouts from acquiring information. I have only learned positively of three army corps of the enemy having descended the Potomac. Some troops have been sent up the river, probably Sigel's corps, but reports are contradictory on that subject. Slocum's division is at Dumfries. Three thousand infantry are reported at Centreville; three regiments of cavalry at Chantilly, scouting as high as Upperville and Paris, and probably connecting with Milroy at Winchester. Franklin's former grand division, detached to Newport News, is probably intended for Burnside, and I see it announced in Northern papers that he is to repair immediately to his new command, without stating where. I think the scene of his operations will be south of James River.

The army of General Hooker is now located along the line of railroad from Falmouth to Aquia. The infantry formerly thrown out on its flanks has been drawn in and retired toward the Potomac. A line of cavalry on either flank, in proximity to the railroad, extends from river to river. I believe for the present the purpose of crossing the Rappahannock is abandoned, and that the late storms or other causes have suspended the movements recently in progress. The disposition I have described may be intended to continue the remainder of the winter, or until their conscript law becomes operative.

Around Falmouth there is apparently a large force. During the late storm their pickets on the Upper Rappahannock were withdrawn, and, not being able to hear from the outlying scouts, I directed a reconnoitering party of Wickham's cavalry to cross at the United States Mine Ford, to descend the left bank of the river, and ascertain its meaning. The river was at swimming stage. Within about 5 miles of the ford the enemy's cavalry was found in too great force to drive in. Captain [Robert] Randolph, of the Black Horse Company, having reported his inability to penetrate their lines farther north, General Fitz. Lee was ordered with his brigade from Culpeper, to break through their outposts and ascertain what was occurring. He yesterday penetrated their lines 5 miles in rear of Falmouth, found the enemy in strong force, fell upon their camps, and brought off about 150 prisoners, killing 36, and losing 6 of his own men. I have received no official report, but this is the account given by a lieutenant, who left him at Hartwood Church, on his return to the Rappahannock, which he probably recrossed last night.

General W. H. F. Lee reports that he engaged two gunboats near Tappahannock, that had ascended the river, and drove them off with a Napoleon and Blakely gun, without loss to us.

General Imboden reports that Captains [John H.] McNeill and [George W.] Stump, of his cavalry, with 23 men, attacked a supply train of the enemy on the evening of the 16th, on the Northwestern turnpike, 5 miles west of Romney, guarded by 150 infantry and cavalry. After a brisk skirmish, the guard was driven off, 72 taken pris-

oners, 106 horses with harness, some saddles, bridles, pistols, and sabers captured. Though hotly pursued to the South Branch of the Potomac, Captain McNeill, by marching all night, succeeded in bringing his prisoners, &c., into Hardy, 12 miles south of Moorefield, where, for want of subsistence, he had to parole the former. No loss on his side is reported. These successes show the vigilance of the cavalry and do credit to their officers. The weather and condition of the country forbid any military operations. The last fall of snow was fully a foot deep. The rain of last night and to-day will add to the discomfort of the troops and the hardships of our horses. I had hoped that the latter would have been in good condition for the spring campaign. The prospect in the beginning of the winter was good, and continued so until recently. Now, when their labors are much increased, it is impossible to procure sufficient forage.

As soon as I can ascertain what is the probable intention of the enemy, and feel that I can leave here with propriety, I will visit Richmond, and consult with you on the condition of things in North Carolina, &c.

Charleston ought to be very strong; there will be but little time now to strengthen it, if it is to be attacked, as I see General Foster left Old Point on the 19th, on his return to Port Royal. There is yet time to do much at Wilmington if improved. General Whiting is a good engineer and hard laborer. If he has the means, he will make a good defense.

I do not think Burnside will be able to move immediately, but every preparation should be energetically pushed forward. With the additional divisions under Longstreet, I consider that line safe.

I am, with great respect, very truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. S. DONELSON,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville:

GENERAL: On my return from Richmond day before yesterday, I received your letter of the 20th instant, together with a copy of your order to Brigadier-General Marshall. Whilst in Richmond, I conferred freely with the Secretary of War in regard to the expedition of which you write. I have no suitable officer to place in command of a combined expedition. My cavalry is under command of a brigadier-general.

Yours, or that part of it which you would probably send, is, I presume, under Brigadier-General Marshall, who ranks General Jenkins, the commander of my cavalry, and would, on a combined expedition, command the whole.

I doubt very much whether a command so organized and commanded would act cordially together, and I think it would be very bad policy to start so important an expedition with such an element of discord. I have no commander superior to Marshall and Jenkins, and it would greatly increase the chances of success of such an expedition if a commander superior were assigned to the command. It rests with the War Department to designate that superior.

I think myself that the cavalry force should be followed by an infantry and artillery force, at least as strong as the cavalry. The whole would make a handsome command for a major-general, and if that major-general were a Kentuckian, well and favorably known in the State, I

think it more than probable that the expedition would be productive of important political and military results, besides securing for us a large supply of provisions.

In the meantime it might be well to send Marshall into Kentucky, north of the Kentucky River, say down the Licking. If he has 2,500 men, as I am told, it would be as many as desirable to send in one line. I could send General Jenkins down the Sandy, who, if what I hear of the enemy's force is true, could clear out the small forces in the Sandy Valley.

Please inform me if you intend to send Marshall into Kentucky. I shall be glad to co-operate to the fullest extent of my ability in any expedition that may be determined on.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 27, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received your letters of the 25th, and am very glad that Major White has carried out your instructions so thoroughly and has secured all the desired witnesses.

As regards the artillery of your corps, I regret there should be any dissatisfaction. I was in hopes the new organization would, besides adding to the efficiency and good of the service, have met with general concurrence. I did not inquire as to the armament of the battalions, but merely saw that they contained the proper number of companies, in my opinion, and that the latter were about equalized between the corps. I perhaps do not place the same value that Colonel Crutchfield does upon the particular number of guns, or whether one has more than the other. I wish each to have enough, and all to be well served. I have no objection to your retaining Thompson's battery, if you desire it, and will write to General Pendleton to that effect. One of Longstreet's battalions can be arranged with three batteries, and must fight the harder. I do not, however, understand Colonel Crutchfield's calculation, though I had not time to investigate it. There appears to be an error in the commencement. He gives to the First Corps 117 guns. It had that number some time since, but French's and Branch's batteries, containing six guns each, were sent to General G. W. Smith for service in North Carolina. It should, therefore, have now, exclusive of Thompson's and Latham's, 105 guns. According to the reports in this office, including Latham's and Thompson's batteries, it will have 112 guns. The artillery of your corps, exclusive of Brockenbrough's, Thompson's, and Latham's batteries, according to same report, should have 116 guns. This is on the supposition that all the batteries have the number of guns they had before the 6-pounders were sent to Richmond to be recast, and which it is hoped they will have. Colonel Crutchfield sent so many of his off at one time that some time may elapse before he receives their equivalent. According to the reports in this office, there are six of his batteries with over four guns. There is the same number in the First Corps.

In reply to your letter of the 19th, I regret I do not concur altogether with the principle there laid down regulating claims to promotion. I think the interest of the service, as well as justice to individuals, re-

quires the selection of the best men to fill vacant positions. It is on this principle that I applied for General Heth for one of your brigades, and Colonel Alexander for another. On the same principle many valuable officers have been lost to this army, but I think the general service has gained. I do not think it right, however, at any time to pass over worthy men who have done good service, unless you can get better. I thought that Captain Chew's battery belonged to the Cavalry Brigade. It is so reported, and I do not see it among the battalions of artillery of your corps. This would give you an additional battery to those enumerated.

I am, with great respect, truly yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, *February* 28, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: In your letter of yesterday you say:

> In reply to your letter of the 19th, I regret I do not concur altogether with the principle there laid down regulating claims to promotion. I think the interest of the service, as well as justice to individuals, requires the selection of the best men to fill vacant positions.

I am well satisfied that there is nothing in my letter in opposition to this rule. On the contrary, my rule has been to recommend such as were, in my opinion, best qualified for filling vacancies. The application of this rule has prevented me from even recommending for the command of my old brigade one of its own officers, because I did not regard any of them as competent as another, of whose qualifications I had a higher opinion. This rule has led me to recommend Col. Bradley T. Johnson for the command of Taliaferro's brigade. You further say, referring to the above quotation:

> It is on this principle that I applied for General Heth for one of your brigades, and Colonel Alexander for another.

I approved of Colonel Alexander's recommendation, as my indorsement on General Early's recommendation will show. From what you have said respecting General Heth, I have been desirous that he should report for duty.

I desire the interest of the service, and no other interest, to determine who shall be selected to fill vacancies. Guided by this principle, I cannot go outside of my command for persons to fill vacancies in it, unless by so doing a more competent officer is secured. This same principle leads me to oppose having officers, who have never served with me, and of whose qualifications I have no knowledge, forced upon me by promoting them to fill vacancies in my command, and advancing them over meritorious officers well qualified for the positions, and of whose qualifications I have had ample opportunity of judging from their having served with me.

In my opinion, the interest of the service would be injured if I should quietly consent to see officers with whose qualifications I am not acquainted promoted into my command to fill vacancies, regardless of the merit of my own officers who are well qualified for the positions. The same principle leads me, when selections have to be made outside of my command, to recommend those (if there be such) whose former service with me proved them well qualified for filling the vacancies. This induced me to recommend Captain Chew, who does not belong to this army corps, but whose well-earned reputation when with

me has not been forgotten. As I hold my chief of artillery responsible for the efficiency of his artillery, I feel it my duty to let him select his own officers, so far as I may be able to favor such selections, ever having in view the selection of the best qualified.

In a recent letter I stated to you that Colonel Crutchfield might receive such favorable information respecting the health of Captain Brockenbrough as to render it advisable to recommend his promotion instead of Chew's. Last evening I received a note from Colonel Crutchfield, favoring the promotion of Brockenbrough, and I respectfully recommend that he be promoted to a majority, and assigned to the same battalion with Major Jones, and hope that Captain Barnwell will not be promoted into the artillery of my corps. I know nothing of his qualifications.

I have had much trouble resulting from incompetent officers having been assigned to duty with me regardless of my wishes. Those who assigned them have never taken the responsibility of incurring the odium which results from such incompetency.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th instant, inclosing dispatch of 25th from Captain [J. F.] Milligan, signal officer.

I have had certain intelligence of but three army corps of General Hooker's army descending the Potomac, each estimated at from 7,000 to 9,000 men; the whole probably amounting to 25,000. This body of men, with artillery, wagons, &c., can readily deceive even a practiced eye. One of my scouts, who has been on the Potomac for the past ten days, reports on the 26th that everything has been quiet on the river for the past week, only three or four steamers passing up and down during the day. A great many sail vessels and a great deal of hay descending. From the number of transports and their capacity, he estimates that 15,000 or 20,000 troops have passed down since the 9th. I think it probable this is Burnside's command, with which he will endeavor to advance south of James River, while General Hooker pursues this route. The army in front of us at present is certainly very large. It is compactly posted along the line of the railroad from Falmouth to Aquia, with cavalry on its flanks from the Rappahannock to the Potomac. Its approaches are so closely guarded that it is difficult to penetrate its lines, and I was obliged to have its outposts forced by General Fitz. Lee's cavalry on the 25th, to ascertain its position. With 400 cavalry, he penetrated its lines 5 miles north of Falmouth, proceeded to within about 4 miles of that place, fell upon his camps, and brought off 150 prisoners, including 5 commissioned and 10 non-commissioned officers. I regret that he was obliged to leave behind his wounded, 8 men. General W. H. F. Lee, on the 25th, attacked two gunboats (one side-wheel, one propeller), that had ascended the Rappahannock as high as Tappahannock, with two guns of his flying artillery, and drove them off, without loss on our part.

General W. E. Jones reported that two regiments of Federal cavalry drove in his pickets on the 26th, and that with a small force he fell

upon them, cut them up, and captured 200 prisoners, with their arms, equipments, &c.

General Hooker's army has received large re-enforcements. I understand that all able-bodied men on detached service have been returned to it, and a great many convalescents, absentees, &c. With the $900,000,000 and the 3,000,000 of men placed by the Federal Congress at the command of President Lincoln, it will require every exertion on our part to keep the field.

I am, your most obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant was received at my headquarters during my absence in Richmond.

In a personal interview with you, we conferred fully on the subject-matter of the letter, but I think it better to reply in writing to the suggestions you make and on which you have done me the honor to ask my opinion.

The cavalry in the department is under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Jenkins; that in the Department of East Tennessee, to which I understand you to refer, is commanded by Brigadier General Marshall; Brigadier-General Williams, who is suggested as the commander of the whole, is junior to Marshall and senior to Jenkins. The personal relations between Marshall and Williams are not friendly. What effect it would have on Marshall's men to take them from him and give them to Williams I do not know, but think it more than probable it would produce dissatisfaction and discord. Jenkins would naturally feel greatly mortified if his brigade were placed under Williams, now commanding an infantry brigade, and his men would share the feeling. These considerations cannot, I think, be overlooked with safety in the organization of a mixed command of troops, composed and organized as ours are. The command, organized and commanded as has been suggested to you, would start on the expedition containing within itself elements of discontent and discord, which would, I think, greatly impair its usefulness, and perhaps render it abortive.

If the suggested expedition into Kentucky is designed simply as a raid to procure supplies, I think that object may be attained without combining the forces, provided the people of Kentucky, or any large portion of them, are disposed to aid us—not in arms, but simply by assisting us to collect subsistence stores and driving beef and stock cattle and hogs into East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

I am informed that Brigadier-General [John] Pegram is in position to enter Kentucky at some point west of Cumberland Gap, at the head of about 2,000 cavalry. Brigadier-General Marshall has, I am told, about the same number of cavalry. He could enter Kentucky by Pound Gap, and operate north of the Kentucky River, down the valley of the Licking. Two thousand cavalry I think quite as many as it would be judicious to send under one commander on a raid into a mountainous country, where no arrangements had previously been made for collecting forage and rations at suitable points.

If I can procure corn enough to take my cavalry to the lower valley

of the Sandy, I can send Brigadier-General Jenkins, with about 2,000 men, on that line, where I am informed the supplies are abundant. If these expeditions, or the first two even, move about the same time, they would, without being under one commander, aid each other by distracting the attention of the enemy. Aided by the citizens, these parties could bring out large numbers of cattle and hogs, and perhaps bacon and salt beef.

It would add greatly to the success of the expedition if the purchasing agents were supplied in part, at least, with Virginia and Tennessee money, or any funds which the Kentuckians could use in their own and adjoining States. We could very well afford it, and if we make it the pecuniary interest of the people to aid us, they will probably do it.

But if to the available cavalry force in East Tennessee and West Virginia were added an equal or greater number of infantry, with the due proportion of artillery, and the whole moved into Kentucky under the command of an officer of high standing and influence (a Kentuckian would be preferable), I believe it would be productive of the most important and desirable political results.

If the feeling of dissatisfaction with the Abolition Government is at all such as it is represented to be in Kentucky, I think it highly probable that such an expedition at this time would at least be the means of deciding the impending campaign in Middle Tennessee in our favor. With a hostile population, many of them highly exasperated, in his rear, supported by an army of 15,000 men (and I think that number may be easily collected), under the command of a popular leader, General Rosecrans would probably not feel it safe to remain in Middle Tennessee, and if he attempted to retreat, with General Bragg's army immediately in his rear, his retreat would in all probability prove most disastrous to his [army], and if it is as much demoralized as is represented, it might prove its destruction.

I have said I thought an army of 15,000 men could be easily collected for this expedition. Pegram, Marshall, and Jenkins have about 7,000 cavalry (the report is that they have more). Marshall has some infantry—I do not know how many; nor do I know what infantry force can be spared from East Tennessee. I heard from General E. K. Smith that there were 2,000 men at Cumberland Gap; Marshall has with him two field batteries; I could furnish three or four more. If you will send back the regiments I sent to Eastern Virginia in December, or others in their place (and I have thought that since the movement of so large a portion of General Longstreet's corps to the south side my regiments may be returned), I could add them and one or two other regiments to the expedition. I do not know the strength of General Floyd's command, but it is reported to exceed 3,000. I estimate that he could add at least 2,000 to the expedition. General Marshall reported to me the last of December, 1862, that he had something over 1,100 infantry, none of which has been taken from him that I am aware of.

I have thus indicated about the following:

Marshall, Pegram, and Jenkins (cavalry)	7,000
East Tennessee (including Marshall's infantry, the artillery and force at Cumberland Gap)	3,000
Western Virginia, my command	3,000
Floyd's State Line	2,000
	15,000

If I have made an overestimate, perhaps General Johnston could detach a few thousand infantry from General Bragg's army for an ex-

pedition calculated to have such an important bearing on military operations in Middle Tennessee. But even a smaller expedition than I have estimated, if conducted into Kentucky by a popular leader, if it accomplished nothing else, would probably secure for us very valuable subsistence stores. I have extended this letter to such great length that I will defer to another time reference to your other suggestion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 29. } *February* 28, 1863.

The general commanding announces to the army the series of successes of the cavalry of Northern Virginia during the winter months, in spite of the obstacles of almost impassable roads, limited forage, swollen streams, and inclement weather.*

* * * * * * *

V. On February 16, Captains McNeill and Stump, of General Imboden's cavalry, with 23 men, attacked near Romney a supply train of 27 wagons, guarded by about 150 cavalry and infantry, routed the guard, captured 72 prisoners, 106 horses, with equipments, &c., and, though hotly pursued, returned to his camp with his captives, without the loss of a man. This is the third feat of the same character in which Captain McNeill has displayed skill and daring.

VI. General W. H. F. Lee, with a section of his artillery, under Lieutenant [C. E.] Ford, on 25th February, attacked at Tappahannock two of the enemy's gunboats, drove them down the Rappahannock, damaging them, without loss on his part.

VII. General Fitz. Lee, with a detachment of 400 of his brigade, on February 25, crossed the swollen waters of the Rappahannock, reconnoitered the enemy's lines to within a few miles of Falmouth, broke through his outposts, fell upon his camps, killed and wounded many, took 150 prisoners, including 5 commissioned and 10 non-commissioned officers, and recrossed the river with the loss of 14 killed, wounded, and missing.

VIII. On 26th February, Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, with a small force, attacked two regiments of cavalry belonging to Milroy's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, routed them, and took 200 prisoners, with horses, arms, &c., with the loss on his part of 2 killed and 2 wounded.

IX. Major [E. V.] White, of General Jones' command, in December crossed the Potomac, attacked several parties of the enemy's cavalry near Poolesville, Md., and, besides the killed and wounded, took 77 prisoners, with horses, arms, and some wagons, with slight loss to himself. Captain Randolph, of the Black Horse Cavalry, has made many bold reconnaissances in Fauquier, taking more than 200 prisoners and several hundred stand of arms. Lieutenant [John S.] Mosby, with his detachment, has done much to harass the enemy, attacking him boldly on several occasions and capturing many prisoners. A detachment of 17 men, of Hampton's brigade, under the brave Sergeant Michael, attacked and routed a body of 45 Federals, near Wolf Run Shoals, killing and wounding several, and bringing off 15 prisoners, with the loss on our part of Sergeant Sparks, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, who, a few days before, with 2 of his comrades, attacked in Brentsville 6 of the enemy sent to take him, killed 3, and captured the rest.

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* Portion of order here omitted is printed in Series I, Vol. XXI, p. 1114.

In announcing these achievements, the commanding general takes special pleasure in adverting to the promptness of the officers in striking a successful blow whenever the opportunity offered, and the endurance and gallantry with which the men have always supported their commanders.

These deeds give assurance of vigilance, activity, and fortitude, and of the performance of still more brilliant actions in the coming campaign.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	16	.....	.....	16	16	17	.....
First Army Corps (Longstreet):							
Staff*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Anderson's division	489	7,104	7,104	9,170	14,512	14,884	8
McLaws' division	481	7,436	7,436	9,278	13,833	14,178	.....
Pickett's division*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,894	.....
Hood's division*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,375	.....
Ransom's division*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Army Corps	970	14,540	14,540	18,448	28,345	57,346	8
Second Army Corps (Jackson):							
Staff	19	.....	.....	19	21	20	.....
A. P. Hill's division	671	9,884	9,884	12,481	19,545	19,969	6
D. H. Hill's division	546	8,258	8,258	10,526	15,934	17,057	(†)
Early's division	591	7,149	7,149	9,301	14,625	15,051	4
Trimble's division	438	5,686	5,686	7,591	12,550	12,430	(†)
Total Second Army Corps	2,265	30,977	30,977	39,918	62,675	64,527	10
Stuart's cavalry division ‡	403	5,912	5,912	7,618	11,532	12,359	12
Artillery in rear (Pendleton):	149	3,552	3,552	4,064	5,407	4,205	(†)
Valley District	245	3,578	3,578	4,372	6,211	6,021	7
Grand total	4,048	58,559	58,559	74,436	114,186	144,475	37

* Detached. † Not reported on the original return. ‡ One regiment detached, and not reported.

Abstract from return of the Department of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1863; *headquarters, Dublin, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
First and Third Brigades (Brig. Gen. John Echols)	86	1,329	1,576	1,929	1,736	.....
Second Brigade (Col. George S. Patton)	94	1,540	1,833	2,320	2,109	.....
Fourth Brigade (Col. John McCausland)	70	1,235	1,426	1,657	1,636	.....
Total infantry	250	4,104	4,835	5,906	5,571	.....
Cavalry Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins)	148	1,699	2,188	3,555	3,296	.....
Artillery (one battalion and five batteries)	24	563	1,046	1,294	1,276	36
Grand total	422	6,366	8,069	10,755	10,143	36

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 2, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I inclose for your information an order,* issued on the 15th ultimo, organizing the artillery of this army into battalions. I assigned to their command such field officers as were available.

I now wish to propose to you certain promotions which I think have been earned by the officers named, and which will give 2 field officers to each battalion. No class of officers in the army has learned faster or served better than the artillery. The recommendations made are, as far as I am able to judge, in accordance with the merits of officers, the wishes of General Pendleton, and of Generals Longstreet and Jackson, and their chief artillery officers. You will perceive there is a vacancy left unfilled in the battalion of Washington Artillery. It is because General Longstreet prefers waiting for the return of Colonel Walton, whom he considered better acquainted with the merits of his officers than himself. Colonel Walton is in Louisiana, collecting recruits for his battalion.

The batteries, as at present arranged, furnish two hundred and sixty-four guns for service with this army. The law (Act No. 39, approved January 22, 1862) authorizes field officers in the proportion of a major for every sixteen guns; a lieutenant-colonel for twenty-four guns, and a colonel for every forty guns. This would permit 6 colonels, 11 lieutenant-colonels, and 16 majors. By reference to the tabular form, showing the organization of the battalions, with the field officers proposed, you will observe 5 colonels assigned to them, which, with Colonel Crutchfield, chief of artillery with General Jackson, makes 6. There are also 6 lieutenant-colonels named in the table. Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, dangerously wounded, is now absent, and Major Pelham, whom I recommend for promotion to lieutenant-colonel, to serve with the flying artillery attached to the cavalry, consisting of five batteries not included with those in the battalions now under consideration, will make 8. Of majors there are 15, exclusive of 2 acting as lieutenant-colonels, about the promotion of whom I am not quite satisfied.

The proportion between the number of proposed field officers belonging to Virginia and those from other States is very nearly right. Of the whole number of batteries, thirty-five are from Virginia and twenty-four from other States. Of the 31 officers, Virginia's proportion would be 19, and the other States 12. There will be 19 from Virginia and 12 from the other States. Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman, from Virginia, I fear will never be fit for duty in the field again, making 18 from Virginia for duty.

To increase the efficiency of the artillery as much as possible, a supply of suitable guns will be required for the opening of the spring campaign.

To replace the 6-pounder smooth-bores with Napoleons, which I am trying do, will require seventy Napoleons in addition to those we now have.

I would be greatly obliged to Your Excellency if you could accelerate their manufacture.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

* General Orders, No. 20, p. 625.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA BRIGADE,
Shenandoah Mountain, March 2, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: In a recent letter I stated that I would shortly submit to your superior military judgment a plan of operations in the northwest that I thought would be successful in accomplishing some important results. I beg leave now most respectfully to lay the matter before you, and request your approval.

The objects aimed at are, first, the destruction of all the bridges and trestling on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the bridge across the Youghiogheny, at Oakland, as far west as Grafton; and, secondly, the defeat and capture of the enemy's forces at Beverly, Philippi, and Buckhannon, and then to enlist in our army the young men of the northwest, and endeavor, if possible, to hold that section of country long enough to overthrow the local government, of which four-fifths of the people are heartily tired, and would joyfully unite in our State elections in May. I believe these objects can be accomplished with a force of 2,500 to start with, and 1,500 stand of arms to put in the hands of the recruits that I know will join me as soon as I pass Beverly. The enemy's entire force, scattered over the northwest from New Creek to the Kanawha, does not exceed three regiments, say 1,500 men, exclusive of the points named.

The following plan, I think, promises certain success: As soon as the enemy is hard pressed in the direction of Winchester, for General Jones to make a demonstration, real or feigned, on Romney, New Creek, and Cumberland. Simultaneously with that demonstration, I will send 500 well-mounted men from Moorefield to Oakland, leaving the former place, without baggage of any kind, at 4 p. m., and reaching Oakland by a forced night march, over a country road but little traveled, till they strike the Northwestern turnpike. I know this can be done without the enemy having the slightest intimation of it till the bridge at Oakland, which is of wood, is in flames. The threat on Romney would call his attention that way. With the bridge at Oakland destroyed, troops could not be sent west over the railroad. My cavalry could not return into Hardy County, nor is it designed that they should. They would proceed from Oakland either by the Northwestern road to Cheat River, and cross it 4 miles above the railroad bridge, or take the Kingwood road into Preston, crossing Cheat River north of the railroad, or, better still, divide at Oakland, and, taking both these routes, cross Cheat River at both places indicated, and burn the bridges behind them. This prevents pursuit by the turnpike or any other road, and gives ample time and opportunity for the destruction of the railroad bridge and trestle-work at Rowlesburg, that bridge also being wood.

Having disabled the railroad at Oakland and burned the large bridges over Cheat, their only danger would be from the west. The forces at Beverly and Buckhannon would, if let alone, be able to head them. It was that danger that defeated my plans in November; but I propose now that two days before my cavalry leave Moorefield for Oakland, I will march from this point on Beverly with my infantry and artillery, and attack that place on the same day my cavalry crosses Cheat River.

The enemy will either fall back on Buckhannon, on my approach, or be re-enforced from that place and Philippi, and give us fight. In either case, the cavalry operating on the railroad will be protected from attack from either point, and if I can overcome the forces at Beverly,

the fact of the cavalry being on the railroad will prevent the enemy from attempting a retreat in that direction, and, if he escapes capture at our hands, will force him toward Weston or Clarksburg. In either case, vigorous pursuit may be safely made, as no force can be speedily thrown in our rear, there being none nearer than New Creek or Kanawha. New Creek would be cut off by the destruction of the bridges. The Kanawha forces, even if informed in time, would hardly venture to seek to cut us off, with General Williams on their flank at the Narrows on New Creek.

Being joined by my cavalry at Buckhannon or Weston, much of the Northwestern Railroad might be destroyed in a few days, and with a general destruction of these roads and bridges will end, I believe, the occupation of the northwest by the enemy, at least for some months to come, and even its temporary occupation by us will be of immense advantage. I am satisfied that I should receive several thousand recruits, and large numbers of cattle and horses could be collected; and, again, I would be in good position to operate in conjunction with General Williams against Charleston later in the spring.

These expectations may seem wild, but I assure you, general, that at no period since the war commenced has the opportunity ever been so good to gain a foothold in the northwest. The weakness of the enemy there, the disaffection of the people toward their rulers, and the unexpectedness of the movement, all give promise of success. The movement must be a dash from its commencement to its conclusion, and until it is actually begun there ought to be no noisy preparation nor suggestive arrangements, as it is impossible to prevent information from spreading through these mountains. The expedition cannot be safely undertaken before about the 1st of April, on account of the swollen streams, resulting from the unusually large fall of snow in the mountains this winter. I have not men enough here to move on Beverly, as proposed, after sending my cavalry to the railroad, but if you can send me by the 1st of April the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia] Regiments, from 600 to 800 veterans, I can go through. I can fill their ranks, too, with the recruits we shall get, and by thus placing this raw material for soldiers into the ranks of thorough organized and disciplined regiments, the actual effective strength of the recruits will be doubled over what it must be if they are organized to themselves. These two old regiments are from the northwest, and would fight like tigers the vandals who have so long domineered over their helpless families. Let me have these skeleton regiments until the 15th of May, and, if you need them then, take them back, with their exhausted ranks filled from their own section of the country. They are anxious to come, officers and men. Their old brigade has been disbanded, and they separated and attached to other brigades.

I know how much you need every man, but I hope the service proposed for these men here would result in weakening the enemy in your front, by cutting one of his main lines of supply, more than you would be weakened by the temporary withdrawal of 600 or 800 men.

Recruiting for my brigade is going forward rapidly, but many of the new companies will not be full in time for the early movement I propose.

The importance of the subject is my apology for the length of this letter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fredericksburg, March* 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 26th ultimo, directing General W. E. Jones to be relieved from the command of the District of the Shenandoah Valley. I will make the change you order as soon as circumstances will permit.

I think it most judicious to change the cavalry brigades with their commanders, sending General Fitz. Lee's into the Valley with him, and bringing General Jones' east of the mountains. As General Fitz. Lee is now posted on the enemy's right flank, watching his movements, I shall have to replace him, or send forward a cavalry expedition before he can be withdrawn.

I beg leave to say, in justice to General Jones, that I do not know that under the circumstances, with his force and that opposed to him, any one would have done better. General Fitz. Lee is an excellent cavalry officer, and is extremely useful in his present position. I do not know how I can spare him upon the resumption of active operations, as I feel at liberty to call upon him and General W. H. F. Lee on all occasions. General Hampton, the senior brigadier of cavalry, and an officer of standing and gallantry, might answer better.

General Jones' brigade is that formerly commanded by General Ashby. It has always served in the Valley, and, I believe, is organized of men principally from that region. The only way of retaining the brigade there would be to transfer General Jones to an infantry brigade, and appoint Colonel Wickham or Colonel Munford to its command.

General Milroy is reported to have under his command 15,000 men, stationed at Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Winchester, Romney, and New Creek. General Jones' force is not more than sufficient to restrain marauding.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *March* 5, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin, Va.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that, with the least delay possible, you will send back to General H. Marshall the Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery, which was assigned to temporary duty at Tazewell Court-House.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

(Same sent to General H. Marshall.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *March* 5, 1863.

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. H. Heth will report to Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, commanding corps, for assignment to the command of Field's brigade of A. P. Hill's division.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 6, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I forward herewith a letter from Colonel Crutchfield, respecting artillery field officers. His opinion respecting the promotion of Jones is what I supposed it would be.

If it should become necessary to appoint more than one lieutenant-colonel, I would respectfully recommend that Capt. D. G. McIntosh be promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS,
March 5, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON:

GENERAL: I inclose a complete list of the proposed artillery organization, with complete list of the officers. (See paper marked A.) There is no major to be promoted in preference to Major Jones. You will see from the list he is the only one. I believe Captain McIntosh would make a far better lieutenant-colonel than Major Jones, but I suppose the rule of seniority will prevent that.

I inclose the note you sent from General Lee,* that you may see he does not state by how many we exceed the legal allowance of majors. It may be that we are still in excess, and if any captain in consequence is to be promoted to lieutenant-colonel, I would recommend Capt. D. G. McIntosh, though I do not think it desirable to confer such rapid promotion, and hope it can be avoided. I suppose General Lee intends acting at once in the matter, for it is greatly needed.

None of the newly appointed quartermasters have yet been bonded, and consequently they are as yet valueless. Most of them are waiting leaves of absence for the purpose.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,
Colonel, &c.

A.

List of artillery battalions, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

Battalion R.—Captain Carter's battery, Captain Bondurant's battery, Captain Page's battery, Captain Fry's battery; Maj. Thomas H. Carter to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Carter M. Braxton to be major.

Battalion L.—Captain Braxton's battery, Captain McIntosh's battery, Captain Davidson's battery, Captain Crenshaw's battery, Captain Pegram's battery, Captain Latham's battery; Lieut. Col. R. L. Walker to be colonel; Capt. W. J. Pegram to be major.

Battalion T.—Captain Carpenter's battery, Captain Caskie's battery, Captain Raine's battery, Captain Dement's battery; Maj. R. Snowden Andrews to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt. J. W. Latimer to be major.

Battalion E.—Captain Brown's battery, Captain Thompson's battery, Captain Carrington's battery, Captain Latimer's battery, Captain Gar-

* Not found.

ber's battery; Maj. H. P. Jones to be major; Capt. J. B. Brockenbrough to be major.

Battalion N.—Captain Hardaway's battery, Captain Johnson's battery, Captain Wooding's battery, Captain Lusk's battery; Capt. D. G. McIntosh to be major; Capt. W. T. Poague to be major.

Brown's Battalion.—Captain Poague's battery, Captain Smith's battery, Captain Dance's battery, Captain Watson's battery, Captain Hupp's battery, Captain Brooke's battery; Col. J. T. Brown to be colonel; Capt. R. A. Hardaway to be major.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Approved, and respectfully forwarded to the commanding general.

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain [John H.] McNeill, a very brave and enterprising partisan officer, operating with General Jones in the Valley, has, after conference with General Imboden, applied for authority, with a force of some 600 men, consisting of his own and some companies to be detached from General Imboden's command, to make a dash on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of destroying the trestle-work thereon and the Cheat River Bridge. He is perfectly confident of his ability to accomplish the enterprise, and, from the representations made to me, I am inclined to think the enterprise very likely to prove successful. I have long thought the best mode of accomplishing it was by a sudden and unexpected dash of a small force rather than by the movement of a larger, which must necessarily be known, and probably induce preparations and defense.

I should at once have sanctioned the effort had not your conversation with me when you were last here induced apprehension that such action might interfere with more matured plans of yours, in your own appropriate sphere of command, for the accomplishment of the same object.

The scene of proposed action is strictly within your department, and, in view of that fact and the confidence referred to, I have deemed it more judicious that Captain McNeill should see and counsel with you before embarking on his enterprise.

Should you approve it, you will, to save time, please let General Imboden know directly of your sanction, and send him a copy of this letter, on receipt of which he will have no hesitation in placing the force required by Captain McNeill at his command, and facilitating, as far as possible, his operations. I should be pleased, also, to be informed of your views on the practicability of the scheme, either now or later.

With high esteem, most truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Abstract from monthly report of the Northwestern Virginia Brigade. Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden commanding, for March 6, 1863; headquarters Camp Washington.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
62d Virginia Infantry	30	441	511	792
18th Virginia Cavalry	5	143	202	706
Battery	4	76	83	94
Total	39	660	796	1,592

NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—This report only embraces the organized regiments under my command. Companies for two additional regiments are being enlisted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Salem:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you yesterday that 600 Richmond rifles had been forwarded to you direct from Richmond. This may enable you to take in your expedition a somewhat greater number of men than we had contemplated.

I am trying to make arrangements to procure from Ohio a lot of beef-cattle, to be delivered on this side of the Ohio River, in Mason County; and if the plan succeeds, it is desirable that your force should be large enough to enable you to detail men enough to drive them in this direction, beyond the reach of the enemy.

Inform me how many men you can take without unnecessarily encumbering yourself.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 8, 1863.

General J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division, &c:

GENERAL: Major-General Hooker, commanding United States Army of the Potomac, having informed the general commanding that he had directed that until further orders no communications coming from our lines would be received within theirs unless addressed to him, and, under existing circumstances, delivered in front of Fredericksburg, General Lee instructs me to inform you, and through you the commanding officer in the town, that he wishes no communication sent across the river under flag of truce, except such as shall be authorized from these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP FREDERICKSBURG,
March 8, 1863.

General ISAAC R. TRIMBLE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am much obliged to you for your suggestions, presented in your letters of February and March. I know the pleasure experienced in shaping campaigns, battles, according to our wishes, and have enjoyed the ease with which obstacles to their accomplishment (in effigy) can be overcome. The movements you suggest in both letters have been at various times studied, canvassed with those who would be engaged in their execution, but no practicable solution of the difficulties to be overcome has yet been reasonably reached. The weather, roads, streams, provisions, transportation, &c., are all powerful elements in the calculation, as you know. What the future may do for us, I will still hope, but the present time is unpropitious, in my judgment. The idea of securing the provisions, wagons, guns of the enemy, is truly tempting, and the desire has haunted me since December. Personally I would run any risk for their attainment, but I cannot jeopardize this army.

I consider it impossible to throw a trestle bridge over the Rappahannock below the Rapidan, with a view to a surprise. Our first appearance at any point would be the signal for the concentration of their army, and their superior artillery would render its accomplishment impossible without great loss of life. A bridge might be thrown over the Rapidan above Germanna Mills, and has been contemplated. Our movements might be concealed until we crossed the Rappahannock, but the distance from there to Aquia is great; no forage in the country; everything would have to be hauled. The route by Orange and Alexandria Railroad is the most feasible. The bridge is passable at Rappahannock Station. We must talk about it some time.

I hope you are getting strong, and that you have good tidings from all your friends.

Very truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 8, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Captain McNeill handed me to-day your letter of the 6th instant. I agree with you in thinking that a cavalry force of 600 or 700 men, properly equipped and provided, may be more likely to succeed by a sudden dash in the accomplishment of the work desired than would a larger force, unless large enough to overcome all the force that would probably be attracted to the point by the knowledge that a large expedition was moving for the purpose you have in view, and if we attempt to send a large force on the expedition, it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to conceal our movements from the enemy. You know the condition of my cavalry, and that I cannot send a cavalry expedition at present to the point indicated, and I will not be able to do so until the grass is sufficiently grown to support the horses. In the meantime, if Generals W. E. Jones and Imboden and Captain McNeill can start an expedition with a reasonable expectation of its succeeding in accomplishing the work desired, I think it decidedly desirable that it should be undertaken.

The destruction of the bridge and trestle, even if we had quiet possession of it, will require skill and proper tools. I have, therefore, arranged with Captain McNeill to send with him an engineer officer and 8 or 10 men—mechanics—who have been instructed for this particular work, provided with necessary implements and materials for the destruction of the bridge and trestle.

I have sent by Captain McNeill a copy of your letter to General Imboden, and informed him of my approval of the proposed expedition, as you directed, and I have suggested to General Imboden the expediency, if he is in condition to make it, of an attack on the small force at Beverly.

I have information that the enemy have there only about 400 men, some of them not armed. An attack on that point, made in conjunction with Captain McNeill's proposed expedition, would contribute to the success of the latter.

Finding it impracticable, from the want of forage, to make any use of Jenkins' cavalry, I propose to send him, with 500 or 600 of his best men, on foot, to operate on the Lower Kanawha, between Charleston and the mouth of the river. From information I have, I think it probable that the expedition may accomplish the destruction of much valuable transportation, and perhaps more substantial results. I have some expectation of being able to procure by it a large lot of beef-cattle from Ohio.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General IMBODEN, *Staunton:*

GENERAL: You will find on the first page of this a copy of a letter* which I received to-day from the Secretary of War. You will see that he directs me to send you a copy of his letter in the event of my giving my sanction to the expedition proposed by Captain McNeill.

I fully approve of the expedition, and have had it in contemplation for some time, but have been unable to carry it out because of the want of cavalry, having been obliged to send off all of my cavalry horses to a distance from the railroad, to be foraged. You are in position to know better than I do the obstacles to the east of Beverly in the way of Captain McNeill's expedition. I cannot be able to send a cavalry expedition to Cheat River until the grass has put up sufficiently to support the horses, and though I am anxious to send an expedition to accomplish the object proposed, I desire to give every assistance in my power to any one who is prepared to undertake it sooner than I can. If I understand the construction of the bridge, its destruction, even when we have quiet possession of it, will be a difficult operation. An engineer officer on duty with me, who understands the structure of the bridge, is provided with tools and implements for its destruction. I will send him, with 10 men who understand the business, with the tools, to join the expedition as soon as it is ready to move.

There are but 300 or 400 troops at Beverly, so far as I can ascertain. If you can capture them or engage their attention while Captain McNeill is making his expedition, it will contribute to his success.

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* See Seddon to Jones, March 6, p. 656.

Please keep me promptly informed of what is done or proposed to be done in this matter. Captain McNeill will send a special messenger to inform me when he is ready to start.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. FLOYD,
Commanding Virginia State Line, Saltville:

GENERAL: I propose in a few days to send about 500 or 600 cavalrymen, dismounted, under Brigadier-General Jenkins, to the Lower Kanawha, to operate from Charleston to the mouth of the river, and perhaps farther. So far as I can learn, the enemy has no troops between those two points, but has a number of boats, wagons, and mules. I understand there are some few of the enemy's troops in the lower valley of the Sandy, who may interfere with Jenkins. I have understood from you that you have some troops in Logan County, Virginia. If so, it has occurred to me that they may be able to aid Jenkins by engaging the attention of the enemy at Louisa and Catlettsburg. If you can do so, I wish you would give the necessary orders and instructions to your troops for that purpose. I will inform you at what time Jenkins will reach his field of operations, in order that, if your men act, there may be the requisite co-operation between us.

I shall be glad to have from you any information you may be able to give me—the condition of the enemy on the Lower Sandy, Guyandotte, and Kanawha, and any other information you can give calculated to contribute to the success of the expedition I propose to send.

Please answer as soon as you can.

I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by Capt. J. H. McNeill, who has proved himself by past service a gallant and enterprising soldier. He has submitted to me, with the commendation of General Imboden, a plan of a gallant dash, with some 600 or 800 men, to accomplish the destruction of the trestle-work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the bridge over the Cheat River. These are objects of great importance, and their successful accomplishment has long engaged the attention and special interest of the President. Several efforts heretofore have been, from special causes, frustrated, but the practicability of the enterprise, especially by the sudden dash of a small force, is believed to be by no means doubtful. The plan of Captain McNeill meets the concurrence of the Department, and after consultation with General Samuel Jones, whose approval (as the enterprise was to be attempted in a district of his department) was desired, has secured his sanction. I hope, when explained to you by Captain McNeill, it will likewise have your approval and co-operation. You will be expected to afford a portion, at

least, of the force required for the enterprise, and by any contemporaneous operation you may deem judicious to favor and promote the scheme.

For any further details or explanation, either as to his own views or those of Generals Samuel Jones or Imboden, with whom he has conferred, I refer you to Captain McNeill, and commend him to your favorable consideration.

With great esteem, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Virginia Brigade:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of March 2, and approve the plan therein proposed. I think, if carried out with your energy and promptness, it will succeed. I will endeavor to give you the two regiments you ask, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia], if I can replace them temporarily in this army, otherwise I shall not be able to spare them, as I have been obliged to send three divisions on other service. If I cannot spare the regiments named, I will endeavor to get you two from General Samuel Jones, and I recommend that you communicate with him, that he may make a movement into the Kanawha Valley, so as to fix any force that may be there stationed. I am expecting General Hooker's army to move against me as soon as the roads will permit, and I do not feel that I ought to diminish this army by a single man. By the 1st of April, or before that time, I expect this army to be engaged in active operations.

I shall expect to hear from you again.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Department Southwestern Virginia, Dublin:

GENERAL: I am anxious for General J. D. Imboden, commanding Northwestern Virginia Brigade, to make a secret expedition. He will not have force enough to insure success unless I can re-enforce him with two regiments of infantry. At the time he ought to start I expect to be actively engaged with the enemy in my front, and do not feel that I can diminish this army by that amount of men, unless I can replace them. I write to know whether you can send me two regiments, or detach them temporarily to General Imboden for this service, which will require about a month or six weeks.

At the time General Imboden moves, I should desire you to threaten any force of the enemy that may be in the Kanawha Valley, with the view of attracting it from him. I have requested General Imboden to communicate with you on this subject. I need not advise you that the matter must be kept secret.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND,
March 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

General Longstreet was ordered on the 5th instant to return to your and General Humphrey Marshall's commands the troops which were sent here from those commands.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I received your note of the 9th instant. I regarded the suggestion to drive out beef-cattle as offering one additional object which might perhaps be attained by your expedition, especially if you should find it impracticable to carry out your plans as discussed and agreed upon. We are greatly in need of beef-cattle, and if by private enterprise any cattle are delivered on this side of the Ohio by parties from Ohio, I wish you to give such protection and aid in driving them beyond the reach of the enemy as you can without hazard to the other objects you have in view.

If you touch Ohio in your operations, do not permit any wanton destruction of private property. Any private property which you may take, receipt for; the property to be paid for after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate and United States. If in the course of your expedition you go into Kentucky, it is very desirable that you should do all in your power to conciliate the citizens whom you meet and have intercourse with. Pay as far as you can for all supplies you need and take from them, or give receipts, certified to be paid on presentation to me or to the proper officers of the Government in Richmond.

If anything happens to oblige you to fall back in haste, which I trust will not be the case, inform me promptly at what point to place subsistence stores for you.

You say you expect to strike the Kanawha on the 22d instant. I will instruct Colonel McCausland to move forward and engage the attention of the enemy at Fayetteville on that day.

Keep me informed as often as you can of your movements and operations. I pray that your expedition may fulfill your most sanguine anticipations.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 12, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c., Princeton, Mercer County, Va.:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Jenkins, with a part of his brigade, all officers and men dismounted, is about to move through Tazewell and McDowell Counties to the Lower Kanawha. He expects to strike the

river on the 22d instant. It is desirable that the troops at Fayetteville should not be allowed to go down and interfere with his proposed operations. You will, therefore, on receipt of this, make your preparations to move forward your brigade to Fayetteville for the purpose of engaging the attention of the enemy. The two Captains Thurmond [W. D. and P. J. Thurmond] will be directed to join you with their companies at or near Raleigh Court-House, and report to you for duty.

If the roads are in condition to admit of it, take a section of artillery with you. I have directed the chief commissary to place a sufficient supply of hard bread and bacon at the Narrows for the use of your command on the expedition.

I desire to impress upon you, colonel, that it is not my desire that you should engage the enemy in battle at Fayette Court-House for the purpose of gaining possession of that point. The object is simply to engage the attention of the enemy, and prevent him from going to the Lower Kanawha, to interfere with Jenkins. If, however, the enemy's forces at Fayetteville and points in the Kanawha Valley are no larger than is reported to me, it may happen that when the commander at Fayette Court-House hears that Jenkins is in his rear, and finds your brigade in his front, he will attempt to fall back to Charleston. In that event you will be in position to harass and cut up his troops and capture a part of his supplies. If such an opportunity offers, you will, of course, avail yourself of it to the fullest extent.

You should be in position to drive in the enemy's pickets in front of Fayetteville at daylight on the morning of the 23d instant.

I directed Capt. William [D.] Thurmond to reconnoiter with his company the enemy at Fayetteville, and give me the most accurate information he could obtain of their number and condition. He should have communicated the information to me before this time. As soon as I obtain the information, I will communicate it to you.

If, contrary to my expections, the enemy is strong enough to drive you back, Brigadier-Generals Echols and Williams will be in readiness to aid you.

I rely, colonel, on your coolness and good judgment so to conduct your expedition as not to expose your brigade unnecessarily, whilst you contribute to the success of Jenkins' movements, and, if opportunity offers, to punish the enemy.

The Thurmonds' companies are under the orders of Brigadier-General Echols. I have directed him to communicate with you, and direct them to join you at any time you may specify. Communicate with Echols on the subject.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Narrows, New River:

GENERAL: I have directed Colonel McCausland to move forward and engage the enemy's attention at Fayetteville, to prevent him from going to the Lower Kanawha to interfere with Jenkins' operations in that quarter, or, if the enemy should attempt to fall back, to avail himself of the opportunity to harass and cut up his troops and capture his

stores. I wish you to order the two Captains Thurmond to join McCausland with their companies at Raleigh Court-House at such time as he may direct, and form a part of McCausland's command for the expedition.

Jenkins moves with only a part of his brigade, all dismounted, and expects to strike the Kanawha on the 22d instant. I have directed McCausland to be in position to drive in the enemy's pickets in front of Fayetteville at daylight on the 23d instant. He is not to attack for the purpose of gaining possession of the place; it is not worth to us now what it would cost to take it.

Communicate with McCausland, and aid him in every way you can in his preparations for the expedition. If the enemy at Fayetteville is strong enough to drive him back, or in any way endanger his brigade, you will be in readiness to support him.

I hope the commissary and quartermaster's stores you so much needed have reached the Narrows. The quartermaster and commissary assure me that they were started in time.

I hope to be at the Narrows soon.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 12, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: I am called to Richmond. General [R. H.] Chilton, &c., remain here. I have written to W. H. F. Lee to be prepared to move at short notice, and to select one regiment to remain in that section. His quartermaster is ordered here to see [J. L.] Corley, and ascertain what arrangements can be made to subsist his brigade on the Rapidan. Corley is endeavoring to accumulate some forage at Gordonsville. Do not let them feed it all up. I will send Captain [S. R.] Johnston up to Rapidan Station to see if rifle-pits can be constructed there to protect the bridge. I think it probable that a dash may be made at it to destroy it, in connection with other movements. What can you put there to guard it?

The impression of the people in King George is that the enemy are preparing to move off, sending troops secretly from Aquia at night, hauling back there their siege guns, &c. The latter may be true, as they would not be wanted in case of a circuit around our left.

The information from Falmouth is that the enemy will, as soon as roads permit, cross at United States Ford, Falmouth, and some point below, the attempt at Falmouth to be a feint.

The army is now making its preparations. They attempted last week to move their pontoons, but failed.

This information comes from citizens, and especially from a lady, wife of one of our officers, and I do not know how true. Endeavor to ascertain on your side. Mosby has covered himself with honors.

I have told Johnston to throw up some works at Gordonsville, so that Major [Cornelius] Boyle's men might make a stand against cavalry. Love to my nephew.

Very truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS,
Commanding, &c., at Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, Va.:

GENERAL: You informed me that you expected to strike the Lower Kanawha on the 22d instant. I have accordingly directed Colonel McCausland to move forward, and be in position to drive in the enemy's pickets at daylight on the 23d instant.

I wish you to inform me by the courier who will carry this to you of the time you will start with your command from Jeffersonville, and if it is still your expectation to reach the Kanawha by the 22d instant.

I wish also to know how long you think it desirable for the success of your operations that Colonel McCausland should engage the attention of the enemy at Fayetteville.

His movements can be hurried or retarded to suit your movements and plans. General Floyd will, if practicable, have a small force in Logan County.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *March* 13, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Corley expressed to me an earnest desire to be relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia, and stated at the same time that he had spoken to you on the subject. I therefore consented to relieve him, as he is not an officer of the Department, and if his place can be supplied by an officer as competent as he has proven, I did not deem it right that his application should be refused.

Lieutenant-Colonel [L. W.] O'Bannon is designated as the officer to relieve Colonel Corley. I am aware how much is at stake in making a change at this time in so important a position. My convictions are that Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bannon will prove to be equally efficient with Colonel Corley; and I indulge the hope that he will impress you as favorably, as was indicated by your indorsement upon Colonel Corley's application. General Bragg, of whose command Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bannon has been chief quartermaster, states that he is one of the most efficient officers of the Army.

I respectfully request that Colonel Corley may not be relieved until he has imparted all necessary information to his successor, and I trust that he will remain long enough to allow Colonel O'Bannon to become acquainted with the practical operations of the quartermaster's department in your command.

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, March* 14, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin, Va.:*

I learn that by your order requisition has been made for 100,000 pounds of Government beef at Salem. This is a reserve important for the Commissary-General to retain. Spare it as far as you can.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 14, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your telegram of this date has just been received. I have directed that none of the beef at Salem shall be used for troops in my command until further orders.

I am naturally desirous of providing a sufficient supply of meat for my troops, and respectfully ask that the necessary arrangements may be made as soon as practicable for turning over the supply now owned by Virginia and prepared for the use of the Virginia State Line.

I am inclined to believe that there is a larger supply of meat in this department than is generally believed, but the owners will not sell it to Government because speculators offer higher prices. They are holding back their meat, awaiting the action of Congress on the bill for impressment, in the belief that when that is enacted they will receive higher prices.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Narrows:

GENERAL: I have just now received your letter of yesterday, and, as you requested, have telegraphed you not to send to the rear for your transportation, as in the present low state of the forage supply you could not feed the horses, and I do not anticipate that you will need them for some weeks to come.

My instructions to Colonel McCausland are explicit not to engage the enemy in a fight for the possession of Fayetteville. The place would be of no use to us at this time; we would have to abandon it and fall back if it were in our possession, as we could not feed our troops there.

The object is simply to engage the attention of the enemy long enough to aid Jenkins' movements in the Lower Kanawha, by preventing the movement of troops from Fayetteville against him. If the reports I have are correct, the enemy is in no condition to drive back or at all endanger the force that McCausland can carry with him. If the enemy has no more than 700 or 800 men at Fayetteville (Wharton did not think they had more than 600 or 700), it may be that when he finds McCausland in his front, and hears that Jenkins is in his rear, he will attempt to fall back to Gauley, or perhaps to Charleston, particularly if McCausland maneuvers as if to cut him off from his only supply of water, which I am told can easily be done. If he attempts to fall back, McCausland will be in position to hurry his movements, force him to abandon some of his supplies, and harass and cut up his men.

If, however, the enemy is much stronger than I anticipate, and should attempt to drive McCausland back, I feel quite sure the latter can with ease and safety fall back to Piney, which he ought to be able to hold against three times his numbers—the enemy will never attack him there—and so back to Princeton. It is only in the most impossible contingency of the enemy following him to the latter place that he will need any assistance from you.

Jenkins himself and all his men go on foot, and you know how averse cavalrymen are generally to doing anything on foot. They will have a very much longer march than McCausland's men, and the latter, if well managed, may contribute greatly to Jenkins' success, and probably do something brilliant themselves. The expedition ought, at least, to give me what I very much need, reliable information of the strength and condition of the enemy at Fayetteville, and perhaps materially interfere with a cavalry raid they are reported to be preparing.

I directed Capt. W. [D.] Thurmond to go with his company as near to Fayetteville as possible, and get reliable information for me. He ought to have returned to his camp by the 10th instant, but he has not yet reported the result of his reconnaissance. Ascertain if he has returned.

I am glad you propose to meet McCausland to-morrow. Take this letter with you, and let him see it. It may impress upon him more strongly than my letter to him what I desire of him. I place much reliance on his coolness and good judgment to carry out my wishes. I have been constantly interrupted whilst writing this, and have no time to write more, if more is needed.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

SAM. JONES.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
No. —. } *Near Chesterfield Depot, March* 14, 1863.

Captain Thompson's battery, lately assigned to Dearing's battalion, First Corps, having been by General Lee relieved therefrom for duty in the Second Corps, will constitute a part of Jones' battalion.

Brown's (Maryland) battery, now of Jones' battalion, will be relieved therefrom, and attached to Andrews' battalion; and Caskie's battery, now of Andrews' battalion, will be relieved therefrom, and attached to Dearing's battalion, First Corps. These batteries will report, accordingly, without delay.

By order of General Lee:

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

NEAR MIDDLEBURG, VA.,
March 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: There has been no movement of the enemy since I saw you. I learn that they pursued me to within about a mile of Aldie, and then returned. I send the paroles of 3 deserters from their cavalry, who came up yesterday, bringing their arms and horses.

I start with my command to-day, to go down in the neighborhood of Dranesville. I expect to flush some game before returning. I have received several more recruits.

Public sentiment seems now entirely changed, and I think it is the universal desire here for me to remain. I send your bundle. Please order the ordnance officer at the Court-House to issue me some ammunition.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. MOSBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 16, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I have this instant received your letter of the 11th instant. I was informed a few days since by the Adjutant and Inspector General that Lieutenant-General Longstreet had been ordered, on the 5th instant, to send back to this department two regiments of infantry which I sent to Eastern Virginia in December, and also two infantry regiments of Brigadier General Marshall's, then under my command.

My two regiments have not yet arrived, nor have General Marshall's. My intention was to place my two at or near the salt-works, on the borders of Smyth and Washington Counties, the present disorganized state of the Virginia State Line making it necessary, in my judgment, to have some troops there.

If the Secretary of War will allow me to take charge of Marshall's two regiments, temporarily only, I can let you have my two for Imboden's expedition. I could turn over Marshall's regiments as soon as you return mine. The arrangement I suggest will not, that I can see, interfere with Marshall. I have a letter from him to-day, saying he is moving into Kentucky. He will not be in the department to receive and give orders to the regiments for a month or six weeks, I presume, and in the meantime his two infantry regiments, when they arrive from Eastern Virginia, may as well take post at or near Saltville as anywhere else. If this arrangement can be made, my two regiments need not come here, but obey such orders as you may give, either to join Imboden or you. If the arrangement cannot be made, I cannot spare two regiments for so long a time as you suggest without exposing this line. All there is needed is that the Secretary shall authorize me to detain Marshall's two regiments as long as you keep mine, Marshall in the meantime being in Kentucky, where he cannot receive or give orders for stationing his regiments. I will write to the Secretary and make the suggestion without mentioning your letter, but a suggestion to him from you would have more weight.

When Imboden is ready to move, I will engage the attention of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley, as you suggest.

I am sorry I did not know sooner of your proposed expedition, as I have within the last week started a small expedition to the Lower Kanawha, and have ordered a couple of regiments to engage the enemy's attention at Fayetteville, to prevent them from interfering with my men on the Lower Kanawha. I could have deferred the expedition if I had known you desired me to aid you.

I am, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 16, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c., Princeton, Mercer County, Va.:

COLONEL: My instructions to you as to the time of reaching Fayetteville were based on General Jenkins' statement that he would strike the Kanawha on the 22d instant. In a note received from him, he informs me that his command have already been detained one day longer than he expected, and he therefore asks that you delay your move

until the 21st, so as to be in position to drive in the enemy's pickets at daylight on the 25th, instead of the 23d, as last directed.

I am aware of the obstacles which will be in the way of your move if more rain falls. If the streams you mention become impassable, the move cannot be made at the time designated. You will, of course, inform me immediately if any such insurmountable obstacle presents itself.

Take with you as little transportation as possible. Leave your wagons at the crossing of Piney. From that point your men should move with three days' rations in their haversacks. From Piney, rations may be sent forward to you, as circumstances may require and you may direct. It may be that you will not need more than three days' rations. If the enemy drives you back on the day you present yourself before him (which I do not at all anticipate), Piney will be the best point at which to fall back. If he retreats from Fayetteville, I hope you will so manage as to feed on his commissariat. If he neither attacks you nor falls back, and you find it necessary to remain in his front, simply to hold him there, have your rations brought up to you from day to day, only as you need them.

I must caution you again, colonel, not to engage the enemy in an unequal combat, unfavorable to you, if you can avoid it, and, in that country, I am sure you can avoid it. You have good troops, and they must not be cut up in an attempt to dislodge the enemy from a place which, under present circumstances, we could not hold long enough to make it of any value to us.

I will give the instructions in regard to the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment you desire, and will communicate with you, and, perhaps, see you at Princeton before you start.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., March 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE,
Comdg. Left Wing, Anderson's Division, United States Ford:

GENERAL: I wish you to place the forces under your command in the best position for checking any attempt of the enemy to cross at United States Ford, to examine the river above and below you for some distance, and to ascertain whether any practicable fords exist. I have been informed that there is one, called the Blind Ford, just below the junction of the rivers.

If your position can be strengthened, have all needful work done. Have the road repaired. Learn all that you can about United States Ford. This may be effected by inducing one of the enemy's cavalry picket to come over to exchange papers or to trade.

Let me have timely notice of any movements of the enemy. Keep up communication with our cavalry picket at Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[MARCH 17, 1863.—For Cooper to Donelson, in relation to affairs in Southwestern Virginia, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 705.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: By telegram of the 12th instant you informed me that Lieutenant-General Longstreet was ordered, on the 5th instant, to send back the troops taken from General Marshall and myself in December last. They have not yet arrived, and I have heard nothing more of them. General Lee has asked me for two regiments for temporary and special service. I have replied that if the Department will allow me to retain for a week the two regiments of Marshall's command, for serv ice near the salt-works, I can give him the two regiments he desires. When Marshall's regiments were ordered to Richmond in December last, they were stationed this side of the salt-works, and I presume they will, unless otherwise ordered, return to their former station. Marshall informed me by letter, received yesterday, that he was then moving into K ntucky. He will probably be gone at least a month, perhaps longer, and will not be in position to receive or give orders to his two regiments when they arrive. No possible injury to the service or injustice to Marshall can result, so far as I can see, in giving me the command of his two regiments for a few weeks, for I shall station them immediately on the borders of his department, and very near where I presume he would locate them himself.

General Lee will probably communicate with you or the Secretary on this subject, and if the Department authorize him to take two of the four regiments, I recommend that he take the Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth Virginia, they being, I believe, the largest and best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 17, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg, Va.:*

GENERAL: It seems by a communication I have just now received from General Imboden, that he wishes you to send to him two specified regiments, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first (Virginia, I suppose), and that you cannot send them unless I can replace them temporarily in your army. Presuming that you will have received my letter of yesterday, in reply to yours of the 11th instant, before you receive this, I write to suggest the propriety of sending two of the regiments I mentioned yesterday directly to your army, and detaching the two regiments, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, for the temporary service under Imboden, as I presume, from his asking for them, that they are regarded as especially suited to the service he proposes to take them on. And if the Secretary, as I suggested yesterday, permits you to take two of the four regiments I mentioned, I recommend that you take the Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth Virginia, as I am inclined to think they are larger and perhaps better than the other two, and I am anxious, if this department is represented in your impending campaign, it may be well represented. The Fifty-fourth (Trigg's) was in Marshall's command, but, as I explained yesterday, he will hardly need them for a month or six weeks.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant was received yesterday. If you and Pegram are moving into Kentucky under the impression that Brigadier-General Jenkins, of my command, would move at the same time down the Sandy with about 2,000 cavalry, and there join you about the time Pegram would, you are in error. I suggested to you by letter that a simultaneous movement by you, Pegram, and Jenkins, on the lines you mention, would, I thought, be productive of good results, and I certainly thought that if you decided to act on the suggestion you would notify me of it. If Jenkins' men were to move, it was especially necessary that I should have been notified of your intention to act on my suggestion, because my cavalry was farther removed from the scene of proposed action than either yours or Pegram's. But I never heard from you in reply; did not even know that you had received my letter until yesterday, nineteen days after my letter was written. Pegram can hardly, I think, be under the impression that Jenkins is to co-operate with you with 2,000 cavalry, for you tell me that he (Pegram) had seen and conferred with General J. E. Johnston on the subject. Johnston must have received a letter from me of the 2d instant before Pegram saw him, and, if so, he (Pegram) could not have left under such an erroneous impression.

Having no information whatever from you or any one else that my suggestion would be acted on, I have sent Jenkins, with a part of his men, dismounted, to the Lower Kanawha. It may be that he will be in the northeastern part of Kentucky before he returns. He and some of General Floyd's men will, I think, sufficiently engage the attention of the small force of the enemy on the Lower Sandy to prevent them from interfering with you. If you and Pegram move with about 2,000 men each, you will, with Colonel [R. S.] Cluke's fifteen companies near Mount Sterling, have force enough to accomplish much, and I wish you both all manner of success.

General Jenkins' aide-de-camp was mistaken in supposing that I had charged him "with the mission to secure a detachment from you, to make a close reconnaissance of the force on the Sandy." He went to you to endeavor to get possession of two partisan ranger companies on the border of Tennessee and Virginia that have been doing nothing for a long time, and I authorized him to say that, if you thought proper, they might render some service by moving down the Sandy, where they could probably at least find forage.

I send this by special messenger to your headquarters, to be forwarded from thence to you. I hope you will receive it in time to prevent your making any move which you would not make except with the understanding that Jenkins will co-operate with you.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding, Salt Sulphur Springs:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to have the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment in readiness to move on Raleigh Court-

House by the 22d instant. The men will carry no tents, and be prepared in the lightest possible marching order. Further directions will be sent before the regiment is to move.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
March 18, 1863.

General Hood will comply with the recommendation of the accompanying telegram from General Lee, and either resume his former position, or take one more convenient for future movement. I think the latter preferable.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

FREDERICKSBURG,
March 18, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Please detain Hood's and Pickett's divisions until further notice. No infantry of enemy reported to be crossing. Cavalry retiring. Stuart pursuing. Divisions can either resume former or take more convenient positions. No more troops needed here.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

General Elzey will send the above order at once to General Hood.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note of the 15th instant was received. I am informed to day that your troops had not left Jeffersonville at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, but it was understood would start that day. I do not believe you will reach the Lower Kanawha with your command before the 26th instant. You have a long and difficult road before you. I have, however, modified McCausland's orders, as you requested.

From information which I have received within the last two days, I ascertain that it would have suited my purposes better, or rather would have served a double purpose, had your expedition been delayed a week longer. The nature of your expedition does not admit now of delay, as you must hurry on to where you can procure subsistence.

The information referred to above makes me desirous to fix the enemy's attention and retain his troops in the Kanawha Valley (unless, indeed, they should prefer retiring into Ohio, which I do not at all anticipate) until the middle of April. If, therefore, your expedition, which, from its nature, must be governed in a great measure by unforeseen circumstances, serves to fix the enemy's attention in the Valley until about

the middle of April, besides accomplishing the ends you propose to yourself, it will in all probability have served a double purpose.

I send this to you by special courier, with instructions to follow you up and bring back your answer. Inform me by him as accurately as you can when and where you expect to strike the Kanawha. It is important that I should know it, in order to regulate McCausland's movements. Mention the rate you have traveled, and if, from the information you have of the roads before you, you expect to continue to move at the same speed.

A deserter from the enemy at Fayetteville reports that he understood the Ninety-first Ohio Regiment had been ordered down the Valley, and would probably move this week, as they were taking down their tents when he left, on the morning of the 13th instant.

Give me full information of your movements by the courier.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 18, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c., Princeton, Mercer County, Va.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 15th was received yesterday. The quartermasters and commissaries report to me that all the supplies you need have been sent down by the river, except the corn. I regret that it has not been in my power to send the corn. The supply on which I relied was on the way over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and would have been here in time if it had not been detained by the passage over the road of Abolition prisoners captured in Middle Tennessee. It will be sent forward as soon as possible.

Do not start on your expedition until you are supplied with all that is really needed. It is more than probable that I shall in a day or two receive such information from General Jenkins as to make it necessary to delay you a day or two longer. His command started from Jeffersonville on the 16th instant, and I feel quite sure it cannot strike the Kanawha before the 26th instant. In that case, you would have to delay your departure until the 24th instant.

I should not be sorry to hear from Jenkins that he would not reach the Kanawha until the 1st of April. Information which I have received within the last two days leads me to believe that by delaying your movement until the 29th or 30th instant, your expedition may accomplish a double purpose.

I will communicate with you again before you start. Unforeseen business will, I am afraid, prevent my seeing you at Princeton before that time.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March [18], 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding, Salt Sulphur Springs:

GENERAL: Move the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment to Raleigh Court-House, to reach there on the evening of the 26th instant. Direct the

colonel to report his arrival there to Colonel McCausland, by courier, and ask him for instructions. He will be temporarily under the command of Colonel McCausland, and will obey him accordingly.

The regiment will take no tents, and only such cooking utensils as are indispensable. The men must carry three days' rations in haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition in the cartridge-boxes. Seven days' rations will be sent with them in wagons.

Captain [R. L.] Poor and Lieutenant [W. T.] Hart, engineers, report that there are two ferry-boats at Pack's Ferry in working order. If they should be found out of order, so as not to be of use, &c., call on General Echols for a ferry-boat from the Narrows.

Inform the colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment that Colonel McCausland will be between his (Browne's) command and Fayetteville on [William H.] Browne's arrival at Raleigh Court-House.

Very respectfully,

[SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Staunton:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter of the 14th instant and the papers accompanying it.

The proposed plan of operations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad seems practicable, and, if carried out with energy and dash, there are good grounds for hoping that it may be brilliantly successful. To work successfully at the destruction of the railroad bridge and trestle-work (iron) over and near Cheat River, the road should be obstructed to the west as well as east of Cheat River.

You speak in your letter to General Lee of the destruction of the bridge and trestle-work, which you say are of wood, "at Rowlesburg." No such place is laid down on any map that I have; but I presume, from the connection in which you mention it, that they are to the west of and near Cheat River Bridge. If so, and they are destroyed, as well as the other bridges you mentioned, the cavalry force, aided by my engineer and his men, will have a fair opportunity of working to destroy the extensive Cheat River bridge and trestle, provided you can whip or even fully engage the attention of the enemy at Beverly and Buckhannon.

The day before I received your letter, I received one from General Lee, mentioning confidentially your expedition, and asking if I could contribute two infantry regiments for the expedition. I replied, suggesting to him that he could take two regiments which had been ordered back to this department, but had not started from Eastern Virginia, and let you have the two you particularly desire—the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first. I hope the arrangement I suggested will be made, and you procure the requisite force to carry out the plan as proposed.

I regret very much that I was not sooner informed of the proposed plan, as I would then have deferred an expedition (a small one) which I have started to the Kanawha. It would thus have served to fix the attention of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley whilst you would be carrying out your plan.

If you start on the expedition, I will, I think, be able to engage the enemy's attention in the Kanawha Valley long enough to prevent him

from interfering with you. I had intended to undertake an expedition between the middle and end of April to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and for other purposes. I cannot, however, start it so soon as you say you can. I will very gladly contribute all in my power to your success.

My department is designated by the War Department as the "Trans-Alleghany, or Department of Western Virginia," and embraces the northwest as well as the southwest. If your command is designed to act in Western Virginia, it should report to me, and be subject to my orders. Otherwise, as you see in this case, it will be difficult to co-operate in a way to secure all the results that might be obtained from the judicious and proper employment of our troops.

My engineer officer is ready to join you with his small party when you need him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
March 19, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: On my arrival yesterday, learning that the enemy's cavalry had retired across the Rappahannock, and that no effort was being made by their infantry to cross the river, I countermanded the orders for Pickett's and Hood's divisions to march in this direction, and returned to Richmond the two battalions of heavy artillery, armed as infantry, that I had brought up to Hanover Junction to guard our stores, railroad bridges, &c.

General Stoneman's attempt seems to have proved fruitless to him. His whole force was driven back by Fitz. Lee's small brigade. If he could restore to us our gallant dead, I should be content. I mourn the loss of Major Pelham. I had hoped that a long career of usefulness and honor was still before him. He has been stricken down in the midst of both, and before he could receive the promotion he had richly won. I hope there will be no impropriety in presenting his name to the Senate, that his comrades may see that his services have been appreciated, and may be incited to emulate them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY, *Commanding, Richmond:*

GENERAL: On my arrival here yesterday, I learned that the cavalry of the enemy, which had crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, had subsequently retired. I therefore telegraphed orders to the Richmond Battalion to return to you. I was much gratified with the appearance of these battalions, and the promptness with which they moved sufficiently indicate their state of efficiency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 19, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c., Princeton:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 17th is received. The delay in the receipt of corn here will prevent its being delivered at your post in time to enable you to start on the 22d instant. Delay, therefore, your move two days longer. I do not anticipate that this delay will interfere with Jenkins' plans, as I do not think he can reach the Kanawha before the 26th instant. The delay will enable you to make your preparations more thorough than they would be if obliged to start on the 22d.

Your quartermaster reports that 90 barrels of hard bread have been received at your post this week. You will, of course, not allow it to be used until you start on the march, and if it is scarce, your men should start with one or two days' bread of their own baking. Corn enough for your expedition has been started to the Narrows, and should be there to-morrow or the next day.

A courier has been sent to General Jenkins, and should return with information from him in time to let you know when he will reach the Kanawha.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March [19], 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c., Princeton, Mercer County, Va.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say he has been informed that there are only about 1,200 of the enemy's troops in the Kanawha Valley, and only 200 or 300 men at Fayetteville. The estimate is probably too low. The information was brought by a man who was sent to Charleston by General Jenkins.

General Williams has been ordered to move the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment to Raleigh Court-House, to have it there by the evening of the 26th instant. The colonel commanding the regiment has been ordered to notify you of his arrival at Raleigh Court-House, to report to and receive orders from you. He will start on his expedition on the 24th instant, unless otherwise ordered.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Staunton, Va.:

GENERAL: I received to-day a letter, of the 16th instant, from Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, informing me that he would exert himself to have everything in readiness for the movement of Captain McNeill on the 22d instant, and requesting me to send my engineer and his party to that place.

From your letter of the 14th instant, it seems that your proposed expedition embraces that of McNeill. Surely there cannot be in contem-

plation two expeditions, starting from and for the same points, and about the same time, under separate and independent commanders. I take it for granted that the entire expedition is to be under your direction, and shall order Lieutenant Hart, of Engineers, on his arrival at Staunton with his party, to report to you. But I am afraid there is some misapprehension between you, W. E. Jones, and McNeill. I earnestly recommend that you communicate with both of the officers, and act in concert; otherwise some confusion may arise, leading inevitably to failure.

If I knew exactly when you would move, I might in all probability be able to aid you at Beverly with a good regiment of infantry, but I cannot withdraw it from its present post and send it by way of Staunton to you.

You need, I think, apprehend no interruption from the enemy's troops in the Kanawha Valley. I think I shall be able to fix their attention on this side of the river.

I regret that I did not know sooner of your proposed expedition. I might then have aided you more effectually than I can now. Keep me informed of your movements, and I will give you all the aid I can.

Have you heard from General Lee in regard to the two regiments you desire since I wrote him in regard to them?

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding, &c., Edenburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant [Thomas] Dolan handed to me to-day your letter of the 16th instant. Lieutenant Hart, of the Engineers, will report at Staunton on the 23d instant with 8 or 10 men and the necessary tools and materials; but, as at present advised, I shall direct him to report to General Imboden, who informs me that he has on foot an expedition embracing Captain McNeill's, but there seems to be some misapprehension between you and Captain McNeill and Imboden. The latter expects you to do something more than you indicate, and he does not expect to start as soon as you say McNeill will be ready to start. I advise by all means that you communicate with Imboden before the expedition starts, otherwise there may be some unfortunate confusion, causing failure.

I do not understand Imboden's position exactly. Is he under you, or does he receive orders directly from General Lee or the War Department? I will write to Imboden by Lieutenant Dolan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Staunton, Va.:

GENERAL: I have ordered Lieutenant Hart, of the Engineers, to proceed with 8 men and the necessary tools and materials to Staunton,

and report in person to you for orders. I do this with the understanding that your expedition embraces that of Captain McNeill. If I am in error in this, I wish you would so inform me immediately.

I have heard nothing from General Lee in regard to the two regiments of his army which you had asked for, or in reply to my suggestion as to how he could replace those regiments by two others.

I hope you will get the troops you asked for, and that your expedition may be as successful as you anticipate.

Please inform me when you expect to start.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding, &c., Salt Sulphur Springs:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of yesterday, and am glad to hear the cheering news it conveys of affairs in Kentucky and the Kanawha Valley.

You say "if I will move you at once to Saltville," &c. I cannot just now withdraw any troops from Monroe and Greenbrier, but hope to be able to do so soon. In the meantime the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment has returned and is *en route* to Saltville, and I have directed Captain [W. W.] Baldwin to move his squadron near the same place as soon as his horses are shod.

I do not understand from your expression whether you suggest the movement of your brigade with you to Saltville. I do not like, without urgent necessity, to detach a brigadier-general temporarily from his brigade without his consent. If, however, you mean just what you say, that is, "if you [I] will move me [you] at once to Saltville, I will take Baldwin's squadron, go through Wise County, look after Major [James M.] French, then on to Piketon, to confer with [A. J.] May, and see what can be done in the way of raising recruits, and, if practicable, push the reconnaissance as far as the Ohio River," your proposition meets my entire approval, and you may make your arrangements accordingly, without further delay.

I shall be extremely glad to give you an opportunity of making a "demonstration on your native heath" as soon as it can be done.

Answer by return of courier. In haste.

I need not advise you that you should keep your proposed move secret.

Yours, very truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 21, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: You will, I know, be gratified to learn by the inclosed dispatch* that the appointment you conferred a few days since

* See Mosby's report of affair at Herndon Station, Va., Part I, p. 66.

on Capt. J. S. Mosby was not unworthily bestowed. The point where he struck at the enemy is north of Fairfax Court-House, near the Potomac, and far within the lines of the enemy. I wish I could receive his appointment, or some official notification of it, that I might announce it to him.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, March 21, 1863.

General J. D. IMBODEN,
Comdg. Northwestern Brigade, Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: I am informed by the Quartermaster-General that Major [H. M.] Bell has been directed to furnish the twenty wagons and teams you require for your expedition.

General Sam. Jones informs me that he will make the proposed movement, to attract the attention of the enemy, to the Kanawha Valley, when you are ready, if you will notify him. I fear there may be some disappointment about your receiving the two regiments you desire. It seems two of his regiments were called to North Carolina this winter. They have been ordered back, but in consequence of the disorganized condition of the State Line, he fears it will be necessary to place them near the salt-works. They need not be absent more than a month, and might march across to Monterey to meet you, or at any other point you may designate. I cannot weaken this army any more than I have done, but should General Jones not be able to spare you his regiments, if he pushes boldly down the Kanawha, and detains the enemy in that quarter, it may serve your purpose as well. I will write to him by this mail to let you know what he can do.

You must send no dispatches by telegraph relative to your movements, or they will become known. The time must, of course, depend upon the condition of the mountain roads, but the sooner you can execute your plan the better.

General Cox has gone with all his disposable force to re-enforce General Rosecrans. There is now but a small force of the enemy in Western Virginia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, March 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th is received. I regret that you think you will not be able to spare re-enforcements to Imboden. I think they would not be absent more than a month, and bold operations in that quarter would relieve any pressure upon your department and prevent any attack.

I am informed that General Cox has gone, with all his disposable force, to re-enforce General Rosecrans. There is but a small force, comparatively, in Western Virginia, and if advantage can be taken of the period when the mountain roads are passable, until Federal troops can

be returned to that country, I think some advantages can be gained. Your two regiments have been ordered back to you from North Carolina, and I presume have reached you before this. One of Marshall's has also been returned to him. The other probably may be detained where it is. With Marshall in Kentucky, in front of the approaches by Pound Gap, you closed down toward the Sandy, and Imboden in the northwest, I fear no advance toward Lewisburg or the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and a regiment or two sent across from that portion of your line to join Imboden at Monterey, or some other designated point, I should think would be attended with little or no risk. We have got to operate boldly but prudently, if we desire to accomplish anything. If you cannot, however, part with any of your troops, I would recommend you concentrate them, and strike at some assailable point; you might accomplish much in that way. There is no better way of defending a long line than by moving into the enemy's country.

Write at least to Imboden, and tell him what you can do, and if you cannot co-operate with him in the northwest, you might concert with him some plan, capable of simultaneous execution on your part, by which the operations of each might be advanced and greater success attained. I hope you will be able to strike them a damaging blow somewhere this summer, so as to open that country to us, for a time at least, that we may communicate with our friends, and obtain all the men and subsistence we can bring out.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Commanding Artillery:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 19 has been received. I commend the arrangements which you so promptly made to guard against an attack from the enemy's cavalry. It will be well to keep a strict lookout at all times, and have guns always ready raking the roads and commanding the approaches to your encampments, as we may not be able to give you notice of every raid of the enemy through our lines early enough. Do not, however, distress your horses. With regard to the horses in the rear, it will be well to try and lay in a stock of forage, and send for them on April 1, if the weather is good; but if the weather and roads continue at that time in bad condition, you can defer bringing them up still longer. You can use your own judgment in this respect.

By a telegram from Major [John F.] Whitfield, it appears that the shipment of corn to Milford was stopped on 6th of March, by order of Colonel Myers. I suppose that was through an erroneous impression as to the position of the artillery. The shipment has, however, been resumed. While every exertion will be made to bring up full supplies of corn and hay, it will be well for the artillery officers to make personal efforts to get what they can around them. The half rations of wheat chop are an acceptable change to the horses, and, with the limited supplies of hay and corn, are within the limit allowed by the Department as the prices of rations.

You can send the bronze 6-pounders down at once, as Lieutenant-

Colonel [B. G.] Baldwin informs me four Napoleons were sent up this week, and nine more will be sent next week to you.

It will be best to proceed with the completion of the organization of the battalions. The officers have been nominated, and their names sent up for confirmation. If the enemy attacks us here, I will need all the artillery you can bring up, but General Longstreet will need some also, as the attack may be simultaneous here and on the south side of James River.

I sent Lane's battery to him, so that he could operate on the river with his long-range guns. The exchange of batteries, of which you speak, can be deferred for the present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[MARCH 21, 1863.—For Vance to Seddon, in relation to impressment of forage, see Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 934.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 43. } *March* 21, 1863.

With a view to a resumption of active operations by the 1st of April, the army will at once prepare for the approaching campaign.

I. All surplus baggage, public and private, properly marked, will be sent to Richmond, under charge of a responsible officer from each brigade, to be turned over to Captain [W. E.] Warren, assistant quartermaster, who will receipt therefor in bulk, and retain the same in the store-house provided for the purpose until it shall be required.

II. No further leaves of absence will be given, to extend beyond the 31st instant, except on surgeon's certificate of disability, as prescribed in Regulations, or in cases of extraordinary urgency.

III. There being some misapprehension as to the returns required to be made by regimental officers to the several departments to which property in their hands appertains, and returns having in consequence heretofore been omitted in many cases, commanders of regiments will immediately take an inventory of all ordnance stores in the possession of their regiments and ordnance sergeants; file them with accounts now in hands of said sergeants; forward receipts to the Chief of Ordnance at Richmond, Va., for stores thus found, and make out hereafter the returns required in Army Regulations. All future losses must be accounted for by certificates of company officers, stating the circumstances of loss; and where through fault of the men, that they have been or will be charged on the muster rolls, specifying the months. Returns will also be made by company officers of all property in their hands, except arms and ammunition accounted for by regimental commanders, retaining duplicates with company papers. When an officer is relieved from his command, he will pass receipts and invoices for property to his successor. If removed by accident, the next in rank will take an inventory immediately of all the public property for which his predecessor was responsible, and send receipts therefor to the proper departments, to aid in settlement of his accounts, and as evidence of his own responsibility.

IV. It will be necessary to reduce the transportation of the army to the lowest limit. This necessity arises from the difficulty of procuring animals and forage, and from the increased demand for transportation

of subsistence when the army shall be removed from the vicinity of railroads. The commanding general regrets the necessity for curtailing the comforts of an army which has evinced so much self-denial in the endurance of privations, but feels satisfied that ready acquiescence will be shown in all measures tending to secure success and the more speedy conclusion of the war, and appeals to officers and men to aid him in the accomplishment of this greatly desired object by the strict observance of orders and careful preservation of the property in their hands, daily becoming more valuable by the difficulty of replacing it.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *March* 22, 1863.

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XII. Brig. Gen. H. L. Benning is relieved from duty with his present brigade, and will report to Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet, commanding, &c., at Petersburg, Va., for assignment to the command of the brigade of Hood's division formerly commanded by Brigadier General Toombs.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have just received a letter from General Hooker, inclosing a General Order of the United States War Department, which so limits the paroles which will be acknowledged as valid that I think it best to send all prisoners to Richmond until further orders. Please inform the officers of your command to this effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

(Same to Generals W. E. Jones and Imboden.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 16, adverting to the omission of your expedition to Moorefield in the General Orders announcing the successes of the cavalry in the winter months, has been received. I regret the omission very much. It was not from any want of appreciation of the services of your command, but was entirely accidental. When your letter arrived announcing the results of your expedition, I forwarded it to the Department, with my commendation indorsed upon it, and when I came to write the order, it escaped my memory. In fact,

the order was prepared from very imperfect notes in many instances, and much which was commendable passed unrecorded.

I desire steps to be taken to make portable bake-ovens for the use of the army, on the model of the captured one. The regiments now using it could spare it, perhaps, until it could be sent to Richmond and a model made, or it may be better to have a model made in camp.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 46. } *March* 23, 1863.

In obedience to the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, setting apart Friday, the 27th of March, as a day of fasting and prayer for the nation, all duties will be suspended on that day in the Army of Northern Virginia, except such as are necessary for its safety and subsistence. Religious services appropriate to the occasion will be performed by the chaplains in their respective regiments.

Soldiers! no portion of our people have greater cause to be thankful to Almighty God than yourselves. He has preserved your lives amidst countless dangers; He has been with you in all your trials; He has given you fortitude under hardships, and courage in the shock of battle; He has cheered you by the example and by the deeds of your martyred comrades; He has enabled you to defend your country successfully against the assaults of a powerful oppressor. Devoutly thankful for His signal mercies, let us bow before the Lord of Hosts, and join our hearts with millions in our land in prayer "that He will continue His merciful protection over our cause; that He will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that He will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security."

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 72. } *Richmond, March* 24, 1863.

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XIII. Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston, Provisional Army Confederate States, will proceed without delay to Fredericksburg, Va., and report to General R. E. Lee, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty.

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XXIV. Brig. Gen. C. J. Polignac and staff will proceed without delay to Alexandria, La., and report to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have received a letter from Mr. [H. D.] Whitcomb, superintendent of the Virginia Central Railroad, with reference to the supplies

of wood on the road, and its present condition, with a communication from Mr. [E.] Fontaine, president of the road, upon the same subject. I am convinced that a portion of the levy of negroes called for to work on the fortifications can be much more beneficially employed on this road, to prevent it from failing us at a time when we shall most need it. I therefore earnestly recommend that 100 of the levy about to be called for from Albemarle and the adjacent counties be allowed, with the consent of their masters, to work sixty days on the railroad instead of on the fortifications. The necessities of the road are immediate, and I see no other way of supplying them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. G. EVANS,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 23d instant, asking that your brigade may be transferred to South Carolina. I cannot tell whether your brigade can be spared from the department in which it is now, nor are there any remarks of the officer commanding it, on your letter, to enlighten me. While the enemy withholds his attack, the troops are, I presume, held at points convenient for concentration at the point they may attempt. Should your troops be needed at Charleston or Savannah, they will no doubt be ordered there at the proper moment. Meantime I had hoped that your proximity to South Carolina had enabled you to fill up your regiments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, March 26, 1863.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District, Lacey Spring:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 20th. I regret the necessity of dividing your command. I hope you will urge constant watchfulness on the part of your officers and men, to prevent surprises. Forage for your horses, however, must be obtained, and everything done to maintain their condition. I know this will elicit your earnest attention.

The continuous bad weather, swollen streams, &c., has prevented the proposed expedition into the Valley from the east. This I very much regret, as I desired it to be preliminary to that west of the Alleghany. It is nearly time for the latter to be executed, and as soon as the roads and mountain streams permit, it should move.

No period has occurred since the commencement of the war so favorable, in my opinion, for dealing a blow against the enemy's possession of the northwest as now. The paucity of their numbers and the disaffection of our citizens combine in our favor, and if the movement can be made unexpectedly and simultaneously, it must be successful, if rapidly and boldly executed. Their active force, as far as I can learn, distributed from New Creek to the Kanawha, except the garrisons at

Beverly, Philippi, and Buckhannon, does not exceed three regiments, say 1,500 men. If, therefore, we cannot first disturb the enemy's occupation of Martinsburg and his railroad communication through the lower valley, I desire you, when General Imboden is ready to move, to threaten his forces at Romney, New Creek, and Cumberland, so at least to fix them there if you cannot dispossess them, and to prevent their being sent west. Simultaneously with your demonstration, and under cover of it, Imboden's cavalry will move upon Oakland from Moorefield, and burn the bridge, which is of wood, near that place, and proceed to Rowlesburg and destroy the bridge there, also of wood. His infantry and artillery will so regulate their march as to reach Beverly at the same time as his cavalry crosses Cheat River, which will prevent the forces there interfering with his cavalry's destruction of the railroad bridges as far west as Grafton, General Sam. Jones in the meantime having fixed the enemy's attention in the Kanawha.

I think these operations will draw Milroy from Winchester and the Valley to the northwest, open that country, for a time, at least, to us; enable us to drive out horses, cattle, &c., and afford an opportunity to our citizens who wish to join us, and give relief to others now suffering under oppression and robbery.

I have disclosed the whole plan to you, that you may co-operate knowingly, and give every aid in your power to its success. Take advantage of every opportunity to damage the enemy on your part, strike at his moving columns, collect cattle, &c., for the army.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, March 26, 1863.

General J. D. IMBODEN,
Comdg. Northwestern Brigade, Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: I am anxious to know how you progress in your preparations for your expedition west of the Alleghany, the strength and composition of your forces, &c. The season is now at hand when it should be executed, and as soon as the roads and mountain streams permit, it should move.

I have sent Colonel Baldwin to Richmond to-day, to procure you the rifled pieces, arms, ammunition, &c., you require, and forward them immediately to Staunton. I have written to General W. E. Jones, when you are ready to move, to threaten the enemy at Romney, New Creek, and Cumberland, and prevent their forces moving west. General Sam. Jones has been desired to attract the enemy in the Kanawha from you, and urged to send you two regiments of his infantry to aid in your movement against Beverly, &c. If the different columns move with precision and act rapidly and boldly, success appears certain.

If all is not accomplished that is desired, the bridges at Oakland and Rowlesburg, which are of wood, can be destroyed, and cattle, horses, and men obtained from that region, which is now closed to us.

Leave your feeble men and horses with your 6-pounders to guard the pass at your camp, and keep your entire march a secret, even from your own men.

If there is anything more I can do to aid you, let me know, and inform me when your preparations will be complete and when you expect to move.

I have suggested to General Sam. Jones that his infantry might join you at Monterey or such other point as you may designate. The enemy's attention in the Kanawha Valley has already been drawn to the counties west of that river and toward Northern Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your letter, inclosing General Fitz. Lee's report* of the battle at Kelly's Ford, with accompanying documents, has been received. I am much gratified at the noble conduct of the officers and men in repulsing a greatly superior force of the enemy, and compelling them to give up the attempt to strike a blow at our line of communication. The reports have been forwarded for the information of the Department, and as an evidence of the merit and gallantry of Fitz. Lee and his brigade. I regret with you the loss of our noble dead, and concur in your commendations of the living.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 27, 1863.

Col. J. F. GILMER, *Chief Engineer, C. S. Army:*

COLONEL: On the 6th instant I requested that you would send an engineer officer to report to General Longstreet, at Petersburg, who was in need of a good reconnoitering officer, and I had none to send him. General Longstreet reports to me to-day that no officer has yet arrived; that he is without proper maps of that region of country, and has no one to procure him the necessary information. I hope you will be able to supply him without delay. Yesterday Lieutenant [Thomas T. L.] Snead, of the Engineers, reported to me for duty, and about two weeks ago Captain [C. R.] Collins. I would send him either or both, if they are qualified for that duty, but I am unacquainted with their qualifications. If I had an experienced engineer capable of conducting the professional operations of that department in this army, young officers could be advantageously employed, but as I am now situated they give no assistance, and you may possibly require them elsewhere.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 27, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: About the last of January I directed General W. E. Jones to send an escort of cavalry with Maj. W. J. Johnson, commissary of the

* See report of March 23, Part I, p. 60.

cavalry division, into Hardy County, for the purpose of collecting beef-cattle, &c. General Jones was also directed to send parties into the counties west for the same purpose. Major Johnson has returned from his expedition, and reports that he obtained in Hardy County 500 beef-cattle, 200 sheep, and 4,200 pounds of bacon. He also obtained from Loudoun and Culpeper 200 head of cattle, and from Rockingham 3,000 pounds of bacon. I have not yet learned what amount of subsistence the parties sent by General Jones obtained. I have endeavored during the past campaign to draw subsistence from the country occupied by the troops, wherever it was possible, and I believe by that means much relief has been afforded to the Commissary Department. At this time but few supplies can be procured from the country we now occupy.

General Longstreet has been directed to employ the troops south of James River, when not required for military operations, to collect supplies in that quarter, and penetrate, if practicable, the district held by the enemy. The troops of this portion of the army have for some time been confined to reduced rations, consisting of 18 ounces of flour, 4 ounces of bacon of indifferent quality, with occasionally supplies of rice, sugar, or molasses. The men are cheerful, and I receive but few complaints; still, I do not think it is enough to continue them in health and vigor, and I fear they will be unable to endure the hardships of the approaching campaign. Symptoms of scurvy are appearing among them, and to supply the place of vegetables each regiment is directed to send a daily detail to gather sassafras buds, wild onions, garlic, lamb's quarter, and poke sprouts, but for so large an army the supply obtained is very small. I have understood, I do not know with what truth, that the Army of the West and that in the Department of South Carolina and Georgia are more bountifully supplied with provisions. I have also heard that the troops in North Carolina receive one-half pound of bacon per day. I think this army deserves as much consideration as either of those named, and, if it can be supplied, respectfully ask that it be similarly provided.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

MARCH 28, 1863.

Referred to Commissary-General for consideration and report.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
April 1, 1863.

The reduction of the meat ration in General Lee's army was due mainly to local causes, that of transportation being chief, as will appear by the following indorsement on a letter received from J. H. Claiborne, commissary of subsistence:

RICHMOND,
March 28, 1863.

Letter of Maj. J. H. Claiborne, relating to lack of transportation, accompanied by one from Mr. Hottel, on same subject.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
March 28, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with a statement of Mr. Hottel, my transportation agent. This paper I had directed to be prepared for the purpose of showing the inadequacy of the transportation for bringing on even the rough articles of meat, the sugar on hand and to hand since the 13th December having been used

as a substitute for bacon. This condition requires an instant remedy. Mr. Hottel suggests one, viz, to reduce the passenger trains one-half.

Maj. W. H. Smith, from Raleigh, reports the depots blocked up at three different points, and the railroad men prefer private freight, which they say pays the best. This army is living from hand to mouth as to meat and bread, due to a want of means to get both meat and wheat brought to market. Railroads worn out, horses killed up, are obstacles beyond the reach of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Dr. Cartwright, in a lengthy report on the reduction of the meat ration (which was referred to this Bureau by the President), urges that it be done on sanitary grounds. The appearance of the men of General Lee's army and their health confirm the opinion of Dr. Cartwright as to diminishing the ration, and it is recommended that the bacon and pork ration be accordingly reduced to one-fourth of a pound throughout the army, a measure quite appropriate to the present condition of the country. It is greatly to be feared that it will not be long before there will be found an insufficiency of bread. This matter has already been pressed so often upon the consideration of the Secretary of War, as it has been to General Lee, that another reference to it may seem importunate. But, even at the risk of being so considered, it is a duty to make another appeal, that the remedy against the threatened evil may be applied at once. So much time has been permitted to elapse, that it is questionable whether the remedy can now be applied in time.

Early in last January, having made many ineffectual attempts to arouse the solicitude of those in whose power the application of the remedy alone resided, I sent an officer of this Bureau to see General Lee personally on the subject, and obtained a letter from the Secretary of War, in addition to one which I wrote General Lee on the subject. But General Lee declined seeing this gentleman. Then the matter was easy of solution; it may be now, if immediately at least two hundred wagons are placed at the disposal of this Bureau, with adequate military protection, to operate in the counties of Rappahannock, Madison, Culpeper, Fauquier, and Loudoun. If this is not done, and that immediately, I can see nothing but want of bread for our army. Every day, nay, every hour, that this is delayed lessens materially the bare present possibility of succeeding in obtaining a sufficient supply even of bread.

The presentation of this question in the form here presented has been deemed to be a duty. Timely notice was given by this Bureau, and earnest appeals made for the means to provide a sufficiency, but in vain. More energetic action must be applied now than was necessary when this matter was first pressed by this Bureau.

I beg that, when want in this regard comes, it will be remembered that this Bureau has pressed this matter with all the zeal which it was possible to exert.

Respectfully,

J. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Staunton, Va.:

GENERAL: I returned last night from a visit to a part of my troops at Princeton, in Mercer County, and received to-day your letter of the 24th instant.

The storm of last week has, I think, been very general throughout Virginia, and will probably delay your expedition beyond the 1st of April. The high water and condition of the roads will render it impracticable to move any of my men for several days, and I presume you will find the same difficulties in your way.

The engineer officer whom I directed to report to you is now seriously ill with fever I have directed Captain Poor, of the Engineers, to report to you with the men and material for the expedition. Captain Poor is in every way well qualified for the service.

I will aid you at Beverly with a regiment of infantry, if the roads are in condition to admit of it. I wish you would keep me informed of your movements, and of any information you receive, as well of the condition and strength of the enemy as of the roads and water-courses over which you will have to pass.

This will be delivered to you by Captain Poor, whom I desire to introduce to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
March 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General W. E. Jones reports the Ninth Corps (Burnside's) started west last Sunday by the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, supposed for Kentucky. I have inquired of General Longstreet.

R. E. LEE,
[*General.*]

[Indorsement.]

Why inquire of General Longstreet? This may be an error in dispatch, or it may be a suggestion of that which is to my mind indicated—the movements of Longstreet to re-enforce Bragg.

Now is the time to destroy the Kentucky Railroad and the Cheat River Bridge, if possible.

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 28, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Comdg., &c., Camp near Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: On my return from Princeton, night before last, I received your letter of the 21st instant. I had previously written to General Imboden that I would let him have a regiment numbering as many men for duty as the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia] combined. Imboden arrived here to-day to confer with me, and the expedition will start as soon as the roads and mountain streams will permit.

My suggestion that you should take one of my regiments, or one of Marshall's, then in Eastern Virginia, was made in order that you might, if you thought proper, send the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first to Imboden. Either one of the regiments reported as many men for duty as your two combined. The Twenty-ninth [Virginia] Regiment, which is now with Lieutenant-General Longstreet, is, I am told, much larger than the

Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, and if you can call it or an equal number of other troops to you temporarily, and let Imboden have the two which he so much desires, I think the prospect of the success of his expedition will be greatly increased. He seems quite confident that he could send them back to you in a few weeks with their ranks filled. I hope you can arrange to let him have them temporarily. I still think that I could, a little later in the season, make an expedition into Northwestern Virginia, to damage or destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, and to occupy the country as long as possible, with better prospects of success than the present plan offers. But I should be obliged to wait until the mountain roads are practicable, and the grass sufficiently grown to give good grazing. The late snow-storm was very heavy throughout this section of country, and to the north the roads are impassable. The spring, too, is very late; so late that I cannot start before the 1st of May.

Imboden has better roads to travel and is better provided with forage, and I shall be glad to give him all the aid in my power. If it continues to rain much longer (it rained heavily last night), Imboden will not be able to start much sooner than I could.

Will you please inform me if you decide to let Imboden have the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia regiments?

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: From information I have, I think it probable that a regiment or two may be raised in Eastern Kentucky, if any assurance is given that they will be kept on duty in that section of the country.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should be very averse to receiving troops with any such understanding, but in this case I think it may be done with advantage.

It would commit that number of men to our cause; would make it necessary for the enemy to keep troops in that part of Kentucky; and if the men, though raised with the understanding that they should serve in that part of Kentucky, are driven from it, it is more than probable that a majority of them would remain in our service. The enemy has derived much advantage in Kentucky by organizing troops for home defense; many of the men so raised have recently, in consequence of disaffection in Kentucky, joined us. It is probable that others would do the same, and we might, by pursuing the policy I suggest, so establish our authority in that part of Kentucky as to aid us materially in drawing supplies from that State.

I respectfully ask that the Secretary will authorize me to make the attempt to raise troops as I have suggested, with such restrictions as he may think proper to impose. If it is done, no time should be lost in doing it.

In a letter which you addressed to General Donelson on the 17th instant, a copy of which you sent to me, and which I received night before last, on my return from Princeton, you say it is in contemplation to move a part of my troops to the Kentucky border, to aid General Marshall. If that is still in contemplation, I wish you would so inform

me. I have other plans in view, and it is desirable that I should know as early as possible any other service the Department may have in contemplation for my troops.

May I ask an early answer to this letter?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 29, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I received a dispatch yesterday from Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, dated the 27th instant, stating that the Ninth Corps (Burnside's), 20,000 strong, started west last Sunday by the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, supposed for Kentucky. General Jones does not say how his information was derived, but I am inclined to think that there is some mistake, as Burnside's corps has been encamped at Newport News, and ought not to have left there without our knowledge. If any troops have been sent west, other than unattached regiments, I think it more probable to have been Sigel's corps of Hooker's army. It has been stated that General Sigel was dissatisfied with his position, and had complained of never having had a separate command, and it may be that he has been gratified.

On the 19th, one of the scouts north of the Rappahannock reported that he had learned from a person from Alexandria that all the transports and steamers there had been ordered to Aquia Creek; but though all parties were immediately warned and cautioned to be on the alert, I have neither heard of their arrival or departure. Some of my best scouts are absent; one was killed in a skirmish a short time since, two have been captured, and Captain [E. P.] Bryan, of the signal corps, whom I had sent into Maryland to watch the river on that side, was, without my knowledge, by Special Orders, No. 20, Paragraph XX, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, ordered to report to General Beauregard in Charleston.

The scouts report that it is very difficult to get within the enemy's lines, as their pickets are posted within 50 steps of each other. These circumstances may account for my getting no information.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 29, 1863.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Commanding Twenty-second Virginia Volunteers:

COLONEL: I wish you to make, without delay, all necessary preparations to move your regiment on an expedition which it is in contemplation to make within about ten days. The regiment will move without tents, with only such cooking utensils as are absolutely necessary, with rations for seven days, and 60 rounds of ammunition.

In the meantime I wish you to procure and communicate to me without delay full information in regard to the condition of the roads from Lewisburg, through Pocahontas, to Huttonsville, the condition of the

streams crossed by that road, whether the bridges are still standing, and if the fords can be passed by infantry. It will not be necessary for you to send farther for this information than to Capt. J. W. Marshall, provost-marshal of Pocahontas, who is believed to be at Huttonsville. He can give you information of the condition of the north of the mouth of Nap's Creek.

I wish you to send the accompanying letter* to Captain Marshall by a special courier, and direct him to hurry back the captain's answer.

You will regard this note as strictly confidential, and make your preparations without attracting attention.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND,
March 30, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that applications for the transfer of privates from your army to another outside of your department will be suspended until the adjournment of the present session of Congress. If the law then remains as now, a general order will be published conforming to your views, permitting each applicant to select any regiment from his own State in your army to which he may desire to be transferred.

Very respectfully,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 30, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

If you can spare the Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiments, send them to General Lee, to replace two regiments to be sent from his command to co-operate with General Imboden.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

Telegraphed you this morning in regard to Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment. Cannot tell whether I can spare any troops until I hear from you in reply. The Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth are large regiments; each as large, I expect, as General Lee's two.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March 30, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Will you please inform me if it is probable I can procure this spring a few hundred rifles for arming cavalry? Repeated requisitions have been made but not filled, and I do not care to approve and forward others until I know you have them on hand.

I have cavalry under my command which has been in service more than a year, and are now without arms. I should be extremely glad to get 300 rifles immediately.

General Jenkins informed me that he received but 300 Richmond rifles. You informed me on the 6th or 7th instant that 600 had been forwarded to him. Can you not send on the remaining 300?

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 31, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your representations in relation to the diminished rations to which your gallant army has been reduced, and your natural apprehensions of the consequences, have inspired great solicitude as well as sympathy on my part. The subject has been urged on the attention of the Commissary-General, and all possible efforts have been directed to increasing the supplies for the present and improving the prospects for the future. I am satisfied, from my inquiries, that the great difficulty just now is not so much in the want of supplies as of the impediments to their ready transportation and distribution. Our roads have almost defied wagon transportation, and our railroads are daily growing less efficient and serviceable. Still, with these internal difficulties, I am satisfied some want of system or energy diminishes the supplies the railroads ought to afford us, and I have not only urged the agent of the Department in charge of railroad transportation to visit the lines of greatest detention and arrange for more punctuality and promptitude, but have likewise called him and some of the leading presidents to an early conference here.

I am likewise invoking the aid of Congress to enable me to enforce the adoption of more regular schedules, and the employment of more trains in freight transportation.

The effect of these measures, I trust, will be felt at an early day. Meantime I look with hope to the result of successful expeditions into the enemy's country for supplies, and am gratified to learn of the partial success in this way that has attended your late operations in the Valley.

My commissaries assure me that large supplies of wheat and flour, with some of meat, may be obtained from the counties of Fauquier, Rappahannock, and Loudoun, especially the latter, provided only the protection of a moderate detachment of cavalry can be afforded them. They especially urge that Colonel [Thomas T.] Munford, with his cavalry, whose horses are now suffering greatly from want of adequate supplies of forage, should be allowed to go into or toward Loudoun

to protect them. They say he and his men are especially familiar and influential in that county, and could in every way render them most essential aid, while recruiting and refreshing themselves and their animals.

These views strike me as just, and I hope may meet with such favorable consideration on your part as to induce the order to Colonel Munford to enter on the service at once.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that no discrimination to the disadvantage of your brave army shall be made in the distribution of our limited supplies. On the contrary, I have melancholy grounds for the belief that one or more of our other armies are, on the average, enduring more serious privations than yours. There is the wish to deal equal measure to all, and the only differences that exist result from causes, sometimes accidental, contravening the designs of the Department.

With high esteem, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 7th instant, and think you deserve the thanks of the country for the importation of the rifled Blakely guns you mention. In my own behalf, I cordially give you mine.

The artillery companies of this army have, agreeably to the order of the War Department, been detached from the brigades of which they were formerly considered as forming part, and organized into distinct battalions, under field officers of artillery. I consider this an advantageous change, as the artillery can now be detached or massed as circumstances may require. I think it would be advantageous to apply the same principle to the horse artillery. Where brigades are operating separately, they should be supplied with one or more batteries, as necessity dictates. I do not think it advisable that more than one battery should be permanently attached to a brigade, but if our means allow of the organization of more than one battery of horse artillery to each brigade, that they should constitute a reserve battalion, to be used whenever necessary.

It will give me pleasure to assign to you all the guns that you have imported whenever practicable, but I do not now see that we can organize more horse artillery companies than we already have, as the difficulty of procuring horses is so great that I fear I shall be obliged to reduce the artillery of the army, and return some of its guns to the Ordnance Department.

Captain Bachman's battery belongs to a battalion in General Longstreet's corps which is now operating with him in North Carolina.

We shall be obliged to rely on imported ammunition for the use of the Blakely guns, as its manufacture requires so much expense and time as to prevent its preparation at our arsenals, and, in addition, it consumes so much lead that it is found impossible to supply it without interfering with the other demands for that article. I doubt, therefore, the prudence of placing all these Blakely guns with one brigade, lest

from want of proper ammunition at any time the brigade should be left without artillery.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 31, 1863.

Maj. A. H. COLE,
Inspector of Transportation, Richmond:

MAJOR: General Lee wishes me to have the batteries supplied with horses very soon. I have gotten in the statement of what will be needed by most of the batteries, and find that, besides what you may have furnished, those sent the artillery of General Longstreet, and what Colonel Alexander had a short time since, there are needed for efficiency in the batteries left on the front fully 1,200 horses. They ought to be ready on demand. Are they? If not, it was a serious mistake not to let me get the 250 Captains Latham and Johnson had the opportunity of getting in North Carolina. Of the 250 Captain Johnson has probably left to my order at Lawrenceville, Brunswick County, Virginia, I shall need about 170 in the general reserve; the remainder will go to some other battalion.

Pray consult immediately with the Quartermaster-General, and let him know on the basis of this letter what the need is, and then inform me as speedily as you can when and where we may send for the horses. It should be remembered that horses really injured cannot serve artillery; horses spavined, swinneyed, or strained ought never to be issued to us. Some good inspector ought always to see to this. There are three important reasons why we need so many horses for the opening of this campaign: 1st, battles of last summer and fall, extending into the winter, in which so many horses were killed; 2d, the special difficulties of this winter in the way of forage, after a very hard campaign, causing the failure of many animals, in spite of extraordinary efforts to preserve them; 3d, the exchange of 6-pounder guns for 12-pounder Napoleons, 10-pounder Parrotts, and a few 24-pounder howitzers and 20-pounder Parrotts, rendering it necessary for more horses to draw them. I trust the Quartermaster's Department will appreciate the case, and, if possible, keep us supplied, remembering, too, the need of grain for our animals. We will do what we can with buds, grass, &c., but must be aided by the railroad to considerable extent. Hoping to hear from you very soon, satisfactorily,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

RICHMOND,
March 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

Colonel Trigg will repair with his regiment to Knoxville, agreeably to General Johnston's orders.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1863; headquarters, Fredericksburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	17	.....	.....	17	18	.....
First Army Corps (Longstreet):						
Anderson's division	567	7,665	7,665	9,960	14,419	4
McLaws' division	583	7,984	7,984	10,095	13,741	(*)
Total First Army Corps†	1,150	15,649	15,649	20,055	28,160	4
Second Army Corps (Jackson):						
Staff	20	....	.....	20	21	.....
A. P. Hill's division	799	10,601	10,601	13,657	19,487	(*)
D. H. Hill's division	668	8,964	8,964	11,418	15,703	(*)
Early's division	596	7,638	7,638	9,939	14,470	4
Trimble's division	499	6,130	6,130	8,095	12,478	(*)
Total Second Army Corps	2,582	33,333	33,333	43,129	62,159	4
Stuart's cavalry division	458	6,509	6,509	8,454	12,276	12
Artillery in rear (Pendleton)‡	78	1,621	1,621	1,928	2,383	69
Valley District§	216	3,186	3,186	3,796	4,863	7
Grand total	4,501	60,298	60,298	77,379	109,859	96

*Guns not reported on the original return.
† Hood's, Pickett's, and Ransom's divisions detached.
‡ Artillery of Second Army Corps not reported.
§ Imboden's brigade and [H. B.] Davidson's command not reported.

Abstract from return of the Department of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1863; headquarters, Dublin, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
First and Third Brigades (Brig. Gen. J. Echols)	82	1,337	1,608	1,980	1,929	.....
Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams)	97	1,549	1,846	2,348	2,320	.....
Fourth Brigade (Col. John McCausland)	71	1,219	1,408	1,593	1,657	.....
Unattached regiments and companies	91	1,738	1,987	2,834	..	.....
Total infantry	341	5,843	6,849	8,755	5,906	.....
Cavalry Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins)	123	1,488	1,955	3,968	3,555	.....
Artillery (one battalion and five batteries)	14	455	512	692	1,294	36
Officers detached at posts	....	....	12	12	11	.....
Grand total	478	7,786	9,328	13,427	10,766	36

RICHMOND,
April 1, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

The Secretary of State has received the following from a gentleman, entirely trustworthy, just from New York:

A great crisis is expected in Kentucky. I am led to believe that the 20,000 men of Burnside's old army corps (Ninth), which was dispatched westward in night trains since Sunday, 22d March, are destined for that quarter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Commanding Artillery:

GENERAL: I hope that the horses necessary for the artillery, according to your statement of March 30, can be obtained when the proper time comes. To bring them up now would but add to our difficulties and might destroy the animals. I learn from Colonel Corley that 200 horses have been ordered up to the artillery within ten days. Please send me the information who ordered them up and what has become of them. Colonel Corley reports that one sixth of all the hay brought by the railroad is given to Colonel Crutchfield. It is impossible to get any more forage except such as the railroad can bring and what you can get in the neighborhood. You must make up for the want of forage by great care and strict attention, by browsing the horses and grazing them as much as possible. The officers of the batteries must give their constant personal attention to this. From reports to-day, the prospect for long forage seems to be brighter than some weeks back.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 1, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Your telegram of yesterday is received.

The Secretary of War telegraphed me on the 30th, asking if I could send the Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth [Virginia] Regiments to General Lee. I replied, but have received no answer. I shall send the Fifty-fourth to Knoxville or to General Lee. I can send the Fiftieth to General Lee. Shall I do it? Please answer by telegraph to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND,
April 1, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

GENERAL: In response to your communication of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that three regiments have been sent to Western Virginia, and must now have reached

their destination. The Secretary also directs me to say, in connection with the expedition of General Marshall into Kentucky, of which you have been informed, that you are requested to have in special view the defense of the salt-works and the protection of that portion of country. If necessary for this object, you are authorized to return such of the regiments as General Marshall will not require. It is hoped the expedition of General Marshall will effectually prevent raids, but it is right to be prepared against the contingency.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 1, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo. I am pleased to hear the prospect exists to raise one or more regiments of troops in Kentucky, but regret that you think it necessary their engagements of service should be restricted to their own locality. It would be every way advisable that, as far as practicable, they should be induced to engage for service generally in the Provisional Army; but rather than not secure their adhesion and military organization, they should certainly be allowed and encouraged to organize under the act of Congress "for local defense and special service." Under the provisions of that act, the extent and terms of their engagement are to be measured by the heading of their muster-rolls, and they will not even be in active service unless so called by the President. You are fully authorized in this way to constitute or authorize the formation of as many companies or regiments as can be raised in Kentucky, and you can at once call them into active service. You will also give such facilities and support to their formation as your judgment approves. General Williams, who, at your instance, has come down to confer with me on the subject of your letter, informs me that you will require arms to equip the men that may be raised, and I have accordingly directed the Ordnance Bureau to furnish you with 1,500 stand, a fair portion of which will be rifles. They will, I trust, be put to good service.

At the time of writing to General Donelson the letter of which you had a copy, it was expected here to order General Marshall, with a force chiefly of cavalry, but with some artillery, to make an inroad by Pound Gap, or somewhere in that direction, into Kentucky, and orders were accordingly issued. Meanwhile General Johnston had organized from the command of East Tennessee a similar expedition for General Marshall on a somewhat smaller scale, and he had set out without receiving the orders of the Department. As it was expected very nearly his whole force would be engaged in this invasion of Kentucky, it was thought it might be necessary that some movement of your forces should be made in support of General Marshall, to afford entire protection to the salt-works and railroad left exposed by his departure. I do not know that such movement will be still considered necessary by you; but I wish you to consider that such precautions as may be requisite to protect those essential points are expected of you. So long as the expeditions of Generals Pegram and Marshall are in front and engaging the whole attention of the enemy in Kentucky, there is little danger they will

venture any attacks or raids on you. We have, however, intelligence, deemed reliable, that about 20,000 men, from Newport News mainly, with, as is reported, Burnside in command, have been hurried rapidly into Kentucky by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads. They may compel our light-armed forces there to retreat rapidly, and in pursuit the enemy may be encouraged to approach or threaten the districts under your ward. I have no disposition to thwart or impede any other plan of action you may be contemplating, but it is impossible to say positively what requisition may be made in some contingencies on your forces. It is possible even that a brigade or a regiment or two may be called for to join a force to be sent from here to the reenforcement of General Bragg's army. The President has such a step under consideration, and if advices from Hooker's army render it likely he will not advance, it is not unlikely the thought may ripen into action. I am unable, therefore, to give you as definite information as I would be gratified to do of the dispositions you may be required to make of at least a portion of your command. You will, however, have as early notice as I can give, and meantime you had better proceed to mature your own plans for execution if no obstacle is interposed.

With high esteem, very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 1, 1863.

Governor VANCE,
Raleigh, N. C.:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of the 21st instant [ultimo], addressed to the Secretary of War, referring to letters received from Lieutenant-Colonel [A. F.] Cook and General Jones, has been referred by the Secretary to me.

I presume you refer to my indorsement of the 28th February last in Lieutenant-Colonel Cook's letter, for I wrote no letter myself, and I regret extremely to find that you think I have indulged in any imputation against the loyalty of the people of any region of North Carolina.

I can assure Your Excellency that such was not my intention. It had been reported to me that some men in the western part of North Carolina had so far manifested their disloyalty as to refuse to sell, for Confederate money, forage for the use of Government horses which I had sent to that part of your State, on the advice of the Secretary of War, and that the men who refused to sell had an abundance. From that I inferred that there were a few disloyal men in that part of North Carolina, and the report only confirmed some information which I received last fall, in October I think, in a letter which Your Excellency addressed to me at Knoxville, whilst I was in command of the Department of East Tennessee.

In that letter, as well as I remember (for it is not by me just now), you asked me to send a body of troops to co operate with the militia of your State in dispersing bands of disloyal North Carolinians and East Tennesseeans who were collected together on the borders of North Carolina and Tennessee for the purpose of resisting lawful authority, and I very promptly sent the troops as you desired.

I thought, therefore, that I was justified in believing that there were some disloyal men in the western part of North Carolina, as I knew there were in other States where I had commanded, including Virginia, and

that is all that I designed to convey in my indorsement; and I do not think that a remark applied to a few men of large estates can justly be construed as applying to the people of that region in which those few happen to reside.

I certainly never intended to throw any imputation on the people of any portion of your State, a State which has sent forth so many troops and contributed so largely to the defense of our common country, and especially of this my native State.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 2, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I believe General Burnside with his corps has gone to Kentucky. Before leaving Newport News, it was reported that re-enforcements were forwarded to Suffolk. This information was derived from persons from Norfolk, who stated that they saw troops passing through that city. Reports from General Longstreet up to the 30th ultimo state that his corps, on abandoning Newport News, sailed into North Carolina.

All the reports from our scouts on the Potomac indicate that General Hooker's army has not been diminished, and is prepared to cross the Rappahannock as soon as the weather permits. Various days have been specified for him to advance, but that has been prevented by the occurrence of storms. The 17th ultimo was one of the days stated, and on the 22d three days' rations had been cooked and placed in the haversacks of the men. Their lines are so closely guarded that it is difficult to penetrate them. Their pickets are placed within sight of each other, with dismounted men in the intervals. One of the citizens of Stafford, who has been imprisoned at Aquia Creek for nearly four weeks, was liberated on the 26th ultimo. He states that during that time no troops were sent from General Hooker's army, but that some re-enforcements were received. I have apprehended, from the zealous manner of guarding their lines, and the systematic propagation of reports of an intended advance of their armies on the Rappahannock and Blackwater, that their object is to deceive us, and that they may, while intending to act on the defensive, have re-enforced other points for offensive operations, but I have no means of ascertaining the truth of my suspicions until we are able to make some aggressive movements. It was with this view that General Fitz. Lee was ordered some time since to penetrate General Hooker's lines, and from his report I judged that his whole army was then in position. When the roads permit of our moving, unless, in the meantime, General Hooker takes the aggressive, I propose to make a blow at Milroy, which I think will draw General Hooker out, or at least prevent further re-enforcements being sent to the west. With the same view, I have wished General Longstreet to take the aggressive in North Carolina when the opportunity offers, but he considers himself too weak, and unable sufficiently to occupy the country for drawing out supplies unless he is re-enforced by the other divisions of his corps. If he can obtain all the provisions in the invaded districts, it will be of great benefit to us, and they may become necessary; otherwise, as long as the enemy remains on the defensive, I see but little good he can accomplish even with all his

corps, as the enemy can easily take refuge in his intrenched positions and under the cover of his gunboats.

I felt well convinced that the operations of Pegram and Marshall in Kentucky, aided by rumor, would bring a Federal army into that State. I was in hopes it would be drawn from Rosecrans, but my expectation in that has not been realized. Still, I think by proper activity re-enforcements can be withheld from Rosecrans, and if in the meantime General Johnston can draw from Mobile, and other points in his department not exposed to immediate invasion by the enemy, sufficient re-enforcements to enable him to take the aggressive, all will go well.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 2, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, Camp near Fredericksburg, Va:

GENERAL: The Adjutant and Inspector General has directed me to send the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Colonel [R. C.] Trigg, to Knoxville, and I have ordered it to move to that place; the other regiment, the Fiftieth Virginia, I will send to you without unnecessary delay.

The morning report of the Fiftieth shows aggregate present, 648; aggregate present and absent, 823. Nearly all the absentees are at their homes in this neighborhood, where they were allowed to go for a few days whilst the weather and roads were such that I could not move the regiment to the place I intended to send it.

Nearly all the absentees will return by the end of this week. If you wish the regiment to go to you immediately without waiting for the return of the absentees, telegraph me to that effect, and it shall go immediately. I will order it by way of Gordonsville and Hanover Junction. I take it for granted that you will send the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia to Imboden. You may count with certainty on receiving the Fiftieth.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 2, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The letter from Governor Vance to you of the 21st ultimo, and referred by you to me, was received yesterday.

Your indorsement recommends that the horses now in North Carolina, and belonging to Brigadier-General Jenkins' brigade, be sent to some other district in my command. These horses were sent to North Carolina on your recommendation, and before removing them [I desire to say that it is impracticable to forage them in this department at present. I hope very soon to receive a supply of corn from Georgia, and when that is received I can bring the horses within my department, and perhaps send them to forage in a part of the country now occupied by the enemy. If Governor Vance will bear with me a few weeks longer, I can relieve his State of the horses without injury to the service. If the horses are brought into Virginia now, they will proba-

bly starve. If they are sent farther south they would probably have to go to Georgia before forage could be found in abundance, and by the time they could reach that section of country I should want them to start back to Virginia to enter on active service. I therefore respectfully suggest that the horses be allowed to remain a few, not more than two or three, weeks longer where they are.]

I regret very much that Jenkins' cavalry has caused so many complaints to be made to you, but I am satisfied that if his horses had been sent to any other part of the country which has not heretofore felt the war by the actual presence of troops, the complaints would have been quite as numerous as they have been from North Carolina, and if the horses are removed now to a more remote region, which has not been annoyed by the presence of troops, the complaints will probably increase in number and earnestness, for I have observed that those who have suffered least in this war generally complain the loudest on comparatively small provocation.

I regret to find that Governor Vance construes my indorsement of the 28th February on Lieutenant-Colonel Cook's letter as casting imputations on the loyalty of the people of a particular region in North Carolina. I have written to the Governor disclaiming any such intention. My remark applied to a few persons, the owners of large estates, and could not justly be construed to apply to the people generally of any region. The Governor himself informed me last October, when I was commanding the Department of East Tennessee, that there were disloyal people in the western part of his State, who were banded together to resist lawful authority, and asked me to send a force to disperse them, which I did. The information given me by the Governor was confirmed by other information that there were a few disloyal people in the western part of his State, and my indorsement applied only to those few and not to the people generally.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major General.

[Indorsement.]

Send to Governor Vance the extract from this letter between brackets.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes is assigned to the command of the brigade of McLaws' division formerly commanded by him.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 4, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: On first hearing of the movement of Burnside's corps from Newport News, I sent a scout into Maryland to watch the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He went as far as Ellicott's Mills, and has just returned. He corroborates the reports we have already received that the Ninth Corps (Burnside's) has gone west, and says it counted five divisions. They were all infantry, transportation for the whole force requiring forty-seven trains.

The troops had been encamped for several days in the neighborhood of Baltimore previous to their departure west, and he was able to converse with them at the stopping places on the road. He reports that the men were unwilling to be transferred from the Eastern to the Western Department; that they were tired of the war; expressed apprehension on account of their health, going west, and deserted on their journey whenever opportunity offered.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have read with much pleasure your letter of the 31st ultimo, and am gratified to learn that you are using every means in your power to augment our supplies and cause them to be distributed with regularity and equality.

General W. H. F. Lee's cavalry brigade is now moving from our extreme right to the Upper Rappahannock. It has been drawing its supplies during the winter from Essex and Middlesex Counties, and has drawn from the counties in the Northern Neck cattle and bacon sufficient for their subsistence. Perhaps the commissary agent could continue to draw supplies from this section; if so, it ought not to be neglected.

My object in transferring this brigade from our right to our left, in addition to the cavalry re-enforcement it will give to our line on the Upper Rappahannock, was to enable me to throw forward Fitz. Lee's brigade into Loudoun, with a view of collecting all the supplies possible.

I respectfully request that you advise the Commissary-General of this movement, and urge upon him the importance of immediately setting his agents to work to draw out all the subsistence for which he can obtain transportation.

As the enemy has a large force of cavalry in that region, I do not know how long I shall be able to keep this small brigade so far advanced, as I presume he will concentrate his forces upon it as soon as its position is known.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, in reply to my application that 100 slaves be employed in the reparation of the Virginia Central Railroad.

If the law forbids their application, I do not ask that it be violated. But if it allows this labor to be applied to works pertaining to the public defense, I think it may with propriety be applied to this road. Our railroads are our principal lines of communication, necessary for the transportation of munitions of war, and to the maintenance of our defensive lines and works; as much so as the lines and works themselves. We cannot retain our position unless the railroads can afford sufficient transportation, which they cannot do in their present condition. If there is any better mode of placing the road in proper condition, I would prefer it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st instant was received only a few moments since.

The necessary orders will be immediately given to Colonel Patton. The Fifty-fourth and Fiftieth [Virginia] Regiments having been ordered out of my department (the Fiftieth will go to General Lee as soon as transportation is provided), I shall not be able to send [George M.] Edgar's battalion with Colonel Patton. As the Fiftieth, [which] is as large as the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first together, goes to General Lee, I take it for granted he will send the two latter to you. I have written to him that he may count with certainty on receiving the Fiftieth. Col. W. L. Jackson has a regiment collected, and the field officers will be elected and the organization completed before you start. Something over 200 of his men are now in the lower end of Pocahontas; most of them are of the Virginia State Line, are armed, and have seen service. I will direct Colonel Jackson to join you and act under your orders. I saw him yesterday, and told him of my intention to send him with you on the expedition. He is at the Warm Springs, and I wish you to communicate with him.

Inform me if General Lee has sent the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first to you. If he has not, write and urge him to do so. The Fiftieth will be with him before Hooker will move.

My engineer and his party will leave here for Staunton on the 9th or 10th instant.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—I will observe and follow the substitution of names as you suggest.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 4, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, Warm Springs:

COLONEL: The expedition under Imboden, of which I spoke to you yesterday, will start on the 15th instant.

I wish you to push forward your organization and preparations as rapidly as possible, and be in readiness, if possible, to join Imboden at Huttonsville with at least 300 men. As Imboden ranks you, you will act under his orders. I have directed him to communicate with you at the Warm Springs.

Keep me informed of the progress you make in organizing and arming.

If you have any difficulty in procuring the transportation at Staunton, telegraph Colonel Cole to let you have it temporarily, and I will return it or supply its place.

I wish you to regard this as strictly confidential.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April* 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston will report to Lieutenant-General Jackson, commander of corps, for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Taliaferro.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 5, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I received to day your letter of the 1st instant.

I am gratified by your approval of my suggestion in regard to raising troops in Kentucky. It would certainly be better to raise them for general than for local service, but better to raise them for local service than not at all. In acting on the authority you have given me, I will instruct the officers whom I send on that service to use every proper means to induce men to come into the general service without any reservations; when that cannot be done, to give as wide a range as possible to the particular locality in which they shall engage to serve.

In view of the probable demand which you inform me may be made upon me for troops, I think it proper to inform you of an expedition I am now preparing, which will move a part of my troops to a greater distance from this line than they now are.

The expedition which you are [aware] was in contemplation to strike the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at and near Cheat River Bridge should be aided and supported by a simultaneous movement on Beverly, and, if practicable, to or near Clarksburg. I have conferred with General Imboden fully on the subject. He has not the requisite force for such an expedition. I will send the Twenty-second [Virginia] Regiment, Colonel Patton's, and all of Col. W. L. Jackson's new regiment that can be armed in time (two or three of his companies are already well armed and have seen service) to join the expedition. It is probable that I will add to Colonel Jackson's command a battalion of Jenkins' brigade, dis-

mounted. The last-mentioned battalion is now at Salem, and without arms, though it has been many months in the service. I will endeavor to procure the arms, and, if it can be prepared in time, will send it on the expedition. It is understood that General Lee will send to Imboden two skeleton regiments, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first—Western Virginians—as I have ordered the Fiftieth Regiment, which is as large or larger than the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first combined, to General Lee, to supply the place for the two last-named regiments. The whole will be under the immediate command of Imboden, and will number at least 2,500 men. I have information, which I regard as reliable, that the enemy has but about 400 men and a field battery at Beverly and within 8 miles of that place; about 800 at Buckhannon; 300 at and near Bulltown; one company at Philippi; one at Weston, and very few (I am not informed how many) at Clarksburg and Grafton. If this information is correct, I have good reason to hope for good results from the expedition.

To occupy the attention of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley, I will move two regiments and perhaps a battalion to Fayetteville, with directions not to attack, but to be in position to profit by any move the enemy may make from that place. I will also send a battalion to replace the Twenty-second at Lewisburg temporarily, and a cavalry company which is there will scout near Nicholasville. As at present arranged, Imboden will move on the 15th and Colonel Patton on the 13th instant. The greater part of Colonel Jackson's men are near Huntersville, and will move in conjunction with Patton. I must add that General Jenkins, with 550 of his men, is now somewhere near the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. I have not heard from Jenkins since he left Tazewell County, on the 17th ultimo. I am afraid the recent heavy falls of snow have retarded, perhaps frustrated, his expedition.

I have thus stated the changes I have ordered in the location of my troops in order that, if you disapprove of them, and wish me to keep my men more in hand and nearer this line of road, you may so order. You ought to receive this on the 7th instant, in time to give me any instructions in the case that you may think proper before the expedition moves.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully referred to the President for his information.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary of War.

Received, read, and returned to Secretary of War April 15, 1863. It will be necessary to consider this in connection with affairs on the Big Sandy, with General Marshall's command, and the letter of General Johnston,* herewith referred for perusal.

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN, *Staunton, Va.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has it in contemplation to send [A. C.] Dunn's battalion, dismounted, to report to Colonel Jack-

* See Johnston to Davis, in Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 745.

son for temporary duty with him; this will depend upon his ability to arm the men, which, however, he hopes to do.

Please reply at once, and let the commanding general know whether you can furnish rations for the extra number of men, if sent, and whether you want them. With this addition, Colonel Jackson will have some 700 or 800 men.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 5, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Warm Springs, Va.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has in contemplation to send you Dunn's battalion, dismounted, provided he can arm them. They will be with you, if sent, temporarily only.

Please let me know at once whether you desire to have them, and can use them to advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 5, 1863.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Comdg. Twenty-second Virginia Vols., Lewisburg, Va.:

COLONEL: General Imboden will leave the Shenandoah Mountain on the 15th instant, in his advance upon Beverly. You will meet him at Huttonsville on the evening of the 18th instant. To insure this, you will leave Lewisburg on the 13th instant, with ten days' provisions, and your command in as light marching order as is practicable. After reaching Nap's Creek, you will send back your wagons, detail a guard to protect your extra rations, which you will leave at Nap's Creek or some more suitable place in that locality, and push on with the rest of your command to Huttonsville.

From Nap's Creek the men must carry their rations themselves until they join Imboden, who will after that supply them. General Imboden will communicate with you at Huttonsville or Nap's Creek by sending an officer and mounted escort from Monterey on the night of the 15th instant. You will use promptness and dispatch, and preserve entire secrecy as to the end and object of your movement. Col. W. L. Jackson will also take part in the expedition, and the whole will be under the immediate command of General Imboden.

With three such officers as Imboden, Jackson, and yourself in command of such gallant troops as will compose this expedition, I have every reason to hope and believe in its entire success.

Very respectfully, colonel,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 5, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 3d instant received. I am directed by the major-general commanding to inquire if the prisoners (belonging to Walker's and Cook's companies) are in the Federal or State Line service. If they are Federal prisoners, they will have to be paroled; if not, they will be dealt with differently.

Please report all the facts in the case for the guidance of the general. Also please name the charges on which ——— Smith is charged, and name, if there are any, witnesses.

I am further directed by the general commanding to say that you will hold your command in readiness to move on Fayetteville any day on or after the 14th instant. From present information the general says he will direct you to move in all probability on the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April 5, 1863.*

The commanding general again calls the attention of officers and soldiers of the army to the importance of aiding the farmers of the country in raising their crops, by abstaining from destruction of fences and avoiding injury to fields of growing grain. The failure of the crops in districts occupied by the army will detract from our supplies, and render a large population heretofore contributing to our support dependent upon other portions of the country. The fortitude of citizens in districts which have suffered from our presence and the inroads of the enemy appeal to the sympathy of their defenders.

The women who have devoted themselves to the care of our sick and wounded claim protection. The contracted limits of cultivated country render it more difficult to procure subsistence, and self-preservation requires that protection and every aid be given to the production of the necessaries of life.

Commanders of troops will cause all orders relating to this subject to be read to their commands at least once a week, until all are fully informed, and will give personal attention to their observance, especially Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 131, of 1862, and No. 10, of current series, from these headquarters.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 6, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: General Johnston telegraphs that a division from Memphis is understood to be on the way to re-enforce Rosecrans. He apprehends, too, that Burnside's forces, in large measure, will have a similar destination.

It is, of course, very important to re-enforce General Bragg's army; but the Department, after anxiously surveying all the resources at command, is unable to find troops at its disposal for that end, unless they can safely be sent from the forces in this department. If two or three brigades, say of Pickett's division, to be united with another that may be possibly made up from General Samuel Jones' command, could be spared, they would be an encouraging re enforcement to the Army of the West.

It would seem natural that when so large a portion of the troops meant to be guarded against here, as Burnside's division from Newport News, have been withdrawn to the west, they should be met there by a withdrawal of at least a part of our defensive reserves here. I know, however, that your army is largely outnumbered by the enemy in your front, and that it is not unlikely that a movement against you may be made at an early day. I am, therefore, unwilling to send beyond your command any portion even of the forces here without your counsel and approval. I should ask, therefore, your consideration of the subject and the result of your reflections at your earliest convenience.

With high esteem, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON, *Commanding Artillery:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received. I am very fearful that you may be increasing your horses faster than you can forage them. In that event we shall be injured instead of being benefited by the fresh horses. The 230 quartered in Brunswick County ought to have been well provided, and I see no reason why they should have deteriorated. I requested General Chilton to say to you that as soon as the roads are sufficiently improved I thought you might, with advantage, post the artillery in part, if not the whole, about 3 miles west of Guiney's Station, where it would be about equidistant from Port Royal, Fredericksburg, and United States Mine Ford, embracing the limits of the Rappahannock within which an attempt to cross by the enemy may be expected. All the corn and forage which now comes on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road could come up to Guiney's, from which you would have to haul it, and your hay will have to be transported in wagons from Beaver Dam. Unless, therefore, the forage can be hauled as described, you will not take the proposed position. But if you can supply yourself with forage, this position would bring you nearer to the Rappahannock, and would be otherwise advantageous. I desire your views on this subject.

Until the artillery officers whose promotions have been recommended are appointed, they cannot be assigned to the battalions I have not heard of the promotion of Major Kemper, and he is still absent sick. Major Henry was ordered to report to General Hood as chief of artillery of his division, and it is in that way, I presume, that he is in command of this battalion of artillery. I think it will be well to assign him to duty with that battalion with Lieutenant-Colonel Kemper as soon as we receive notice of his promotion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 6, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond:

Your telegram received. The arms for General Williams are for a special purpose. I want 500 rifles and equipments, to arm a battalion of Jenkins' cavalry for immediate use. The battalion has been many months in the service without arms. At least 1,500 rifles are needed to arm Jenkins' cavalry. Requisitions have been made repeatedly, which you were unable to fill. If you can send the 500 rifles to Salem immediately, please do it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. C. DUNN, *Salem:*

If I can supply you with 500 good rifles, can you have your battalion in readiness for an expedition on foot in five days from this time? If you can, report to me here in person to-morrow. Answer by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 7, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: In response to the communication of Brig. Gen. H. Heth, of 13th ultimo, requesting that Lieutenant Colonel [James] Howard's battalion of artillery be ordered to his brigade, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that it was referred to Maj. Gen. A. Elzey, commanding, and returned by him, with the following indorsement:

> Howard's battalion forms an important part of Rhett's command, the organization of heavy artillery for the defense of Richmond, and cannot be spared without serious injury to that corps and the service. It is not an infantry organization, but, like all heavy artillery, has muskets for self-defense, and is not available for detached service except in extreme necessity, as was the case a few days since. Colonel [Thomas S.] Rhett has exerted himself to organize and improve his command, and I think it would be great injustice to him to cut it up to fill up others. I therefore must beg to be permitted to enter my serious objection.

In consequence of the above indorsement of General Elzey, it is not deemed prudent to spare Howard's battalion at this time.

Very respectfully,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District, Lacey Spring:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 31st has been received. Two simultaneous attacks on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the points proposed, will certainly increase the probabilities of success, and facilitate

a more complete destruction of the road. I therefore agree to the arrangement, and assent to the part to be undertaken by you. You must make the best disposition in your power to conceal your departure from the Valley and to prevent the inroads of the enemy. You must leave your pickets as heretofore, but they can be kept up by your weaker men and horses, allowing you to take the strongest for your expedition. An inspection should be made of every man, horse, and arm carried with you, and none must be allowed to go except those found every way competent for the hardships that may be incurred.

I do not think that any of Hampton's cavalry can be used to supply the place of your brigade in the Valley. It is distant from the fields of operations, and, as far as I can learn, requires complete restoration. You must, therefore, rely upon the arrangements you may be able to make with the forces under your command. If no movement is made by the enemy before the report of your blow against the railroad reaches him, the inhabitants in the Valley will be safe.

About the time appointed for your departure, I will cause some demonstration to be made east of the mountains, which may serve to fix his attention upon his lines of communication, and thus give you time to make your blow.

I feel it unnecessary to advise you that your movement must be expeditious and bold; but that you must take every precaution against discovery and failure. You must keep intelligent scouts in your front, flanks, and rear, who will give you accurate information and not mislead you by false reports. The utmost secrecy in regard to your expedition must be observed, and I consider that the collection of cattle, horses, and provisions will be of as much importance to us, and, under certain contingencies, even more, than the destruction of the railroad. I hope, therefore, that what so primarily concerns us may not be neglected.

I will send Lieut. William [G.] Williamson, who was employed in the destruction of the Monocacy Bridge, to report to you. You will have to supply the implements he may require, as he will not know for what purpose he joins you.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Virginia Brigade:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st has been received, and I am very glad to learn that you will obtain from General Jones all the assistance that you require. I think, with the infantry promised, you will have ample strength for your expedition. These, with the addition of your own cavalry, I hope will insure your success.

I have assented to the part to be performed by General W. E. Jones, and to his taking charge of the expedition to Oakland and Rowlesburg. You will, therefore, have with you your whole command, and can push your cavalry on to Grafton while attacking Beverly.

I repeat that the strictest secrecy is necessary to your success, and that you must be bold, expeditious, and cautious. You must have picked scouts in your front, flanks, and rear, warned against deceiving you by false reports, and directed to keep you supplied with accurate information of everything that is occurring around you.

If you can select the proper time for your expedition, so as not to be embarrassed by the roads, water-courses, or weather, I anticipate nothing to mar its success.

You must bear in mind that the collection of horses, cattle, provisions, &c., is of primary importance to us—as much so as the destruction of the railroad. I request, therefore, that nothing be neglected on your part to obtain as large a supply as possible. The men you expect to join you can assist in bringing them out.

I will write General Sam. Jones to send the promised troops to you. It is too late now to send them to me and for me to send the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia] Regiments to you.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. C. DUNN, *Commanding Battalion:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs you to prepare to move on the 11th, with your battalion on foot, via Huntersville, Pocahontas County, to Huttonsville, in Randolph County. On reaching Huntersville, you will report to Col. William L. Jackson, under whose orders you will act. If Colonel Jackson has not been elected colonel of the regiment he has organized, the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, you will proceed, without reporting to him, to Huttonsville, where you will report in person to Brigadier-General Imboden, and act under him until further orders. Colonel Jackson's word that he has been elected will be taken as full proof of the fact.

You will time your march so as to reach Huttonsville on the morning of the 18th instant, when General Imboden will assume command of the entire expedition. You are specially instructed to enforce strict discipline in your command, and prevent all marauding and depredations by your men.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Dept. of Southwestern Virginia, Dublin:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d instant has been just received. It is too late now to substitute the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments for the Fiftieth. I desire you, therefore, to send the troops to General Imboden which you promised, at the time and place agreed on. I shall, therefore, retain the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Regiments with me, and shall not send them to General Imboden. I request you to fulfill the engagement you made with General Imboden. Hereafter I shall have no objection to making this exchange, if desired, but it is too late to accomplish it now.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 8, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Camp near Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: The Fiftieth Virginia Regiment started last night, by railroad, via Gordonsville and Hanover Junction, to report to you at Fredericksburg. Colonel [A. S.] Vandeventer commands the regiment, and it started with an aggregate of 575. By the last report of the regiment, its aggregate present and absent is 834. Nearly all of the absentees will be sent forward to join it in a few days.

I hope that you have before this sent the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments to report to General Imboden. He has not yet informed me of their arrival. His expedition will start on the 15th instant unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[APRIL 9, 1863.—For Lee to Seddon, in relation to Longstreet's movement, see Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 974.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 9, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant. I do not know that I can add anything to what I have already said on the subject of re-enforcing the Army of the West. If a division has been taken from Memphis to re-enforce Rosecrans, it diminishes the force opposed to our troops in that quarter, and may enable them to take the aggressive and to call them back. The enemy is reported to have abandoned his operations on the Tallahatchee River, which releases General Loring's force also.

I have thought it probable that the enemy may have determined to confine for the present the operations of the Army of the Potomac and of his army south of the James to the defensive, while with a portion of his troops from the east he should operate in Kentucky or elsewhere in the west; when the season shall suspend operations on the Mississippi, to return with an increased force to the east. There is, however, nothing as yet to show this determination, except the transfer of Burnside's corps to Kentucky.

The most natural way to re-enforce General Johnston would seem to be to transfer a portion of the troops from this department to oppose those sent west, but it is not so easy for us to change troops from one department to another as it is for the enemy, and if we rely upon that method we may be always too late.

Should General Hooker's army assume the defensive, the readiest method of relieving the pressure upon General Johnston and General Beauregard would be for this army to cross into Maryland. This cannot be done, however, in the present condition of the roads, nor unless I can obtain a certain amount of provisions and suitable transportation. But this is what I would recommend, if practicable.

General Longstreet is now engaged on an extended line, endeavoring to withdraw supplies from the invaded district south of James River.

He does not think that he has troops enough for the purpose, and has applied for more of his corps to be sent to him, which I have not thought advisable to do. If any of his troops are taken from him, I fear it will arrest his operations and deprive us of the benefit anticipated from increasing the supplies of the army. I must, therefore, submit your proposition to the determination of yourself and the President. If you think it will be advantageous at present to send a part of the troops operating in North Carolina to General Johnston, General Longstreet will designate such as ought to go.

If Generals Pegram, Marshall, and Samuel Jones can by judicious operations occupy General Burnside in Kentucky, it will relieve General Johnston more than by sending their troops to him.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 9, 1863.

[General JOHN S. WILLIAMS:]

GENERAL: I saw in the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th instant, that General Burnside reports from Somerset, Ky., the repulse of Pegram on the 31st. It is reported that Burnside has a large force with him, and I think it highly probable that he will follow up his success with his cavalry, and perhaps make a dash on the salt-works on the borders of Smyth and Wythe Counties, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I have no cavalry in that direction to watch his movements, and must rely on you to give me the earliest information of the advance of the enemy, if he does advance.

Will you have the kindness to give me as full and early information on that point as you can, and oblige,

Respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 99. } *April* 9, 1863.

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XV. The Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment, Jones' brigade, Trimble's division, and the Thirty-first Virginia Regiment, Early's (old) brigade, Early's division, will proceed to Shenandoah Mountain, by way of Staunton, and report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden, commanding, &c. They will take with them their cooking utensils and baggage. The quartermaster's department will make arrangements for their transportation by rail to Staunton, and will designate the hour for starting.

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XVIII. The commanding officer of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment will report with his regiment to Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, commanding, &c., for assignment to one of the Virginia brigades of the Second Army Corps.

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By command of General Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 11, 1863.

Col. J. F. GILMER, *Chief of Engineer Bureau:*

COLONEL: I have learned incidentally that a pontoon train was seen passing through Richmond, on its way to me at this place. I want one of 350 feet span, with rigging and everything complete, sent to Orange Court-House. The boats, &c., if practicable, had better be sent by railroad, so that the wagons may travel light. I understand there are sixteen boats, with some rigging, now at Gordonsville. An engineer officer had better be sent to examine their condition, ascertain the amount of equipments, &c. I wish an officer, if possible, who is acquainted with the business, and who could lay the bridge with rapidity.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible on the subject, and keep the matter as quiet as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 11, 1863.

General JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, you will move into Eastern Kentucky, and organize and muster into the Confederate States service all troops that may volunteer in said service.

The like authority is given as to troops from the border counties of Western Virginia, but is not to be construed as conflicting with permissions heretofore granted other officers to raise companies, &c., in that section. Your knowledge of the country, people, &c., of Eastern Kentucky will enable you to determine to what points your efforts should be best directed. Infantry is to be preferred to cavalry, and you will use every effort to induce men to join the former rather than the latter arm of the service.

It is particularly desirable to raise troops for general service in the Provisional Army for three years or the war, and you will particularly urge men to volunteer in this way. And you may let it be known that, so far as I can control it, they shall be kept on duty in Eastern Kentucky, and, as far as practicable, in that State as long as the exigencies of the service will allow.

Such men as will not volunteer for general service for three years or the war may be organized and mustered into service under "An act to provide for local defense and special service," approved August 21, 1861, copy herewith inclosed.*

Section 2 of that act provides that the muster-rolls shall distinctly set forth the services to be performed. You will, therefore, so word the heading of the rolls, giving full notice to the volunteers, as to embrace the largest extent of country practicable as the place in which they are to serve.

The troops volunteering for general service for three years or the war will be allowed the bounty and other privileges allowed by law to such volunteers. You will be furnished from time to time with such funds as may be needed, and I desire all commissary and quartermaster's stores to be paid for on delivery as far as practicable.

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* Omitted.

The Secretary of War authorizes me to give this authority, and to call the troops into service as soon as they are made up. As soon as they are organized, you will call them into service, and from the date of your order they will be regarded as in the service of the Confederate States.

I earnestly desire that you shall so discharge the duty to which you are assigned as to conciliate and win over to our cause not actual volunteers only, but the mass of the people. To this end it will be indispensable to enforce discipline and prevent all marauding and destruction of property by your troops.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: I have given all the orders necessary for the movements of the troops that are to join the expedition under your immediate command.

Captain Poor started with his engineers on the 8th instant, and I presume has reported to you before now. Colonel Patton will move on the 13th from Lewisburg, and Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn from Salem to-morrow. The latter should have started to-day, but was delayed for arms. I have not heard from Col. W. L. Jackson since I gave him the order to move, but, from my conversation with him, I have no doubt that he will be in readiness to join you with from 300 to 400 men. He is near you, and I presume you have been in communication with him, as I directed. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn's order to report to Colonel Jackson is contingent on the election of the latter as colonel of the regiment he has organized, of which I presume there is no doubt. If he has not been, Lieutenant Colonel Dunn is ordered to go on and report to you with his battalion at Huttonsville. He has been directed to move rapidly, and reach the latter place on the evening of the 18th instant. Colonel Patton should carry with him about 650, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn about 450, and Colonel Jackson about 400; making a total of about 1,500 men.

I understood from you that you expected to carry about 1,300 of your own men, and the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments, about 700, which would make your whole force for the expedition under your immediate command about 3,500. If the reports I have of the strength of the enemy in that quarter are correct, I have strong hope of your being able to accomplish all or nearly all that is proposed.

One of the most serious difficulties in your way and McNeill's to be apprehended is that the enemy, hearing of your movements, will send re-enforcements from the direction of Wheeling or Parkersburg, or both. To guard against that, you should, if you occupy Beverly, send all the cavalry you can spare, with the utmost dispatch, to strike the railroad leading from those points. The map would indicate Grafton as the most suitable point, but I can hardly think the enemy has left that point so poorly guarded as to expose it to be captured by a small cavalry force. Some point farther west, Webster, for instance, from which both roads could be damaged, may offer better chances of success. That, however, you can determine from the information you receive and your knowledge of the country.

I have sent Major [John W.] Mitchell, acting commissary of subsistence, to accompany Colonel Patton to Huttonsville, and there to report to you. He has with him $100,000 with which to purchase provisions. You will see his instructions. I need hardly remind you, general, of the importance of gathering all the beef and stock cattle that can be procured, and, indeed, all other supplies, and sending them to the rear. If bacon or salt beef can be procured, country wagons and carts should be impressed to draw it to the rear.

I have said nothing about the prospect of danger from re-enforcements to the enemy from the east. I trust W. E. Jones, by engaging the enemy's attention at Romney, and McNeill, by the destruction of bridges, will guard against that.

I do not think that you have anything to fear from the direction of the Kanawha. Jenkins drew their attention to the mouth of that river, and McCausland will engage their attention at Fayetteville when you reach Beverly.

I had hoped to see you at your camp, and Colonel Jackson at Huntersville before you started, but have been detained by other business. Report to me fully and as often as you can conveniently.

With such officers and men as you will have under you, and with such a commander, I hope for and certainly wish you brilliant success.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April* 11, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon, Provisional Army Confederate States, will report to Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Lawton.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 13, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Camp near Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just now received your letter of the 7th instant. I very much regret that you cannot send the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments to Imboden. The Fiftieth Virginia, which I sent you to take the place of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, under the impression that you would send the latter to Imboden, left here on the 7th, the date of your letter, and must have reached your camp in time to enable you to send the two last-named regiments to Imboden, as the latter does not move until the 15th instant, as I informed you in my letter of the 8th instant. I hope, therefore, that notwithstanding your letter of the 7th instant, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first are before this *en route* to Staunton.

Imboden's force was entirely too small to undertake the expedition, and I have added about 1,400 men to it. I would have sent the Fiftieth

Regiment to him also, which would have increased my addition to the force by over 600 men, if I had not supposed you would send the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: I have just now received a letter from General Lee, informing me that he would not send the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments to you, which you expected he would do. As I sent to him the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, to supply the places of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, and the Fiftieth must have reached him by the 10th, and he was informed you would start on the 15th, I hope yet that he has sent the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first to you.

I presume, however, that he has informed you that he will not send you the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, and I am apprehensive that you will allow the disappointment of not receiving those two regiments to discourage you as to the success of the expedition on which you are about to embark. I write to say you must not allow it to do so. Colonel Patton and Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn are on the march to join you with 1,100 men, and I feel confident that Col. W. L. Jackson will join in the expedition from Huntersville with from 300 to 400 men. With the force you can carry, independent of Lee and independent of McNeill's party, you ought to have under your immediate command to operate on Beverly, Buckhannon, and Clarksburg at least 2,700 men and a battery of artillery, which, if the information we have is correct, ought to enable you to overcome any force between you and Clarksburg.

I wish you, therefore, to make the move, and if you gain a foothold in the country and communicate with me fully and freely, as you can do with the means I have provided, by way of Lewisburg, I will be ready to re-enforce you with from 2,000 to 3,000 infantry, if I am not in the meantime ordered to dispose of those men in another direction and for a different purpose.

In view of the condition of the enemy in our front, I have strong hopes of most advantageous results from the expedition proposed. I will contribute everything in my power to its success, and rely upon you and the troops I send (and they go in the best spirits) to carry the expedition to a successful issue.

With great respect, general, I am, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 13, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Warm Springs, via Staunton:

Your letter of the 8th just now received. Imboden's letter of the 7th is all correct. I sent you the order on the 4th instant. Hope you have received it. Act on Imboden's letter without waiting further

orders. Ten wagons and teams were sent to you. Ought to be at Warm Springs to-day. Answer by telegraph, that I may know you have received this.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF N. VA., *April* 13, 1863.

I. The lieutenant-general commanding would call the special attention of this corps to General Orders, No. 110, headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, September 25, 1862. Officers will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with its requirements, which must in all cases be strictly carried out.

II. Each division will move precisely at the time indicated in the order of march, and if a division or brigade is not ready to move at that time, the next will proceed and take its place, even if a division should be separated thereby.

III. On the march, the troops are to have a rest of ten minutes each hour. The rate of march is not to exceed 1 mile in twenty-five minutes, unless otherwise specially ordered. The time of each division commander will be taken from that of the corps commander. When the troops are halted for the purpose of resting, arms will be stacked and ranks broken, and in no case during the march will the troops be allowed to break ranks without previously stacking arms.

IV. When any part of a battery or train is disabled on a march, the officer in charge must have it removed immediately from the road, so that no part of the command be impeded upon its march.

Batteries or trains must not stop in the line of march to water; when any part of a battery or train, from any cause, loses its place in the column, it must not pass any part of the column in regaining its place.

Company commanders will march at the rear of their respective companies; officers must be habitually occupied in seeing that orders are strictly enforced; a day's march should be with them a day of labor; as much vigilance is required on the march as in camp.

Each division commander will, as soon as he arrives at his camping-ground, have the company rolls called and guard details marched to the front of the regiment before breaking ranks, and immediately afterward establish his chain of sentinels, and post his pickets so as to secure the safety of his command, and will soon thereafter report to these headquarters the disposition made for the security of his camp.

Division commanders will see that all orders respecting their divisions are carried out strictly; each division commander before leaving an encampment will have all damages occasioned by his command settled for by payment or covered by proper certificates.

V. All ambulances in the same brigade will be receipted for by the brigade quartermaster; they will be parked together, and habitually kept together, not being separated unless the exigencies of the service require, and on marches follow in rear of their respective brigades.

Ample details will be made for taking care of the wounded; those thus selected will wear the prescribed badge; and no other person belonging to the army will be permitted to take part in this important trust.

Any one leaving his appropriate duty, under pretext of taking care

of the wounded, will be promptly arrested, and as soon as charges can be made out, they will be forwarded.

By command of Lieutenant-General Jackson:

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 14, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: The President has desired me to write to you on the subject of re-enforcing the army in Middle Tennessee, in the vicinity of Tullahoma.

The activity displayed by the enemy in collecting at Memphis and other places large bodies of troops for the purpose of increasing the strength of Rosecrans' army, or of co-operating with it in any forward movement he may contemplate, makes it absolutely necessary that we should, without any loss of time, add to the manual strength of our army in the section of country referred to. The question necessarily arises: From what quarter are these accessions to be obtained? The President has such reliance on your judgment in a matter so important and pressing as this that he hopes you will give it your earliest consideration, and communicate your views.

The return of April 1 of our troops in Middle Tennessee exhibits an aggregate strength, present and absent, of 96,000, while its present effective force in the aggregate is but 53,000. The army of Rosecrans is estimated to be more than twice our effective strength, and this without including any portion of Burnside's command, part of which is now moving into Kentucky, and, it is supposed, in the direction of East Tennessee.

Should we encounter defeat in Tennessee for want of additional strength at this time, we can well imagine what would be the effect of such defeat to our cause. It behooves us, then, to strain every nerve to increase our numbers there, so as not only to avoid defeat, but to insure victory.

It is believed that from 12,000 to 15,000 additional men will effect this. In this contingency, then, I would ask if it is not possible for you to spare Hood's or Pickett's division from your command for this purpose?

Please give this due consideration, and let me have your views on the whole subject with the least delay possible, for the information of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 14, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to the communication of the President of the 8th instant, herewith returned, that General Lee's report of the battles around Richmond was sent to the War Department on the 13th ultimo. The report of the battle of Fredericksburg was submitted yesterday, and that of Kernstown this morning. These are the

only full reports of the battles referred to which have been forwarded to this office. Copies of the report of the Maryland campaign will be made as soon as the report is received. I understand it is delayed for the want of one or two returns necessary for its completion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
April 14, 1863.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding:

I learn enemy's cavalry are moving against you in Shenandoah Valley; will attack Fitz. Lee in passing. They have crossed at Rappahannock Station. General Stuart, with two brigades, will attend them. Collect your forces and be on your guard.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[FREDERICKSBURG,
April 14, 1863.]

General JONES:

The dispatch I sent you is confirmed; main body of enemy's cavalry is moving via Liberty toward Warrenton, with the intention to march into Shenandoah Valley against you. General Stuart, at Rappahannock Bridge, is apprised; directed to join you. Be prepared.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 14, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs you to move with your command on the 17th instant. His letter of March 16 will be your instructions in this move also, and the general desires that you will carry them out as far as possible. If transportation can be procured, Lieutenant-Colonel [Clarence] Derrick will join you.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS:

GENERAL: If Captain [V. G.] De L'Isle can furnish transportation, the major-general commanding directs that you order Colonel Derrick to move with his battalion on the morning of the 17th instant. He will go as far as Piney, and there report in person to Colonel McCausland, commanding, &c., for orders.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND,
April 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

The following dispatch just received from Knoxville:

General S. COOPER:

On receipt of information that enemy had landed at Paintsville, and mounted 2,300 men, and that General Marshall was at Hazle Green, going to Winchester, I ordered his infantry, 600 strong, to halt at Pound Gap. They had not crossed. General Marshall's whole available force did not exceed 3,000 before he started. Enemy's advance at Salyersville; supposed design to cut off Marshall. I am directed by General Johnston to make this report, and to ask instructions from the War Department.

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The Secretary of War directs that you move forward to support Marshall, if you can do so, without waiting further orders.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
April 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, *Saltville:*

Following telegram just received from General Cooper:*

Can you move immediately to Marshall's support by way of Pound Gap?

By order.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LACEY SPRING, VIA STAUNTON,
[*April* 14, 1863.]

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

I countermand the movement of troops. Meet an advance of Hooker's cavalry into the Valley; will detain me here for the present.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

General Jones left to-day for Lewisburg, via Salt Sulphur. He may go on to Huntersville. Send couriers by the different roads to overtake him and deliver these dispatches. Forward both dispatches to McCausland. His movement is hereby countermanded.

By order.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS, *Salem:*

How many effective men have you ready for immediate service, if needed? Reply by telegraph.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See telegram of W. G. M. Davis, above.

SALEM,
April 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

I can furnish about 1,000 men for immediate service, but not more than 300 of them are armed. The men who went with me on my late expedition have not returned yet, and they would not be fit for service if they were here. Colonel Dunn's battalion, who were ordered to report to Colonel Jackson, were in part armed from the balance of the command.

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 15, 1863.

Colonel [MCCAUSLAND ?]:

The major-general commanding directs you to suspend the movement ordered for the 17th instant until you receive further instructions, and meanwhile hold your command ready to move in any direction.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 15, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

General Jones left here yesterday for Lewisburg, to complete the arrangements for another move. Sent couriers after him immediately. Will be back to-day, I presume. The Sixty-third [Virginia] Regiment is at Saltville, but lacks transportation. Can that ordered to Rappahannock by the Secretary of War for commissary stores be taken? One regiment and two large battalions at the Narrows, but also need transportation.

The troops remaining at Salem are nearly all without arms, the Ordnance Department having been unable to furnish them. I fear I have no troops that can be pushed far enough to aid Marshall in time.

Please instruct me.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
April 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Glade Spring:

Have your command ready to move as soon as possible. Report when ready, but do not move until further orders.

By order.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Narrows:

GENERAL: Your telegram of this morning received. Colonel McCausland's movement was only intended to distract the attention of the enemy and prevent them from sending re-enforcements against the combined troops under Imboden. General W. E. Jones telegraphed last night that he had countermanded the movement of all his troops, and as soon as General Jones receives that telegram, he will doubtless stop his also. Under these circumstances, Colonel McCausland's move would only expose his men to danger and hardship without the probability of any substantial benefit arising therefrom; that, too, directly in the face of General Cooper's order to move to the support of Marshall, if possible. If the enemy overwhelm Marshall and show any energy, they will move on into Eastern Kentucky or Virginia against the railroad. Your troops would then be needed, and would necessarily be withdrawn to protect the road, a move which, in the event of McCausland being unsuccessful, would expose us to the most disastrous results. Imboden having been halted with the information before us, we have to look mainly to Eastern Kentucky. I have telegraphed the Secretary of War, stating the case fully, and await his orders.

Meanwhile I feel compelled to assume the responsibility of countermanding, in the general's name, the movement of Colonel McCausland, and consequently of Lieutenant-Colonel Derrick, as telegraphed last night. Keep the transportation prepared for a move in any direction.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 16, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: Information derived from our scouts has shown that a movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry was in contemplation. They have been kept massed and rationed for several days past. On Monday evening they were seen moving up the Rappahannock, and on Tuesday morning they appeared at Kelly's Ford, with an intention to cross. They were, however, repulsed by our dismounted skirmishers, but forced a passage at the Rappahannock Bridge, where they were soon driven back. From information I received, I was led to believe that their destination was the Shenandoah Valley. General Stuart was apprised of this suspected movement, and General W. E. Jones was placed upon his guard. The last dispatches from General Stuart, dated yesterday, report the enemy's cavalry north of the Rappahannock, massed opposite Kelly's and Beverly Fords and Rappahannock Bridge. Prisoners report they were rationed for eight days. The cavalry were accompanied by artillery and wagons. General Stuart thinks the movement a feint to cover other operations. He can learn of no force moving toward the Blue Ridge, but thinks from the reports of his scouts that General Hooker intends to transfer his army to White House, on the Pamunkey, or to the south side of James River. My own impression has been that the movement was intended to draw us to the Upper

Rappahannock, that Fredericksburg might be seized, and the bridges across the river rebuilt. I do not think General Hooker will venture to uncover Washington City, by transferring his army to James River, unless the force in front of Alexandria is greater than I suppose, or unless he believes this army incapable of advancing to the Potomac. My only anxiety arises from the present immobility of the army, owing to the condition of our horses and the scarcity of forage and provisions. I think it all-important that we should assume the aggressive by the 1st of May, when we may expect General Hooker's army to be weakened by the expiration of the term of service of many of his regiments, and before new recruits can be received. If we could be placed in a condition to make a vigorous advance at that time, I think the Valley could be swept of Milroy, and the army opposite me be thrown north of the Potomac. I believe greater relief would in this way be afforded to the armies in Middle Tennessee and on the Carolina coast than by any other method.

I had hoped by General Longstreet's operations in North Carolina to obtain sufficient subsistence to commence the movement, and by the operations in Northwestern Virginia to continue the supplies. It must, therefore, depend upon the success of these operations unless other means can be devised for procuring subsistence. I therefore submit the matter to Your Excellency for consideration, in the hope that some plan may be formed to attain this object. At present we are very much scattered, and I am unable to bring the army together for want of proper subsistence and forage.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—A dispatch from General Stuart, dated 9 p. m. yesterday, just received, states that the heavy rains and swollen streams have entirely arrested military operations on the Upper Rappahannock.

The contest terminated yesterday with the capture of about 40 of the enemy's cavalry at Beverly Ford. Several were killed and drowned in crossing the river. Our loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded. General W. H. F. Lee's brigade was engaged, two regiments being absent. General Fitz. Lee's brigade was held at Amissville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 16, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th instant, on the subject of re-enforcing the army in Middle Tennessee. I consider it of vital importance that we maintain our possession of the Mississippi River, to do which it will be necessary to hold Rosecrans' army in check. I regret to learn that it so much exceeds our army in strength.

I have reflected with great anxiety upon the condition of affairs in that region, but can arrive at no satisfactory conclusion with regard to re-enforcing the troops in that department. I believe the enemy in every department outnumbers us, and it is difficult to say from which troops can with safety be spared. If it is determined to be best that

the army here should remain inactive, I doubt whether General Hooker will be quiescent. There is some movement in agitation now not yet developed. By the last report he was drawing rations for 90,000 men. This does not include the troops in front of Alexandria, or in and about Washington. Making a liberal deduction, I should think this would give from 65,000 to 70,000 effectives. By the last returns, the effectives in this army, excluding Hood's and Pickett's divisions, were 38,000. A report from General Longstreet, of the 13th instant, states that General Hill had been ordered to reduce the force with which he was operating at Washington, N. C., to re-enforce General Beauregard. If Pickett's division is withdrawn from him, I fear he will be unable to obtain the supplies we hoped to draw from the eastern portion of the department, which, as far as I am able to judge, are essential for the support of the troops. I had expected to recall General Longstreet as soon as he had secured all the subsistence which could be obtained in that region, to hold General Hooker in check, while Milroy could be driven out of the Valley. If, however, it is decided that it will be more advantageous to re-enforce General Johnston, these operations will have to be arrested.

The repulse of the enemy's iron-clads at Charleston may have the effect of deranging his projected plans of attack, and he can accomplish nothing in the interior after May. If such be the case, troops might be spared from that department to General Johnston. But I think his great reliance is to concentrate the troops in his own department, and use them where they can be most effectively employed.

The troops in the vicinity of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Vicksburg will not be called in requisition at these places, and no more will be necessary than to man the batteries.

If the statements which I see in the papers are true, General Grant is withdrawing from Vicksburg, and will hardly return to his former position there this summer.

The President, from his position, being able to survey all the scenes of action, can better decide than any one else, and I recommend that he follow the dictates of his good judgment.

I am anxious for nothing but our success, and will cheerfully concur in any arrangement which may be decided on.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS,
April 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th, together with your order of the same date, came to hand to-day. In the application of the latter there are several points I wish to make inquiry about. First, in using the term "wagon," I presume you mean 4-horse wagons? You say, "in each battalion it is believed that two wagons will suffice for staff purposes;" I presume you mean by this that one is to supply transportation for the cooking utensils, desks, papers, and tents of the field officers, assistant quartermaster, surgeon, and ordnance officer, while the other is to be used as a medical wagon, which, you remember, every surgeon is required to carry, transporting in it a hospital tent, stretchers, and medical supplies. Then again "one wagon to a section will ordinarily suf-

fice for the double purpose of transporting company cooking utensils and foraging battery horses." For a four-gun battery this gives one wagon alone which can be strictly used as a forage wagon, for one must never go far from the battery, else the company will lose their cooking utensils in the event of being ordered to move while the wagons are out foraging. My own past experience satisfies me that no battery can be foraged with less than three wagons. By fixing this as the rate, you will reduce most of the batteries one wagon, which is a reduction of one-quarter in the transportation—a considerable saving. Three wagons to the battery is, I am sure, not too much. I believe it hardly necessary to increase this for a six-gun battery, for one wagon is practically lost for foraging purposes. It must carry cooking utensils and frequently company rations; besides, when battery horses are lost and not immediately replaced, the harness has to be transported. The battalion ordnance wagon can only do this when the batteries are not separated, to say nothing of the fact that it can carry but little, as its appropriate contents should be spare collars, traces, harness oil, grease, &c. Two wagons are thus left to forage the battery. At the outside, one wagon can carry but 6 barrels corn, that is, 168 rations of 10 pounds each, or only two days' rations of corn for the battery. More frequently it can carry but 5 barrels. The other wagon is left to collect forage. A battalion of artillery marching in the general column, with infantry in front and rear, cannot collect forage on the road. It gets into camp but a short time before sunset, and then, if it has to unload and start its wagons off 5 or 6 miles for forage, they return about 1 or 2 o'clock in the night, the teams broken down, but compelled to go through the same thing next day, while the battery horses are irregularly fed. The three wagons to the battery, allowing two forage wagons, will either carry four days' rations, or else one can go out on the side roads, and, collecting forage during the day, come into camp shortly after the battery, the horses not being overworked.

One wagon should carry cooking utensils, company papers, horse medicine, and company rations, and will be compelled to remain with the battery, frequently having to transport harness and the knapsacks of sick and broken-down men. When batteries were attached to brigades or divisions, they could and did draw subsistence stores from the brigade and division commissary trains; now they have to draw from the chief commissary of their army corps by battalions. His train is always in rear. After everything gets out of the road into camp, wagons have to go back, draw supplies, and come up. This need not be done every day; how often, depends on how many days' rations can be carried, but it has to be done every two or three days. Therefore the wagon remaining with the battery should carry the company rations, so as to be provided against a sudden order to move or a temporary separation for two or three days from its battalion, as will frequently happen.

I am perfectly aware of the very great necessity for reducing the number of animals in the army, but the very scarcity of forage demands greater activity in securing it, and, therefore, these means of providing it should not be reduced to so low a standard as to rapidly wear out and break down the teams employed in this work, besides the great necessity for providing well for the horses we keep. Please let me hear from you soon on this matter.

Day before yesterday Colonel [R. L.] Walker came up from Richmond, and brought with him the commissions for the field officers of artillery. I at once sent them on to General Lee, and I expect they will get to you

in a day or so. Hardaway's was not among them, however, and feeling satisfied it must have occurred by a mistake, I got Major [H. P.] Jones, who went down to Richmond to-day, to inquire into it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,
Colonel, and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

P. S.—Transportation may be further reduced hereafter if it be found imperatively necessary. But reduce it too low now, and there is no hope of any further increase.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th has been just received. Upon the arrival of the Fiftieth Virginia, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments were immediately ordered to Staunton, to report to General Imboden on Shenandoah Mountain. I hope they reached that point in time for the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, LACEY SPRING, VA.,
April 16, 1863.

General J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding at Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: There is no sign of the enemy in the Valley. News has reached me from Sperryville just now, but no tidings of the move anticipated. Orders are sent by the bearer of this to your cavalry to encamp between Harrisonburg and your position, to await orders either from you or me. Your infantry and artillery you can put in camp where it may best suit you, keeping in view some point of rendezvous toward Staunton, if threatened by a force my immediate command cannot meet. My opinion is, the attack on the Valley has been abandoned, if ever entertained, by the enemy. General Stuart is still near Culpeper Court-House. As soon as plans for the future can be arranged, you will be notified. If you can put everything in condition for action in your absence, I would be glad to see you in a day or so to arrange our affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 106. } *April* 16, 1863.

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XIV. The field officers of the battalions of artillery organized under General Orders, No. 20, current series, from these headquarters, are designated in the following table:

FIRST CORPS.

*Garnett's Battalion.**

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT.
Maj. C. RICHARDSON.

Grandy's battery.
Huger's battery.
Lewis' battery.
Maurin's battery.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. H. C. CABELL.
Maj. S. P. HAMILTON.

Carlton's battery.
McCarthy's battery.
Manly's battery.
Read's [Fraser's] battery.

Dearing's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES DEARING.
Maj. J. P. W. READ.

Blount's battery.
Caskie's battery.
Macon's battery.
Stribling's battery.

Henry's Battalion.

Maj. M. W. HENRY.

Bachman's battery.
Garden's battery.
Latham's battery.
Reilly's battery.

CORPS RESERVE.

Washington Artillery.

Col. J. B. WALTON.

Eshleman's battery.
Miller's battery.
Richardson's battery.
Squires' battery.

Alexander's Battalion.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER.
Maj. FRANK HUGER.

Eubank's battery.
Jordan's battery.
Moody's battery.
Parker's battery.
Rhett's battery.
Woolfolk's battery.

SECOND CORPS.

Carter's Battalion.

Col. T. H. CARTER.
Maj. C. M. BRAXTON.

Bondurant's battery.
Carter's battery.
Fry's battery.
Page's battery.

Walker's Battalion.

Col. R. L. WALKER.
Maj. WILLIAM J. PEGRAM.

Braxton's battery.
Crenshaw's battery.
Davidson's battery.
McIntosh's [Brunson's] battery.
Pegram's battery.

Andrews' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS.
Maj. J. W. LATIMER.

Brown's battery.
Carpenter's battery.
Dement's battery.
Raine's battery.

Jones' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.
Maj. J. B. BROCKENBROUGH.

Carrington's battery.
Garber's battery.
Latimer's [Tanner's] battery.
Thompson's battery.

CORPS RESERVE.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. MCINTOSH.
Maj. W. T. POAGUE.

Hardaway's [Hurt's] battery.
Johnson's battery.
Lusk's battery.
Wooding's battery.

Brown's Battalion.

Col. J. T. BROWN.
Maj. R. A. HARDAWAY.

Brooke's battery.
Dance's battery.
Hupp's battery.
Poague's [Graham's] battery.
Smith's battery.
Watson's battery.

* The italic headings do not appear in the original.

GENERAL RESERVE.

Cutts' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.
Maj. JOHN LANE.

Lane's [Wingfield's] battery.
Patterson's battery.
Ross' battery.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.
Maj. T. J. PAGE, Jr.

Kirkpatrick's battery.
Massie's battery.
Milledge's battery.

By command of General Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 17, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I am informed by the chief commissary of the army that he has been unable to issue the sugar ration to the troops for the last ten days. Their ration, consequently, consists of one-fourth pound of bacon, 18 ounces of flour, 10 pounds of rice to each 100 men about every third day, with some few peas and a small amount of dried fruit occasionally, as they can be obtained. This may give existence to the troops while idle, but will certainly cause them to break down when called upon for exertion.

I also learn that there have been 100 car-loads of sugar and other supplies for this army detained at Raleigh and Gaston for more than a fortnight.

I beg that you will take the necessary measures to cause the supplies to be forwarded promptly and regularly. The time has come when it is necessary the men should have full rations. Their health is failing, scurvy and typhus fever are making their appearance, and it is necessary for them to have a more generous diet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I have received your dispatches by your couriers. In reference to the report of your signal officer, Mr. Charles Hume, I hope the strength of the enemy at the various points as given by him is exaggerated. I do not think that General Hooker would venture to transfer his army to the Pamunkey or James River, and thus uncover Washington, unless the troops in front of Alexandria and in and around Washington are as numerous as stated by your signal officer. If his movement on the Upper Rappahannock was not intended against Jones, it may have been designed to draw us out from our present position, either to disclose our force, or enable them to seize upon Fredericksburg, rebuild the bridges across the river, &c.

Everything is very quiet in our front. The balloons are in constant observation, as if expecting or watching movement on our part. Three gunboats were reported yesterday to be at Loretto, ascending the river.

I am very much gratified at your having repulsed all efforts made by the enemy to cross the Rappahannock, and at the arrangements generally you have made. I hope you may yet be able to deal him a damaging blow, but request that you will not unnecessarily expose yourself or men.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

NARROWS, VIA DUBLIN,
April 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Your telegram of 14th was received at Salt Sulphur Springs. I will make the move you direct as soon as I can provide the necessary transportation. I do not understand you as requiring me to give all of my troops. If that is the Secretary's intention, please inform me of it immediately.

I return to Dublin to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 18, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Valley District:

SIR: I wish you to keep General J. E. B. Stuart informed of all movements of importance of the enemy in the Valley, while he is operating on your right flank. He is now near Culpeper Court-House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, April 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin Depot, Va.:

The following telegram just received:

JONESBOROUGH,
April 18, 1863.

Courier from Moccasin Gap brings information that enemy, 2,500 strong (cavalry), were on Clinch River, 25 miles distant, on morning of 16th.

Not having made their appearance at Gap, fear they have gone to salt-works.

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUBLIN,
April 18, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your telegram received. I received this morning the information it conveys of the presence of the enemy near Moccasin Gap, and am hurrying troops to the salt-works as rapidly as I can.

Brigadier-General Williams is there with a large regiment of infantry, and two field batteries which I sent ought to be there by this time. They ought to keep back a cavalry raid. I have ordered 2,200 additional troops there.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: I left for Huntersville on the 14th instant, to direct the movements of some troops I had ordered to join Brigadier-General Imboden in an expedition, via Beverly, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and secure their junction and co-operation on the expedition. The next day (15th instant) I received at the Salt Sulphur Springs your telegram of the day before, and one of the same date from Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones.

The latter informs me that he had, in consequence of a reported movement of Hooker's cavalry into the Valley, countermanded the order for the movement of Imboden's troops. In consequence of the two telegrams, I ordered my troops which were at and near Huntersville to halt at that place and await further orders, and returned myself to this place.

Your telegram, after giving the information communicated to you by Brig. Gen. W. G. M. Davis of the reported condition of things in Eastern Kentucky in rear of Brigadier-General Marshall, directs me to move forward to support Marshall, if I can do so, without waiting further orders.

I telegraphed you yesterday from the Narrows of New River that I would move as soon as transportation could be provided, but that I did not understand your order to mean that I should move all of my troops, and asked to be informed if I was in error in that supposition, but I have received no answer. I respectfully ask that you will inform me fully of the Secretary's wishes and expectations as to what I shall do. In the meantime I will move as many troops as I can with propriety, and with the means of transportation at my command. But I must say to you, general, that the withdrawal of troops from the front exposes the country, and especially that part of the railroad within my department.

I received a telegram to-day from Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, at Jonesborough, East Tennessee, that 2,500 of the enemy's cavalry were on Clinch River, about 25 miles from Moccasin Gap (he didn't say whether it was Big or Little Moccasin Gap), and were believed to be moving on to the salt-works. I have instructed Brigadier-General Williams, who commands at Saltville, and, if the enemy's cavalry is reported at only 2,500, I think Williams can keep them away from the salt-works. He has a large regiment of infantry, and will have this evening two field batteries, which ought to be able to hold the passes against cavalry until re-enforcements reach him. I have ordered 2,200 men, in addition, to the same place.

Brigadier-General Marshall is reported, with what truth I do not know, at Pound Gap.

I regret very much that anything occurred to make it necessary for Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones to countermand Imboden's orders. I had strong

hopes of the success of that expedition, and I know of no better service that the same number of troops could render just now than to carry out that expedition successfully. My troops intended for the expedition are in readiness to proceed on the expedition as soon as Imboden is permitted to move.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *April* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Shenandoah Mountain, via Staunton:

Your letter of the 16th instant received. You know the position of the troops I lent you. I approve your suggestions; proceed to carry them out, giving such orders to my troops as you think best. Send copies of this to Patton and Jackson, which they must regard as orders direct from me. Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—The commanding officer at Staunton please forward this to General Imboden immediately.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Narrows:

Send the Fifty-first [Virginia] Regiment and [J. Lyle] Clarke's battalion to this point, Colonel Wharton commanding, in time to take the train on Monday. If transportation can't be procured in time, the baggage must be sent afterward. Send to Colonel McCausland for the seven wagons sent to him a few days ago. Major [Thomas L.] Brown has been ordered to send you all the wagons he can get.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to order the Fifty-first Virginia Regiment and Clarke's battalion to this point in time to take the train from here on Monday.

The sick and convalescent will be left with a sufficient guard to attend to them and protect the camps.

The post quartermaster here will send you ten 4-horse wagons to assist in moving the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel Wharton will be in command of the regiment and battalion.

KNOXVILLE,
April 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Enemy's cavalry, 2,500 strong, reported advancing on salt-works, and were 25 miles from Moccasin Gap on the 16th. Do not know if reports are true. General Marshall reported at Pound Gap. Can you co-operate for defense?

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Saltville:

GENERAL: Telegram just received announces that enemy's cavalry, 2,500 strong, are reported to be advancing on the salt-works, and were 25 miles from Moccasin Gap on the 16th.

General Marshall is said to be at Pound Gap. Two batteries have been sent you. One thousand men will be sent immediately from Jenkins' command, and other troops will be moved in the same direction.

The major-general commanding directs you to hold the passes leading to the salt-works at all hazards, and he thinks, with the forces he will send and those you have, the enemy cannot only be repulsed, but erely punished.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

I am making the necessary arrangements for defending the salt-works. If Marshall is at Pound Gap, and falling back in the direction of Abingdon, he ought not only to hold the salt-works but punish the enemy. Was it 25 miles from Big or Little Moccasin Gap that the enemy is reported?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Saltville, via Glade Spring:

The following telegram received to-day from General A. E. Jackson, commanding at Jonesborough, East Tennessee:

JONESBOROUGH, *April* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Courier from Moccasin Gap brings information that enemy, 2,500 strong (cavalry), were on Clinch River, 25 miles distant, on morning of 16th.

Not having made their appearance at Gap, fear they have gone to salt-works.

The number is probably exaggerated. Two field batteries left here for Saltville by train early this morning. Should be with you this evening. With them and the Sixty-third [Virginia], you can hold the passes to the salt-works against a cavalry raid until re-enforcements arrive, which will be sent to you as soon as railroad transportation can be procured. Hold the passes to the salt-works at all hazard.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 18, 1863.

General JENKINS,
Salem:

Proceed at once to Glade Spring with 1,000 effective men. Take all that are armed. Arms for the rest will be furnished here. [Thomas] Dodamead will furnish transportation on your order.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., April 19, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, near Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 11th instant, by mail, just received.* Fortunately, the pontoon bridge you want is at Gordonsville, with trestle and bridge-way enough for 300 additional feet, making, with the pontoons, over 600 feet. Capt. Hugh T. Douglas, an expert in the use of pontoon bridges, has been at Gordonsville for some days, putting all the boats, trestles, balks, and chesses, with the necessary rigging, in complete order. Of this, Lieut. Col. W. Proctor Smith, Engineers, was informed by letter from Col. W. H. Stevens, dated 14th instant.

Captain Douglas has been directed, by telegram from Colonel Stevens this morning, to forward the bridge train from Gordonsville to Orange Court-House without delay. It will have to go by rail, as no animals are provided. All the teams employed in the engineer service were turned over to the Quartermaster's Department to supply the requisitions from General Longstreet. I hope the necessary teams can be sent to Orange Court-House from the general transportation and artillery of your army, to haul the bridge train forward to the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 19, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th instant causes concern and anxiety respecting the sanitary condition of your army, and stimulates the efforts I am earnestly making to increase your supplies of subsistence. I have here with me now, in consultation, Colonel Wadley, the agent of

* See Lee to Gilmer, April 11, p. 715.

transportation, and to-morrow there will be a meeting of the presidents of the most important railroads, whom I have summoned to confer with me on the best means of improving and increasing the means of railroad transportation. From all that I can learn, I incline to think the difficulty in the past has been as much attributable to want of arrangement and efficiency in the commissariat's agents as in the deficiency of the railroad transportation.

I have made arrangements from which I have reason to expect the arrival here daily for some weeks to come of 100,000 pounds of bacon, and at that rate supplies must soon so accumulate as to allow the return to the full ration, and at the same time prepare a reserve store, in case of any accident or extraordinary demand. This supply, however, will be drawn from the reserve stores of the commissariat at Atlanta, Ga. In addition, considerable amounts may be expected from the operations of Generals Longstreet and Hill, and from the action of the people in response to the President's proclamation. We have, as I have heretofore mentioned to you, contracts for large supplies from external sources, which should begin to be delivered by May 1. These, in their nature, must be precarious, and I do not, consequently, count too strongly upon them. Altogether, I trust the pinch of the struggle for supplies of your army has been passed, and that our gallant soldiers may soon be freed from the necessity of the privations they have so nobly endured. My own attention is being given to the subject, and no effort certainly will be spared to effect a result so justly due them.

With high esteem, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry, Culpeper Court-House:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th April, and to say in reply that so long as you occupy your present detached position you are authorized to send officers and men on duty to Richmond, upon your own order, in cases of an urgent character, and when the interests of the service require immediate action and will not admit of the delay necessary in order to refer the matter to these headquarters. The provost-marshals on the line of the Virginia Central and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads have been instructed accordingly. The general, relying upon your good judgment and discretion, is confident that a careful use will be made of the authority thus granted you.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your letter of 12 m., April 18, was received last night. I have been able as yet to learn nothing which goes to show the real intention of the enemy. As before stated, I do not think that Hooker

would venture to transfer the whole of his army to the York or James River unless Washington is more strongly defended than we are led to believe. Such may, however, be his intention, or he may intend to fall back to Alexandria, while sending off the regiments whose time has expired. It behooves us, therefore, to be on the alert, and to endeavor to ascertain what his movement means. It appears to me that he is rather fearful of an attack from us than preparing to attack. His operations in front of you look rather to prevent your moving against his right or getting in his rear.

In front of Fredericksburg he is picketed stronger than usual; he keeps two or three balloons up every and all day, I am told, and he brought up his gunboats in the Rappahannock as high as they venture to ascend. I wish very much I could send you more cavalry, and hope that Hampton will soon be able to join you. As regards the brigade in the Valley, I think it should be controlled by the commanding officer of the district so far as it concerns operations in that district, unless you are present there; otherwise it would relieve him of all responsibility, and perhaps deprive him of all power of accomplishing anything. All the regular returns relating to its organization, condition, &c., should be made to you, and I will so direct. His requisitions, I think, had better be made direct to Richmond, or it will cause great delay.

I have written to General Jones not to let the threatening attitude of the enemy in your front, unaccompanied by an inroad into the Valley, prevent the expedition of which you are aware. I apprise you, that you may be prepared for non-co-operation on that side of the Ridge. I believe the expedition is arranged for the 20th. I am glad you are able to get forage for your troops, and hope you will continue to succeed. If Colonel Corley can do anything, inform him.

I am aware that from the superior strength of the enemy he will be able to overpower you at any one point, but believe, by your good management, boldness, and discretion, you will be able to baffle his designs. I do not think the enemy's infantry extend as high as Kelly's Ford. They have a picket at the United States Mine Ford and a strong reserve about Hartwood Church. They may extend to a higher point.

I am very much obliged to you for the map of Antietam, and am glad to hear that Major [R. F.] Beckham is doing so well.

I will see Colonel Corley about the horses for your artillery, but fear he can do nothing, there is such a demand upon him. Save your horses all you can. Put yourself in communication with the commanding officer in the Valley, and desire him to keep you informed of all matters of importance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 20, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: I learn from Lieut. Col. A. S. Cutts, of the Artillery Corps, who has just returned from a visit to Southern Georgia and Florida, several facts, which I consider of sufficient importance to lay before you, in order that the Department of Subsistence may take steps to obtain some of the large supplies of which he speaks. Colonel

Cutts was informed by many gentlemen that there were enough beef-cattle in Florida to supply our entire forces for two years. From his own personal observation he knows that there are large stocks of cattle in Eastern and Southern Florida. On his recent visit, he saw one stock-raiser who had from 700 to 1,000 head of beef-cattle for sale; another, who had 1,000. There are also large herds of cattle in Western Florida.

In the lower counties of Georgia, adjoining Florida, large numbers of beef-cattle could be collected. In the sections referred to, the grazing is now fine, and the cattle will soon be in good condition. They could be driven to Virginia, through the region at the base of the mountains, or to any other point.

In Georgia, especially the southern part of the State, there are supplies of surplus bacon in the hands of nearly all the planters. Many express a willingness to divide with the army so long as they have a pound. I think that something may be accomplished by agents who know the people and the country, and who are themselves well known.

Now that Florida has been evacuated by the enemy, General [Joseph] Finegan, near Jacksonville, and General [Howell] Cobb, near Quincy, may give us material aid by turning their attention to collecting supplies in Florida and Southern Georgia, and forwarding them to the armies at other points. If we do not get this subsistence out from Florida, it will almost certainly fall into the hands of the enemy.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 19th, with inclosures.

In personal interviews with the President, and by letter, I have represented to him the insufficiency of the cavalry of this army, and have requested that it be re-enforced. I have repeated the request to-day. I have stated the large amount of cavalry opposed to you, how you are situated, and asked that a brigade from North Carolina and Jenkins' brigade be ordered to join you.

I have also requested that Colonel Clanton's cavalry, from Alabama, and Colonel Anderson's regiment, from Georgia, be ordered to this army.

Captain [William G.] Brawner's company has been ordered, as you recommended, to join Major Mosby, or you might keep him with you, and order Mosby to draw closer to you and watch your left flank. I hope Hampton will soon join you. But I do not see how you are to keep the cavalry together before the grazing season opens.

I wrote you yesterday the condition of things here. There has been no change. I see no evidence of a forward movement. Everything is quiet in front; the pickets of the enemy re-enforced and drawn back from the river, with officers constantly present with them, to prevent any communication with our men.

The signal corps report sailing vessels and steamers descending the Potomac in greater numbers than usual, but they have not been able to discern any troops on board.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

From the most reliable information I can obtain, the report of the advance of 2,500 of the enemy's cavalry toward Saltville was started by a man named Menafee, who, having committed a deliberate murder, and trying to make his escape, represented himself as a courier carrying the news of the advance of the enemy, and thus procured relays of horses. I have nothing this morning of the advance of the cavalry. I have about 2,000 men at Saltville, and 1,200 more are now on the way there. Will be there this evening.

Marshall was reported at Booneville on the 11th instant.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 58. } *April 20, 1863.*

The exigencies of the service require the reduction of the transportation of this army to the following standard. The commanding general urgently calls upon officers and men to exercise every means to maintain the wagons and animals in an efficient condition, to prevent further reduction becoming necessary:

Table showing allowance of wagons, tents, &c.

To whom allowed.	4-horse wagons.	2-horse wagons.	Wall tents.	Tent flies.
Lieutenant-general and staff (excepting quartermaster and commissary)	3	.....	3	.....
Major-general and staff (excepting quartermaster and commissary)	2	.....	2	.....
Brigadier-general and staff (excepting quartermaster and commissary)	1	.....	1	.....
Division quartermaster and commissary	.....	1	.....	.....
Brigade quartermaster and commissary	1	.....	.....	.....
Medical department of each brigade of four regiments	2	.....	.....	.....
Each regiment of infantry:				
Field and staff	1	.....	1	.....
Ordnance department	1	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster and commissary	.....	1	.....	.....
Each 100 men actually present	1	.....	.....	10
Each battalion of artillery:				
Field and staff (including quartermaster)	1	.....	1	.....
Medical department	.....	1	.....	.....
Each battery	3	.....	.....	.....
Officers of a company	.....	.....	.....	1

One of the wagons of each battery is for transportation of baggage. The other two will be in charge of the quartermaster of the battalion, to be used exclusively for transportation of forage and commissary supplies.

Officers' baggage will not exceed (mess chest and all personal effects included) as follows:

	Pounds.
General officers	80
Field officers	65
Company officers	50

Baggage of the men will be carried on their persons. Tents and cooking utensils will be transported in the wagons.

Transportation will be furnished, according to the above schedule, by the chief quartermaster of the army, if practicable. If this amount cannot be provided and maintained during the campaign, a further reduction *pro rata* must be made.

All transportation exceeding the amount allowed will be at once turned over to the chief quartermaster of the army.

No public animals will be allowed to any person, excepting such as are authorized by law to be mounted.

The ambulances and medical wagons of each brigade will be in charge of the brigade quartermaster, under direction of the senior surgeon.

When private conveyances and animals are used, they will be counted as part of the public transportation, and included in this order.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 20, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have taken occasion before to remark to you upon the insufficiency of cavalry in this army. The enemy has greatly re-enforced that arm of the service, and has brought this spring to the Rappahannock regiments that have hitherto been in Maryland, controlling the east bank of the Potomac, the interior, and the Eastern Shore as far as Northampton, Va. The horses are consequently fresh, and I understand are in fine condition. I learn from our scouts and other sources that the enemy's cavalry consists of six brigades, organized into three divisions, under General Stoneman. To oppose this force at present on the Upper Rappahannock we have two small brigades (the two Lees), under General Stuart, who has to maintain a line of pickets from the Chesapeake to the Blue Ridge. The late contest on the Upper Rappahannock, commencing on the 14th instant, was maintained by General W. H. F. Lee's brigade alone, two of whose regiments were absent, forming the picket line from the mouth of the Rapidan to the Chesapeake. But for the rifle-pits arranged at the different fords, in which General Lee placed his men dismounted, it would have been impossible to have resisted the force opposed to him.

General W. E. Jones' brigade is on duty in the Valley, and General Hampton's is recruiting. I have directed the latter to come forward as soon as fit for service, but do not know when that will be. General Fitz. Lee is subsisting his brigade in the region from which it was found necessary to withdraw Hampton, without drawing a pound for man or horse from any other source.

The most speedy means of obtaining re-enforcements is by bringing one brigade from North Carolina and Jenkins' brigade from Western Virginia. I do not accurately know the force of cavalry in North Carolina, or what service they have to perform, but I hope one brigade can be spared without detriment. I think it probable there will be great objections to bringing Jenkins from Western Virginia, but I really do not see what service he can perform there or how he can be subsisted.

Colonel [J. H.] Clanton, commanding the cavalry force in Alabama, has applied to be ordered to this army, but I know nothing of the neces-

sities of his service in that State, and have heard that his men are enlisted for six months only. I should not think he would be wanted in Middle Tennessee, as I have heard that Major-Generals Van Dorn and Wheeler have between them twelve brigades of cavalry.

I have before me a letter from Col. Robert [H.] Anderson, Fifth Georgia Cavalry, stating that the cavalry in the district of Georgia amounts to 2,500 men, and asking that his regiment may be ordered to join General Stuart. From my knowledge of the wants of that district, I should think that number of cavalry is not needed there, but General Beauregard may be of a different opinion. The enemy have no means of penetrating the interior of that State, or departing far from their boats. By the middle of May or the 1st of June, all military operations in that section will have ceased. Colonel Anderson states that his regiment is not needed where it is, and that he is anxious to get it into active service. If he cannot come to Virginia, he will apply to go to Tennessee.

I regret to state that Lieutenant [A. D.] Payne and 7 men of the Black Horse Cavalry were captured on the 18th, near Orlean, in an encounter with the enemy. General Fitz. Lee states that the enemy outnumbers him 4 to 1, and ride over him by sheer force of numbers. I fear some great evil will befall us if this state of things continues. I have made every effort in my power during the winter to obtain carbines for the cavalry, so that I could dismount more men when the ground favors it. Colonel Gorgas has sent me some, and intends, I believe, to furnish more, but they come in slowly and in small numbers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 21, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The President has shown me your letter of the 20th instant, on the subject of an increase of cavalry for your command. In answer, I send you the following list of cavalry regiments in North Carolina, viz, the Nineteenth and Forty-first North Carolina Cavalry, the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third North Carolina Partisan Rangers, the Sixty-second Georgia Rangers, and the Seventh Confederate Cavalry, in all six regiments. The President thinks that three of these regiments might be safely drawn from North Carolina, to increase your cavalry force, and as the limits of your command extend to include the troops in North Carolina, he suggests that you make your selection of these three regiments, and give the necessary orders in the case.

Besides this force, I think there can be sent to you Clanton's regiment from Alabama (I have telegraphed General Buckner on the subject), one regiment from Georgia, one from South Carolina, and three from Western Virginia, under Brigadier-General Jenkins. Measures will be immediately taken to secure this force for you, which, including the three regiments from North Carolina, which you will order yourself, will constitute ten regiments, the amount of cavalry force required by you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, April 21, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

If Marshall's command is considered safe, you will exercise your discretion as to the disposition and movements of your troops. I am pleased not to have caused a derangement of your concerted movement with General Imboden.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The salt-works on the borders of Smyth and Washington Counties, in this State, are partly in your and partly in my department.

The most practicable approaches to them for the enemy were through the part of Southwestern Virginia in your department. The destruction of these works and the part of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad within your department is so much to be desired by the enemy that it is more than probable they will attempt it.

I desire to co-operate with you in defending them, and to that end it is desirable that I should know the number and position of your troops in that part of Southwestern Virginia within your department, and also the force at Cumberland Gap, and who commands them. I will be obliged if you will give me this information.

It will afford me pleasure to give you any information you desire concerning my troops on the extreme left of my line.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 22, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

I can send Jenkins with two, perhaps three, of his regiments to General Lee as soon as the horses are collected, which will be done as soon as possible. I will send these regiments under the impression that it is more important at present that Lee should have them than I should, and therefore make my plans yield to his.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 22, 1863.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Will you please instruct your chief commissary at Staunton to hold in readiness 15,000 or 20,000 rations subject to my orders, to be sent to Millborough, or such other point as I may direct?

My object in asking this is to be able to ration Imboden's command in the event of its being obliged to fall back rapidly. Whilst I do not anticipate any such disaster, I desire to have rations at the most convenient point, to provide against unfortunate contingencies.

If you give the order I ask, please so inform me by telegraph.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[APRIL 22, 1863.—For Jones to Marshall, in relation to position of Marshall's forces, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 784.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your telegram of yesterday was received last night.

Brigadier-General Williams informs me, from Saltville, that an officer of Brigadier-General Marshall's command has arrived at that place, and reported Marshall safe on the Kentucky River, in Perry County. I had collected at Saltville about 3,000 men to move to Marshall's support, but shall not move them forward at present. I have written to Marshall, asking him to inform me of his position, condition, and plans, that I may give him such support as he may need and I can give. In the meantime I will keep about 2,000 men at and near Saltville.

The reported advance of 2,500 of the enemy's cavalry toward the saltworks seems to be without foundation. The report is said to have been started by a man named Menafee, who, having murdered a Captain Newberry, made his escape by representing himself as a courier carrying the information of the advance of the enemy to the nearest telegraph office, and thus obtained relays of horses.

The only derangements of the movement concerted with Brigadier-General Imboden, caused by your telegram of the 14th instant, was to delay the expedition five days, and the failure to engage the enemy's attention at Fayetteville whilst Imboden moved toward Clarksburg. I had ordered Colonel McCausland to move to Fayetteville with two regiments and a battalion, but countermanded the order on the receipt of General Cooper's telegram of the 14th instant. I do not think the failure of Colonel McCausland to move will have any material effect on Imboden's expedition. I have reason to believe the enemy at Fayetteville are anticipating a move on that place, and the commander in the Kanawha Valley will probably not think proper further to reduce his force by sending a part of it to so great a distance as Clarksburg or Buckhannon. Imboden informed me that he would move on the 20th instant. Indeed, so far as my own troops are concerned, your order of the 14th to support Marshall would have caused no delay of Imboden's move if I had not at the same time received a telegram from Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, informing me that, in consequence of the reported advance of the enemy's cavalry into the Valley, he had countermanded the order for the movement of his troops on the expedition. Imboden should be at Huttonsville to-night and Beverly to-morrow.

I sent a commissary with the expedition with all the money I could spare, and instructions to purchase all the cattle and bacon he could, and, if his money gave out, to impress and give certified vouchers. If

the expedition reaches Clarksburg or Grafton, as I hope it will successfully, we may obtain valuable supplies.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, *Saltville:*

GENERAL: I have received your notes and telegrams, and am glad to hear of the reported safety of Marshall, and that there is no immediate prospect of the advance of the enemy in force from Kentucky.

Colonel Wharton will remain for the present near Glade Spring with his brigade, and the companies of Jenkins' brigade whose horses are in the adjoining counties to Washington and Smyth will remain near Saltville, where their horses will be collected as soon as practicable. The latter will be under your command for the present, until their places can be supplied by the companies of cavalry which Colonel [William E.] Peters and Major [H. A.] Edmundson are forming. I am informed that Colonel [H. M.] Beckley has some fifteen or seventeen companies in Logan and the adjoining counties. They will be under your command. As soon as I can do so, I will give you such a force as will enable you to carry out the plan proposed for raising troops in Kentucky. In the meantime I wish you to gain all the information you can from Kentucky. Communicate with Marshall, if you can, and send him the accompanying letter.*

Captain [D. B.] Thompson is engaged on some special service at present, but will be ordered to report to you in a few days. In the meantime the commissary of the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment can supply such subsistence stores as you want.

Maj. J. B. Harvie, assistant quartermaster, was ordered on the 12th instant to report to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April* 23, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th instant, and am pleased to see the efforts you are making to furnish the army with proper supplies. I hope they may be successful, for I am painfully anxious lest the spirit and efficiency of the men should become impaired, and they be rendered unable to sustain their former reputation, or perform the service necessary for our safety. A report from Port Royal this morning at half past 8 o'clock states that the enemy was crossing the Rappahannock at that point. Eight or ten boats, containing 20 or 30 men each, had crossed the river, and wagons supposed to contain more boats were approaching the bank. A brigade of the enemy was all that was visible. It may be an effort to ascertain our position.

A dispatch from General Stuart at 9.30 a. m. to-day states that the camp-fires of the enemy were visible at Waterloo last night, and that a small party crossed the Rappahannock and went as far as Amissville and Little Washington on the 21st instant, but returned imme-

* Not found.

diately to the north side. Infantry pickets are now at Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock Bridge, and Beverly Ford. The whistle of a locomotive was heard yesterday on the north side, supposed to be at Bealeton, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

General Stuart heard also from citizens that the enemy came in large force to Centreville and Union Mills Ford on Friday last, and subsequently moved a force along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your letters of the 20th and 21st instant. With regard to Mr. Maddox, to whom the former relates, it may be well for you to know that there are three persons of this name. One, George Frederick Maddox, a planter and lawyer from Saint Mary's County, Maryland, is the one probably to whom you refer. Major Griswold, provost-marshal in Richmond, will know him, perhaps. I have heard that he was engaged in the contraband trade, and he may be sincere in the proposition which he has made. I know nothing of his wife.

The second, Alfred Maddox, originally from Fauquier, some time a clerk in a dry goods store in Baltimore, so far as I know, unmarried, is also engaged in the contraband trade. He is a tall, large man, with black hair and moustache; stoops a little in the shoulders.

The third, H. Clay Maddox, a doctor of medicine in Richmond, brother of Alfred, was formerly sent out of the lines of this army by General Johnston. I would place but little reliance on his statement.

As regards the reported movement of General Hooker toward Richmond, I know of no direct route which he can take shorter than the line which we now occupy, and should he attempt such a movement when the army is able to operate, I think he will find it very difficult to reach his destination.

I am very much obliged to you for the measures you have taken to re-enforce the cavalry of this army, which I consider to be a measure of great necessity. I have written to General Longstreet to ascertain what regiments could be spared from North Carolina, and have requested him to order them on.

Thanking you for the information conveyed to me, and for your promptness in attending to the wants of this army,

I remain, general, very sincerely, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 23, 1863.

General R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of this date has been received. I have the honor to make the following replies to your questions:

1. On taking command of the Army of Northern Virginia on the 1st

of June, 1862, Colonel Rhett, who was chief of staff with General Johnston, informed me that he did not desire to continue in the position. I applied to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, for a suitable officer to fill the place, and you were ordered to report to me.

2. To this I can answer emphatically in the negative. During the eleven months you have served with this army you have always been zealous and active in the discharge of your official duties, and I have never known you to be actuated by any other motive in the performance of them than the interests of the service.

3. To the third question I reply no. I have served with you in Mexico and Texas, as well as in the present campaign, and have always known you to be open and straightforward in opinion and conduct.

4. When the army was in the Valley of Virginia, I was informed by the Department that a general officer could be assigned under the law as chief of staff of this army. From your past services in that department, I desired no change. Without informing you of my intention, or speaking with you upon the subject, I recommended you for the position. So far as I know, you were not aware of my action until your appointment was announced.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS PENDER'S BRIGADE,
April 23, 1863.

[Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:]

MAJOR: I would beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general to the state of affairs that exists in the North Carolina regiments of the army, and the causes which, in my opinion, have brought it about. I think I am safe in saying that at least 200 men have deserted from the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment in this corps within the last thirty days. This, sir, I fear is not the worst of it, for unless some prompt measures be taken to arrest those already deserted, and severe punishment be inflicted after they shall be caught, the matter will grow from bad to worse. In my humble opinion, the whole trouble lies in the fact that they believe when they get into North Carolina they will not be molested, and their belief is based upon the dictum of Judge [R. M.] Pearson, chief justice of the State, in a recent trial of persons who killed some militia officers while in the discharge of their duties. I have not seen the judge's proceedings in the case, but our men are of the opinion that he held that the conscript law was unconstitutional, and hence they draw the conclusion that enrolled conscripts will not only be justified in resisting the law, but that those who have been held in service by the law will not be arrested when they desert. This conclusion is borne out by the facts. I have heard from a reliable gentleman that the conscripts and deserters go unmolested in Yadkin County, North Carolina, and Sergeant Grose, of my brigade, who has just returned, was told by the militia officers of that county that they should not arrest any more deserters in the face of Judge Pearson's holding unless protected by the Government, and the boldness of the deserters there proves that they are acting up to their word. Letters are received by the men, urging them to leave; that they will not be troubled when they get home. It would strike me that the holding alluded to brings only the individual

dictum of one of the three judges, and could be binding only in that particular case. What I have stated concerning Yadkin, I fear, holds good elsewhere, and, unless some check is put upon it, will work great and serious injury to the cause. I would suggest that a regiment be sent to that section of the State to arrest deserters. Any effort to arrest them between here and home must be only partial at best, and, when we get on the march, totally impracticable. Unless something be done, and quickly, serious will be the result. Our regiments will waste away more rapidly than they ever have by battle.

In writing the above, I wish to be just to my State, and must say that I think that too many of the troops of other States of the Confederacy would act as ours are doing if they thought they could with safety. I am anxious that my State and her troops shall not lose the credit they have so justly earned in the war by the conduct of a few bad men.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. D. PENDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

General Pender states to me that the men go off with their arms in squads. They can thus band together in the State with other malcontents, and produce great trouble, defy the law, &c.

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. General Marshall being reported returning by Pound Gap, and beyond reach of the enemy, you will make such disposition of your force and transportation as your judgment shall determine.

General Lee is greatly in want of an increase of cavalry, and the President thinks that Brigadier-General Jenkins, with the regiments of his brigade, might be sent to him. Let me know by telegraph if they can be spared from your command, or, if withdrawn, whether it would materially affect any important movement you may have in contemplation.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday was received last night, and I immediately replied that I would send Brigadier-General Jenkins, with two, and perhaps three, of his regiments, to General Lee as soon as the cavalry horses can be collected.

The horses, as you are aware, were sent to a distance from the rail

road, and to the rear, to be foraged during the winter. I had hoped to have collected them by this time, but it has been impracticable to procure forage, and the spring has been so unusually late that the grass is not yet sufficiently grown to support the horses. It will be, however, in a few days, and the horses will be collected without further delay, and the regiments sent to General Lee at any point you or he may designate.

I shall part with them with reluctance, and hope they will be returned to me as soon as General Lee can spare them.

From my own limited knowledge of the wants and necessities of the general service beyond my own department, and from conjecture I have formed of the probable plan of campaign, I believe it more important that General Lee should have at present the regiments you mention than that they should remain in this department, and I will therefore make my plans yield to his.

Aside from my own opinion on the subject, it is sufficient for me to know that the President, who can take a comprehensive view of the entire theater of military operations, and knows what is proposed to be done, thinks Jenkins and his men can render more important service with General Lee than in this department.

It is proper, however, that I should say that the information I have from Kentucky is that the enemy have about 20,000 men of all arms at Lexington, Danville, Winchester, and Mount Sterling. I think it more than probable that their presence there is more for the purpose of overawing Kentucky and the adjoining Northwestern States and to support Rosecrans, than for immediate offensive operations in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia. We may reasonably, however, anticipate raids on a large scale on these sections at any time. I have at present nearly 2,000 infantry and artillery (two field batteries) near Saltville, the extreme left of my line.

I have sent about 1,600 men, chiefly infantry and dismounted cavalry, with Brigadier-General Imboden, via Beverly, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He should be at Beverly to-day, and if that expedition proves as successful as I hope it will, I had intended to support it with Jenkins' cavalry and a small brigade of infantry, if in the meantime no material change of the enemy's position and force in the Kanawha Valley occurred to prevent.

And I must remind you that since I took command of this department three comparatively large infantry regiments, the Fiftieth, Twenty-ninth, and Fifty-fourth [Virginia], and [V. A.] Witcher's battalion of cavalry, have been withdrawn. The Twenty-ninth is with Lieutenant General Longstreet, the Fiftieth with General Lee, the Fifty-fourth sent to Knoxville, and Witcher's battalion of cavalry to the Shenandoah Valley, and the troops of the Virginia State Line have been disbanded. I am endeavoring, with some success, to collect and reorganize the troops late of the Virginia State Line, and hope soon to have two full regiments of them, besides those who have joined the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. L. Jackson.

Brigadier-General Marshall's troops, that were relied on to guard the southwestern part of Virginia, now in the Department of East Tennessee, are reported as safe for the present on the Kentucky River, in Perry County.

Please inform me to what point I shall send Jenkins' cavalry.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 24, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The enemy are crossing over to Port Royal, as reported to you yesterday; remained in the village long enough to take from the inhabitants what they could get, consisting of horses, mules, &c., and recrossed before our troops could reach them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON, *Commanding Artillery:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d instant, in reference to the transportation for the artillery, has been received. A 2-horse wagon for the medical supplies of a battalion was designated by the medical director of the army. It is as much as is allotted to a regiment of infantry. If there are not enough 2-horse wagons, a 4-horse wagon will have to be taken for two battalions. Colonel Corley thinks there are enough 2 horse wagons in the artillery for the purpose.

General Orders, No. 58, designated the transportation for the troops. It did not arrange that for the supply trains. These will have to depend in amount upon the wagons which can be obtained by the reductions made in the order, and hence the necessity of turning over to the quartermaster the surplus wagons as soon as possible. It is designed to supply the commissary of the artillery with a subsistence train, if practicable. The battery wagons of a battalion, under charge of the ordnance officer, can carry the necessary tools, implements, and ordnance supplies for a battalion. Your duties in position are more nearly allied to that of a major-general than a brigadier. If you find it necessary, therefore, the transportation and camp equipage of the former can be allowed you. Flies could be used by a portion of your staff. The difficulty of procuring horses renders it necessary to reduce the transportation as low as possible. More delay has occurred than I anticipated in replacing our 6-pounders with Napoleons. The number of Napoleons received, however, has, I think, been equal to number of 6-pounders turned in. The reduction in the number of guns cannot be great. I have only heard of three 10-pounder Parrotts being sent to the army. The impossibility of procuring guns is the cause of delay. The Whitworth gun of Lane's battery is, I understand, in Richmond, repaired. I fear it was disabled by carelessness in loading, which was probably the cause of the bursting of the 20-pounder Parrott.

The destruction of horses in the army is so great that I fear it will be impossible to supply our wants. There are not enough in the country.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
April 25, 1863—11 a. m.

General J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 11 a. m. yesterday was received last night. I think it probable that among the considerations that prevent Stone-

man from crossing the Blue Ridge is the apprehension that you will plunge into the rear of their army and cut up their line of communications. Should he cross into the Valley, nothing would call him back sooner than such a move on your part, and it is worthy of your consideration how you could, in that event, most damage him. Should you determine to follow him, Mosby and the Black Horse [Cavalry] might be let loose on his rear, which would, perhaps, produce similar consternation, though not so much harm.

That you may know the progress of events on our right, I inclose report from Captain [M. L.] Randolph, of the signal corps.* If true, enemy must be very strong to re-enforce every point so largely.

Longstreet writes, from prisoners taken, that the Eighth Corps has arrived in his front. Where does that come from? It does not belong to Hooker.

D. H. Hill telegraphs that the army from Charleston has landed at New Berne, and is marching on Kinston, and applies for help.

Doubleday's division, mentioned by Randolph, I presume is the force that marched to Port Conway. A portion crossed in boats brought with them, plundered the inhabitants, stole horses and mules, and carried off some of our citizens. I am afraid the cavalry was negligent. They gave no alarm; did not fire a shot; lost some public horses and two wagons. The citizens gave the alarm. I desire the matter inquired into. I have heard it stated that Colonel [John] Critcher was on the north side of the Rappahannock. I do not know that it is true. By the time General [R. E.] Colston got half-way from his position to Port Royal, they had recrossed, taken up their boats, made, it is said, of light plank, covered with canvas, and moved back. Captain Harding says he had barely time to saddle his horses and clear himself. I fear they were all asleep in the houses. I have heard that was the case previously. It is probable that the enemy was informed of their habit, and the plan laid to catch them.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 25, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The Adjutant and Inspector General telegraphed me on the 22d, saying the President thought I might be able to send you Brigadier-General Jenkins and three of his regiments of cavalry, and asking if I could send them. I immediately replied that I could send Jenkins, and two, perhaps three, regiments, as soon as his horses could be collected.

I can send you three regiments, or two regiments and a battalion.

The cavalry horses which were sent to the rear (chiefly to North Carolina) to be foraged, have not yet been collected, owing to the impracticability of obtaining forage, and the late spring preventing the growth of the grass; and about 1,200 of the men were sent to Saltville a few days since on a false report, started by a murderer, who was making his escape, that 2,500 of the enemy's cavalry were marching on the saltworks. They have been ordered back to their camp, and will immedi-

* Not found.

ately proceed to collect their horses, and put themselves in readiness to report to you. If you will inform me at what point you wish them, it will expedite the movement, as it will enable me better to designate the points at which the horses are to be collected.

Brigadier-General Jenkins' men are chiefly from the west and northwest of the State, and you know what a decided preference those men have for serving in or near their own section of country. I have thought it might serve your purpose to send Jenkins' cavalry to replace a part of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones' cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley.

Please inform me when I shall send Jenkins. I hope, general, you will only need these regiments temporarily. From my own limited knowledge of the wants of your army, and my conjectures as to the probable plan of campaign, I am induced to believe Jenkins' cavalry may at present render more service with you than in this department, and I therefore make my plans yield to yours.

I have heard nothing from Brigadier-General Imboden since the 18th instant. He was to move on the morning of the 20th instant. I sent him about 1,600 men. I am sorry anything occurred to make it necessary that Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones should have countermanded Imboden's order to move on the 15th instant. The delay was unfortunate, I think, but I still hope for good results from the expedition.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Union:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding approves the disposition made of the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment. He is aware of the inadequate protection afforded the counties of Greenbrier and Monroe by the present disposition of the forces, but hopes to have a regiment of cavalry ready to go to the front in a few days, when a sufficient guard can be sent from Princeton to the Narrows to allow Derrick's battalion to go to Greenbrier or Monroe, as may seem best at the time. Meanwhile the general relies on the weakness of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley and a raid in the northwest to prevent any raid into Monroe and Greenbrier.

The Twenty-second [Virginia] Regiment is at present on detached service, on an expedition under General Imboden. It will probably soon return to Lewisburg. It may be communicated with by way of Beverly, if it has passed that point.

Some Government cattle have just been ordered from Greenbrier farther to the rear, which may create an impression that it is intended to withdraw the troops from that county. Such is not the case, and in your intercourse with the citizens it would be well to assure them on that point.

The cattle are sent back as a precautionary measure only, as their being in the county might only tempt a raid for the purpose of running them off.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 27, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant.

I have been much distressed at receiving accounts from time to time of your indisposition. I hope from the tenor of your letter that you are better, and that the present fine weather will soon restore your health and strength. I am very much obliged to you for the steps you have taken to re-enforce our cavalry and to increase our supplies. I feel by no means strong, and from the condition of our horses and the amount of our supplies I am unable even to act on the defensive as vigorously as circumstances may require. A report sent me last night by Major [William] Norris, of the signal corps at Richmond, and which probably may have been submitted to you, states the strength of General Hooker's army to be from 150,000 to 160,000, and that re-enforcements had been sent him from Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, and Harper's Ferry. Though bodies of troops heretofore retained in Maryland to keep that State in subjection, I believe, have been forwarded to General Hooker, still I think his numbers much exaggerated. But this report, said to be brought by a special scout from Washington, corroborates all previous intelligence, showing that troops from the rear have been moved to the Rappahannock. This would indicate a forward movement of the Federal Army.

A dispatch last night from General Stuart, dated 2 p. m., 26th instant, states that General Stoneman is encamped at Warrenton Junction, with his cavalry in force near Warrenton Springs.

A brigade of infantry (Federal) is guarding Rappahannock Bridge and Beverly and Kelly's Fords, and trains over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were arriving hourly without bringing troops, so far as known. He may intend to push his cavalry along by that route while his infantry attempt to seize this.

I have written to General Longstreet to expedite as much as possible his operations in North Carolina, as I may be obliged to call him back at any moment. I think that the troops from South Carolina could now be returned to North Carolina, and I am particularly anxious to get back Ransom's division. I hardly think any serious effort can be made against Charleston this summer, and if the force was restored to North Carolina, so that I could recall the troops belonging to this army, I might be in sufficient strength to operate advantageously. Do you think this can be done? If so, it ought to be done as speedily as possible.

Though some of the enemy's gunboats have succeeded in passing our batteries at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, from the accounts I have received, they seem to have paid dearly for their success, and it shows that the river cannot be used as a highway of commerce, so that they can derive no material benefit from it. I hope the additional heavy guns you have sent will more effectually close it.

I am very glad to hear that Fort Sumter is so little injured. If this summer they would construct a revetment of palmetto logs on the sea-wall, and fill in between this and the scarp with sand, it would secure the wall against future attacks.

I do not know whether Ransom or Pender would like to exchange into the cavalry, nor do I know how to supply their places in the infantry. I will see what can be done when the opportunity offers.

You may have learned, through my letter to the Department, of the projected expedition of Generals Jones and Imboden. They left on the 21st instant. The rains, I fear, produced high water, and have delayed their march, but as everything was well arranged and the expedition well provided, I think we may reasonably hope for success.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 27, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

On the request of Brigadier-General Jenkins, this letter* is respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I fully concur with General Jenkins as to the importance of sending his cavalry to operate in Western and Northwestern Virginia. It was my intention to send them there as soon as the horses could be collected and the grass sufficiently grown to support them on an expedition.

The enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley is believed to be small. Information regarded as reliable, and received direct from Charleston within the last week, makes it about 3,000 of all arms.

With General Jenkins' brigade of cavalry operating in Northwestern Virginia, I should not apprehend any advance or even raid on a large scale from the Kanawha Valley, and whilst our cavalry is in the northwest I should feel that I could, without risk to this line, send a couple of regiments of infantry, if necessary, to the protection of the saltworks.

The political advantages which might flow from military operations in the northwest of Virginia I am sure have not escaped the Secretary's attention.

That section has been for a long time in the uninterrupted possession of Peirpoint and his associate usurpers, and we still have many warm friends there who have been true to us under most trying circumstances.

If these men of Jenkins', who have recently left that part of the country to enter our service, are permitted to return there organized and with arms in their hands, and with every incentive to use them, our own cause will be strengthened in that section and our enemy's relatively weakened. It is, I think, important to teach the traitors in that section that they are not secure under what they regard as the new State government, and to show our friends that we are most desirous, and to some extent able, to help them, and encourage them to look forward to a day of deliverance, and to aid us in bringing it about.

My telegram of the 22d instant and letter of the 23d to the Adjutant and Inspector General was based on the belief that General Lee needed a part of General Jenkins' brigade for immediate and active service, to carry out some plan determined on, and that the President thought it more important they should go on that service at this time than remain in this department.

If there is no such plan, I think it best that I should be permitted to send Jenkins' brigade on at least one expedition into Northwestern Virginia, or, if he needs additional cavalry, as soon as Jenkins' horses can

* Letter upon which this indorsement was made not found; it referred to the temporary transfer of a portion of Jenkins' brigade to the Army of Western Virginia.

be collected, I would suggest that it be withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley, and its place supplied by Jenkins' regiments. They would then be in position to undertake an expedition in the northwest as soon as they could be spared.

Respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Salem, Va., April 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

MY DEAR SIR: Upon your kind request that I should, when it was necessary, write you unofficially, made when I saw you some months ago in Richmond, I venture this morning to do so.

I write merely to say a word touching the character and good behavior of my brigade. I learn that you have had all kinds of representations made to you prejudicial to the same, and that some of these came in a form calculated to impose upon your judgment. Unacquainted with the specifications they contain, I am, of course, debarred from combating them seriatim. I can only deal with the general charge of marauding, disturbing private property, &c. I believe nobody has had the temerity to charge this brigade with a want of soldierly conduct when confronting the enemy. Certainly no infantry officer of this department would have the hardihood to do so, for I affirm that this brigade of cavalry has undergone more exposure, fatigue, and hunger in the service, and has killed and captured more of the enemy, than all the infantry which is now, or ever has been, in this department; and this averment I am ready to substantiate with facts and figures. But to return to the general charge of "disturbing private property," &c. That depredations upon private property have been committed by soldiers of this brigade, I do not question. That hen-roosts have been robbed, bee-gums stolen, and cooking utensils borrowed and never returned, and that drunken soldiers have entered private houses and behaved in a disorderly manner is, no doubt, all true. But of what brigade is it not true? There is not an officer or soldier who has served in the Confederate Army three months who does not know that this is true of every command where the theater of their operations affords the facilities. It is, of course, not the case with reference to every brigade of a large army encamped for months in the same place and in an already desolated section, where there is no private property to disturb; but under all other circumstances it is the case. Why, it has grown almost into an axiom all the world over that "the presence of a friendly army is an evil only second to the presence of an army of the enemy."

But that this evil has been greater than could have been reasonably expected, or more than the strictest orders and increasing vigilance on my part could have prevented, or that it has been greater than that which would be inflicted by any other cavalry force of the same size, and under the same circumstances, I utterly deny; and when I say this I only "speak what I do know."

Nay, sir, I am willing to make the same comparison with any infantry command where the circumstances attending their presence in any locality are at all similar. Why, sir, it has only been three days ago when I encamped for the night at Glade Spring with my command, waiting to take the cars the next day for this place, and when the railroad agent in charge of the depot, outbuildings, wood, &c., saw a guard placed by

my orders over the property, the wood necessary for the command carefully measured, and not another stick allowed to be touched, not a fence-rail burned, he came to me, and said that he could not refrain from expressing his gratification with the conduct of the command. He said that it was the first time he had ever witnessed an encampment of troops in that place where they were made to conduct themselves in an orderly manner; that heretofore they had literally taken possession of the depot and the whole establishment, ransacking every apartment and disturbing everything about the premises, and as for measuring the wood they needed, it was never done; that they took promiscuously all they wanted, and could be seldom got to account for any. I could, sir, pile your table with certificates of the best men all over the section of the State where we have been operating, bearing testimony substantially to the same thing, namely, that though, of course, some misdemeanors had been committed under circumstances where they could not be prevented, yet that our general conduct has been much better than any one familiar with the behavior of troops expected.

You may ask, then, how it happens that you hear so many complaints of this cavalry brigade in this respect. There are many causes that conduce to that result.

1. Because, being a cavalry command, and operating over such a large extent of country, the facilities of bad men to commit misdemeanors is thereby enlarged.

2. Partisan bands, mounted men, professing to belong to the State Line, and many others who commit these petty depredations, pass themselves off on the community as belonging to this brigade. This deception has come to be perfectly notorious.

3. The necessity of sending our horses to many different sections to have them wintered has, no doubt, subjected the people there to some inconvenience, and, being unaccustomed to the presence of troops, they magnify every little disturbance, and represent it as a great outrage. I may add that in North Carolina almost every complainant has been proved, upon investigation, to be disloyal to our cause. They would not sell corn when they had a large surplus, or, if they did sell it, would not deliver it if paid for in Confederate money, and were repeatedly heard to say that "they wanted the old Union back again."

4. From the fact, as I have every reason to believe, that systematic efforts have been made to gather up every possible report against the command, and bring it to the notice of the Government, in order to prejudice it against us. You may be almost disposed to regard this as chimerical, but I assure you, sir, that I do not speak unadvisedly. There are those who have frequent access to your ear, if not to your confidence, who believe that my success would be incompatible with their own interests, and, finding no more vulnerable point at which to assail me, they are fain to bring all manner of charges against my brigade.

I have thus enumerated four distinct causes which may have led to your hearing so many charges against the orderly conduct of this brigade. The first of these, you will observe, is the only one which proceeds upon the supposition that these charges have any substantial foundation in fact. The other three, which I am satisfied will cover a large majority of cases, proceed upon the ground that the charges are substantially false.

And now, sir, I have done, after briefly and imperfectly adverting to a subject that touched the honor of my command, and, touching that, touched my own. As for myself, as these charges seem not to be aimed

at me directly, perhaps no word of defense might be deemed necessary. I may be permitted to say, however, that the course of that man would be a curious and anomalous one who would deliberately espouse our cause under the circumstances by which I was surrounded, and then curse it by tolerating all manner of outrages upon the property of its citizens. And even my enemies, I imagine, will hardly reflect so severely upon my intelligence as to suppose that in my position I would not be able to know something of these outrages, if committed.

As I learn that Judge Campbell, the Assistant Secretary of War (who I am told is a gentleman who would not willingly do injustice to any one), spoke of my men a few days ago as marauders, I beg you to call his attention to a communication addressed to General Samuel Jones, and by him forwarded to your Department, by Col. W. H. French, commanding this brigade during my absence on an expedition to the Ohio River. You can also, if you think proper, let him read this communication.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly, yours,

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

MAY 1, 1863.

To Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary, for perusal. The writer so requests, that misapprehension may be removed.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The expressions I have made in reference to detachments from this brigade have been made upon papers sent to General Jones for inquiry. Some weeks ago the complaints were numerous, and the acts complained of were of an atrocious character.

Brigadier-General Jenkins confesses to sufficient laxity to authorize strong expressions.

J. A. C. [CAMPBELL.]

[APRIL 28-29, 1863.—For Maury to Jones, and reply, in reference to re-enforcements for East Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, pp. 800, 803.]

FREDERICKSBURG,
April 29, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock to-day in large numbers, and have taken position under the bank of the river, under cover of their heavy guns on the opposite side.

The day has been favorable for his operations, and to-night he will probably get over the remainder of his forces.

Besides the force which was reported by General Stuart to have crossed on the pontoon bridges laid below Kelly's Ford, I have learned this evening by couriers from Germanna and Ely's Fords that the enemy's cavalry crossed the Rapidan at those points about 2 p. m. to-day. I could not learn their strength, but infantry was said to have crossed with the cavalry at the former point.

Their intention, I presume, is to turn our left, and probably to get into our rear.

Our scattered condition favors their operations. I hope if any reenforcements can be sent, they may be forwarded immediately.

The bridges over the Annas ought to be guarded, if possible.

R. E. LEE,
[*General.*]

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: The demand which was looked for has come, and requires prompt attention.

General Lee sends this morning the following dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURG, 29*th*.

The enemy is crossing below Deep Run, about The same place as before. The fog has been so thick during the night and morning that we can only see a few yards. Taken with the reports received from our left, it looks like a general advance; but where his main effort will be made, cannot say. Troops not wanted south of James River had better be moved in this direction, and all other necessary preparations made.

This, of course, involves rapid and immediate movement of troops and supplies, to enable General Lee to meet the enemy and sustain himself in whatever position it may be necessary to assume.

Very respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c., Goldsborough, N. C.:

GENERAL: The following telegram has just been received from General Lee:

The enemy is crossing below Deep Run, about the same place as before. The fog has been so thick during the night and morning that we can only see a few yards. Taken with the reports received from our left, it looks like a general advance; but where his main effort will be made, cannot say. Troops not wanted south of James River had better be moved in this direction, and all other necessary preparations made.

This renders it important that such forces as you deem judicious should be concentrated at Richmond, to be in supporting distance. General Lee may telegraph you. In absence of instructions from him, make such arrangements with above view as your judgment shall dictate. A like dispatch has been sent to Lieutenant-General Longstreet.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

APRIL 29, 1863.

General LONGSTREET:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Lee:

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

The enemy is in large force on north bank of Rappahannock, opposite the railroad at Hamilton's Crossing. He is crossing troops below the point at which he crossed in December, and extends lower down the river. I have discovered nothing lower

than the mouth of Massaponax Creek. He is certainly crossing in large force here, and it looks as if he was in earnest. I hear of no other point at which he is crossing, except below Kelly's Ford, where General Howard has crossed with his division, said to be 14,000, six pieces of artillery, and some cavalry. Stoneman will probably cross about the Warrenton Springs, and I fear will make for Gordonsville, and may destroy our roads. I have nothing to oppose to all that force up there except the two brigades of cavalry under General Stuart. All available troops had better be sent forward as rapidly as possible by rail and otherwise.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., April 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

The following telegram just received since the one already communicated to you:

If any troops can be sent by rail to Gordonsville, under a good officer, I recommend it. Longstreet's division, if available, had better come to me, and the troops for Gordonsville and the protection of the railroad, from Richmond and North Carolina, if practicable. General Howard, of the enemy's forces, making toward Gordonsville; has six batteries with him. Please order the forwarding of our supplies.

The Secretary, in view of the above, directs the return of your command, or at least such portions of it as can be spared without serious risk; also any surplus force that can be spared from General D. H. Hill. [T. S.] Rhett's command has been sent to Gordonsville. These movements are required to be made with the utmost dispatch.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 29, 1863.

General COOPER:

DEAR GENERAL: General Lee telegraphs that all available force at our command be sent at once by rail, or otherwise, toward Gordonsville. You had better see General Elzey, and arrange that Wise's brigade prepare and start as soon as practicable. Telegraph French at Petersburg to send here all available force at his command. They had better march, not to interrupt railroad transportation of supplies. I send General Lee's telegram. Please return it to me at the President's office after you have examined it.

Most truly,

J. A. SEDDON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

[WAR OFFICE,
Richmond, April 29, 1863.]

General COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

DEAR GENERAL: General Lee, by another telegram, just sent the President, says:

If any troops can be sent by rail to Gordonsville, under a good officer, I recommend it. Longstreet's division, if available, had better come to me, and the troops for Gordonsville and the protection of the railroad, from Richmond and North Carolina, if practicable. General Howard, of the enemy's forces, has six batteries with him. Please order the forwarding of our supplies.

I have seen General Elzey. He suggests Rhett's command instead of General Wise's. So order. Transportation must be provided him. His horses have been taken away. They must be supplied, even by impressments from the city, if necessary.

* * * * * * *

Order by telegraph Longstreet's return, sending him General Lee's telegram; also any surplus force to be spared from General Hill. Please send General Lee's telegram to Colonel Northrop, and ask him to send forward all supplies he can command. Colonel [G. W. C.] Lee informs me General Howard is the enemy's officer; so disregard all the passage erased.

In haste, truly yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 29, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: As arranged to-day, I wish you to draw your troops out of Fredericksburg, leaving your sharpshooters, and take a position in the rifle-pits, so as to maintain the heights back of the town, as in December. Extend your right to Deep Run, and the troops not necessary on the front hold in reserve to throw where they may be required.

You should have all your men in position by daylight in the morning, with rations for the day.

Caution your officers to be vigilant and energetic; repair your line of defense when you may find it necessary, and pay every attention to the comfort of your men and the support of your horses.

Communicate to General Jackson and General Anderson all movements of the enemy affecting them, and, if they ask for re-enforcements, furnish what you can. I have just heard that the enemy's cavalry, accompanied by infantry, had crossed at Germanna Ford (the Rapidan).

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I have just heard that a regiment of cavalry crossed at Ely's Ford. We may be obliged to change our position in consequence of the enemy's having come in between us and General Stuart. Make your preparatory arrangements to-night to secure all your property. Leave no more sharpshooters on the river and in Fredericksburg than are absolutely necessary, so as to have as strong a force as possible to strengthen our left.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 29, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have just heard that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, accompanied by infantry, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford about 1 o'clock. Draw in your brigade at United States Ford, and throw your left back so as to cover the road leading from Chancellorsville down the river, taking the strongest line you can, and holding it to the best advantage. I wish you to go forward yourself and attend to this matter.

Let me know where communications will reach you, and inform me of the condition of things.

See if you can find where Colonel [J. L.] Davis' cavalry is, and collect all the mounted men you can in your front.

See to the provisions and forage of your men and animals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I have just heard that a regiment of cavalry crossed at Ely's Ford. We may be obliged to change our position in consequence of the enemy having come in between us and General Stuart. Make your preparatory arrangements to-night to secure all your property. Leave no more sharpshooters on the river than are absolutely necessary, so as to have as strong a force as possible to strengthen our left.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin, Va.:*

Hasten the cavalry brigade of General Jenkins for General Lee Gather up as much of that force as you can immediately, and send them forward, without waiting for others, via Staunton and Gordonsville. The enemy is crossing the Rappahannock at different points in force.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 29, 1863.

Commanding Officer at Staunton, Va.:

Send all your disposable force immediately to Gordonsville, to repel an attack of the enemy on that place. Send all the troops by railroad, and, if necessary, order a special train.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
April 30, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, *Suffolk, Va.:*

Move without delay with your command to this place, to effect a junction with General Lee.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General JENKINS, *Commanding, &c., Salem:*

Send forward soon as possible all the men you can mount, via Staunton and Gordonsville, to report to General Stuart, now on the Rapidan River. Gather up your horses as rapidly as possible, mount the men, and send them forward without waiting to join regiments. The necessity is urgent. Put yourself in communication with General Stuart. Lose no time. When can the first of them move?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SALEM,
April 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Your dispatch this moment received. I have five companies in Rockbridge and Augusta Counties. I will send the men there immediately to mount their horses and push on. I have several other companies that I can mount in a day or two. Shall I direct my horses in North and South Carolina to be moved so as to meet my men who can proceed to join them?

At what point can I telegraph General Stuart?

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
April 30, 1863.

His Excellency PRESIDENT DAVIS:

Dispatch of 11.30 p. m. yesterday received. General Stuart is supposed to have crossed Rapidan last night, to interrupt enemy's column at Germanna. He cut it in the afternoon near Madden's, north of Rapidan. He captured prisoners from Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps. Enemy was still crossing the Rappahannock at 5 p. m. yesterday. Wagons and beef-cattle still on north side. Meade, Slocum, and Howard commanded corps. Object evidently to turn our left. If I had Longstreet's division, would feel safe.

R. E. LEE,
[*General.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 30, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this morning. I will write to General McLaws in relation to Semmes' brigade. I hope you have been able to select a good line and fortify it strongly. At what point will your right rest? Will it include Wilcox's position, and can you draw him on the line?

Set all your spades to work as vigorously as possible. I hope to send you additional troops if I can learn in time; so hold your position firmly, and prepare your line for them. Send me word this evening what additional guns you will require to those you have. Keep two days' rations cooked that the men can carry on their persons, and give orders that everything be prepared to pack your trains and to move off at any moment when ordered. All your baggage, camp equipage, including your headquarters, &c., must be immediately reduced in order to accomplish this.

General Stuart writes that the Third Virginia Cavalry, Colonel [Thomas H.] Owen, and Second North Carolina, Colonel [W. H.] Payne [of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, temporarily in command], have been ordered to report to me. They are probably on the Plank road; direct them to keep in your front, and to keep you advised of all movements of the enemy, and to delay his progress as much as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April* 30, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson will report to Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, for assignment to the command of the division of the Second Army Corps formerly commanded by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April* 30, 1863.

I. Major-General McLaws will designate a brigade of his division to hold the lines in rear of Fredericksburg, the commander of which will report to the major-general left in charge. With the rest of his division, General McLaws will move as soon as possible to re-enforce General Anderson at the Tabernacle Church, on the Plank road to Orange Court-House.

II. General Jackson will designate a division to hold the lines in front of the enemy on Pratt's and Bernard's farms. The commander of the division will establish such pickets as may be necessary. With the remainder of his corps, General Jackson, at daylight to-morrow morning, will proceed to Tabernacle Church, and make arrangements to repulse the enemy.

III. The troops will be provided with two days' cooked provisions. The trains of all the divisions will be packed with all their equipage, and move to the rear under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the army. The reserve ammunition trains will be under the charge of the chief of ordnance. The regimental ordnance wagons, ambulances, and medical wagons will accompany the troops.

IV. The chief of artillery will superintend the service of the batteries in position on the lines and take charge of those not required to operate with the troops.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1863; headquarters, Dublin Depot, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
First Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. Echols)	106	1,421	1,727	2,122	.....	2,905
Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams)	32	492	582	1,010	.....	900
Third Brigade (Col. G. C. Wharton)	59	888	1,074	1,427	.....	2,250
Fourth Brigade (Col. John McCausland)	71	1,301	1,513	1,691	.....	1,593
Unattached regiments and companies	7	111	118	133	.....	1,107
Total infantry	275	4,213	5,014	6,383	.....	8,755
Cavalry Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins)	111	1,140	1,451	2,656	.....	3,968
Artillery (five batteries)	12	460	524	696	24	692
Officers detached at posts	.....	.....	12	12	.....	12
Grand total	398	5,813	7,001	9,747	24	13,427

Organization of the Army of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, April 30, 1863.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS.

22d Virginia, Col. George S. Patton.
45th Virginia, Col. William H. Browne.
23d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Clarence Derrick.
26th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Geo. M. Edgar.
Chapman's (Virginia) battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

63d Virginia, Col. J. J. McMahon.
45th Virginia Battalion,* Lieut. Col. H. M. Beckley.
—— Virginia,* Col. James M. French.
21st Virginia Cavalry,* Col. William E. Peters.
Virginia Partisan Rangers, Capt. D. B. Baldwin.
Lowry's (Virginia) battery.

Third Brigade.

Col. G. C. WHARTON.

50th Virginia, Col. A. S. Vandeventer.
51st Virginia, Lieut. Col. A. Forsberg.
30th Virginia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. J. Lyle Clarke.
Stamps' (Virginia) battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND.

36th Virginia, Maj. Thomas Smith.
60th Virginia, Col. B. H. Jones.
Bryan's (Virginia) battery.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS.

8th Virginia, Col. James M. Corns.
14th Virginia, Col. James Cochran.
16th Virginia, Col. Milton J. Ferguson.
17th Virginia, Col. William H. French.
19th Virginia, Col. William L. Jackson.
34th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. V. A. Witcher.
36th Virginia Battalion, Maj. James W. Sweeney.
37th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn.

Unattached.

54th Virginia, Col. R. C. Trigg.
Virginia Partisans (one company), Capt. P. J. Thurmond.
Virginia Partisans (one company), Capt. William D. Thurmond.
Otey's (Virginia) battery.

RICHMOND, *May* 1, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Fredericksburg, Va.:

Orders were sent on Wednesday to General Longstreet to move forward his command to re-enforce you. He replied he would do so immediately, but expected to be a little delayed in gathering up his transportation train, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, then in sight. General D. H. Hill, at Kinston, was also directed to send forward a brigade (Ransom's), and from his reply it may be expected here to-night, when it will be immediately pushed forward. You have already been informed by the President of the 1,400 troops sent from here to Gordonsville. I do not look for the arrival of Longstreet's command here before to-morrow evening, on account of difficulty in collecting his train, which may be employed in collecting subsistence in the counties in North Carolina (east).

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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*In course of organization.

PLANK ROAD, 2 MILES FROM CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 1, 1863—4 o'clock.

Major-General STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The captured prisoners agree in stating that this is Meade's corps with which we are now engaged, and that Howard's corps preceded them across the Rapidan, and has taken some other road. This is the only column that we can find in this direction. What has become of the other two?

Meade appears to be falling back.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 1, 1863—2.30 p. m. (Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General MCLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that he is pressing on up the Plank road; also, that you will press on up the turnpike toward Chancellorsville, as the enemy is falling back.

Keep your skirmishers and flanking parties well out, to guard against ambuscade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MORRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Saltville:

GENERAL: I received this morning your letter of the 29th ultimo. I have at present quite as large a part of my force on the extreme left of my line as I can spare, and therefore cannot send to you the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment.

I do not wish any portion of the infantry or artillery force pushed beyond Clinch Mountain. When your force is increased, as I hope it soon will be, then we may go beyond that range. At present it cannot be done.

Lieut. E. C. Gordon, ordnance officer, has been assigned to duty with you, and started yesterday to report. Captain [D. B.] Thompson, of the commissary department, has been ordered to report to you, and will be furnished with the necessary funds. I do not wish arms issued to men until they are organized into companies and mustered into service. The rifles which I was notified would be sent to me for you have not been received. The muskets will be sent.

In haste, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, VA., *May* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I cannot move unless the entire force is moved, and it would then take several days to reach Fredericksburg. I will endeavor to move as soon as possible.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

(Copy telegraphed to General Lee same date.)

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Chancellorsville, Va., May* 2, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

MR. PRESIDENT: I find the enemy in a strong position at Chancellorsville and in large force; his communications extend to the Rapidan, at Germanna and Ely's Fords, and to the Rappahannock, at United States Mine Ford. He seems determined to make the fight here, and, from what I learn from General Early, has sent up troops from his position opposite Fredericksburg. Anticipating such a movement on his part, I directed General Early last evening, if it occurred, to leave a guard at his position, and join me with the rest of the forces. I have repeated the orders this morning.

It is plain that if the enemy is too strong for me here, I shall have to fall back, and Fredericksburg must be abandoned. If successful here, Fredericksburg will be saved and our communications retained. I may be forced back to the Orange and Alexandria or the Virginia Central road, but in either case I will be in position to contest the enemy's advance upon Richmond. I have no expectations that any re-enforcements from Longstreet or North Carolina will join me in time to aid in the contest at this point, but they may be in time for a subsequent occasion.

We succeeded yesterday in driving the enemy from in front of our position at Tabernacle Church, on all the roads back to Chancellorsville, where he concentrated in a position remarkably favorable for him. We were unable last evening to dislodge him. I am now swinging around to my left to come up in his rear.

I learn from prisoners taken that Heintzelman's troops from Washington are here, and the enemy seems to have concentrated his strength for this effort. If I had with me all my command, and could keep it supplied with provisions and forage, I should feel easy, but, as far as I can judge, the advantage of numbers and position is greatly in favor of the enemy.

I have received a dispatch from General Imboden, dated April 28. On the 26th he had penetrated the country midway between Philippi and Buckhannon. General Mulligan, who occupied Philippi, and General Roberts, who occupied Buckhannon, both fled, burning their stores.

I have had no report from General W. E. Jones, but General Imboden states, upon reliable authority, that he has been entirely successful in destroying the railroad as far as Rowlesburg.

General Imboden was to advance on the day of his report to Grafton and Clarksburg, of both of which he hoped to be in possession within three days. His horses have been much reduced by hard work, bad roads, and scant forage. His men are in excellent condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GORDONSVILLE, *May* 2, 1863.

General ELZEY:

Not true about Trevilian's Station. No orders from Generals Lee and Stuart, excepting one from the former. We are now holding Gordonsville, General W. H. F. Lee in command.

T. S. RHETT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of this date was received. I did not reply by telegraph because it did not seem necessary, and I did not think it prudent to trust my answer to the telegraph officers.

You are aware, I believe, that I have between 1,500 and 1,600 men operating with Brigadier-General Imboden. He was in Upshur County on the 28th April, with the intention of moving to Grafton and Clarksburg. I have two regiments and a battalion of infantry and two field batteries at and near Saltville, and I have orders from you to send all the cavalry I can mount to General Lee. This leaves me but three regiments and two battalions of infantry and three field batteries to guard the approaches into the country through Greenbrier and Mercer Counties. I have, besides, information which I do not regard as entirely reliable, that the enemy's force in the Kanawha has been recently re-enforced by five infantry regiments. Under these circumstances, I do not think it prudent to send at present any of my troops into East Tennessee, nor, under the existing state of things, do I think I would be justified under your telegram in detaching any portion of my troops and sending them to East Tennessee.

If Brigadier-General Marshall's command can be relied on to guard the approaches to the railroad and salt-works through that part of Southwestern Virginia embraced in the Department of East Tennessee, my small force at Saltville might be sent into East Tennessee; but even in that case I think it would be better that his (Marshall's) force should go to East Tennessee, and mine be left where it is. But, if the reports I hear are true, Marshall's force is in a very disorganized condition, and cannot be relied on at present for any useful purpose.

I understand that Marshall passed down the road this morning *en route* to Richmond. If so, he perhaps can give you some information on the subject.

General Burnside's movements, so far as I know them, are not yet sufficiently developed to enable me to judge of his plans. If he proposes to move by way of Cumberland Gap, or to the east of that point, my troops are in better position at Saltville than they would be if sent to Knoxville. Under all the circumstances, I think it best not to move any troops from my department to East Tennessee at present. If, however, the War Department thinks differently, I shall promptly carry out any orders that may be given in the case. In the meantime I am in communication with Major-General Maury, commanding Department of East Tennessee, and will most cheerfully give him all the aid that is in my power to give. I ought to add, the farmers in the rich counties of Greenbrier and Monroe are planting unusually large crops on their best lands. It is of importance to us that they should cultivate them, if we are to hold them, and to withdraw any part of the

small force on that frontier would not only expose those counties to the enemy, but greatly discourage the people, and deter them from exerting themselves to the utmost to produce abundant crops.

I have heard, but not from any official source, that Brigadier-General Marshall has been relieved from his command. If this is so, and no other general officer now with the troops assigned to the command, I respectfully suggest that Brigadier-General Williams be directed to assume the command, temporarily at least, until a permanent commander is designated and takes the command. Williams is now at Saltville, and entirely available for that service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1863.

Colonel [J. M.] CORNS,
Commanding Eighth Virginia Cavalry, Central Depot:

The enemy's cavalry attacked Edgar at Lewisburg very early this morning. They may wish to penetrate to New River Bridge. Be on the alert; double the guard; post pickets on the roads leading to the bridge, and be in every way prepared to receive the enemy should he come.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[MAY 2, 1863.—For Jones to Maury and Maury to Jones, of this date, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, pp. 808, 809.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Via Narrows:

Derrick's battalion is ordered to move forward* toward Lewisburg immediately. Move the Forty-fifth [Virginia] also to Edgar's support. It may be that the enemy proposes to push on through to the railroad. Communicate with McCausland. He will be directed to co-operate with you. In that case you, of course, command the whole. Send me information promptly. I trust the information you send by Major McLaughlin is later than that from Captain [R. H.] Catlett.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Via Narrows.

Send the four companies and a field officer immediately to the Narrows as a guard, if you have not already sent them. Select Major [George W.] Hammond as the field officer, if you have not already selected one.

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* From the Narrows.

The enemy attacked Edgar at Lewisburg early this morning. One report is that Edgar's battalion was dispersed and cut up; another, that he repulsed the enemy. The latter comes, and I hope started, latest. It may be that the enemy proposes to push on, if possible, to the railroad. Put yourself in communication with General Echols, and cooperate with him cordially. If Echols is forced back this side of the Salt Sulphur, which I do not anticipate, you must fall back to the Narrows, where you will receive orders. Hold your command in hand, ready to move.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Major [WILLIAM] MCLAUGHLIN, *Narrows:*

Send the above dispatches to Echols and McCausland, by couriers, immediately.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General JENKINS, *Salem:*

Keep all your men that have not gone for their horses ready to move to New River Bridge, if necessary, at the shortest notice. The enemy attacked Edgar this morning at Lewisburg. They may attempt to send a cavalry raid to the railroad.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MILFORD, *May 3*, 1863.

President DAVIS:

Yesterday General Jackson, with three of his divisions, penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within 1 mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back toward the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded large.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that General Paxton was killed, General Jackson severely, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly, wounded.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

MILFORD, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

I request that Ransom's and Pettigrew's brigades be stopped at Hanover Junction, with orders to protect the railroads from the enemy's cavalry.

It is reported that the enemy has crossed at Fredericksburg, and driven back our force that was left there. I have sent back re-enforcements.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

MAY 3, 1863—3 a. m.

[General J. E. B. STUART:]

GENERAL: It is necessary that the glorious victory thus far achieved be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and the enemy given no time to rally. As soon, therefore, as it is possible, they must be pressed, so that we can unite the two wings of the army.

Endeavor, therefore, to dispossess them of Chancellorsville, which will permit the union of the whole army.

I shall myself proceed to join you as soon as I can make arrangements on this side, but let nothing delay the completion of the plan of driving the enemy from his rear and from his positions.

I shall give orders that every effort be made on this side at daylight to aid in the junction.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MAY 3, 1863—3.30 a. m.

[Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:]

GENERAL: I repeat what I have said half an hour since. It is all-important that you still continue pressing to the right, turning, if possible, all the fortified points, in order that we can unite both wings of the army. Keep the troops well together, and press on, on the general plan, which is to work by the right wing, turning the positions of the enemy, so as to drive him from Chancellorsville, which will again unite us. Everything will be done on this side to accomplish the same object. Try and keep the troops provisioned and together, and proceed vigorously.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 3, 1863.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have just received your note, informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to be disabled in your stead.

I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS BATTLE-FIELD,
May 3, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General EARLY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. I very much regret the possession of Fredericksburg by the enemy. I heard to-day of their taking the hills in rear of the city, and sent down General

McLaws with two brigades of Anderson's division and three of his own to unite with the forces under you and endeavor to drive them back. I heard this afternoon that he had halted at Tabernacle Church, on hearing that the enemy was advancing up the Plank road. I hear firing in that direction at this time, and presume that an engagement is going on. If they are attacking him there, and you could come upon their left flank, and communicate with General McLaws, I think you would demolish them. See if you cannot unite with him and, together, destroy him. With his five brigades, and you with your division and the remnant of Barksdale's brigade, I think you ought to be more than a match for the enemy.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I understand General Wilcox is with him also.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 3, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General McLAWS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I presume, from the firing which I hear in your direction, that you are engaged with the enemy.

Upon the receipt of your note, I sent Colonel Alexander, with his battalion of artillery, to report to you. I hope he reached you in time. I have just written to Early, who informs me that he is on the Telegraph road, near Mrs. Smith's house, to unite with you to attack the enemy on their left flank. Communicate with him, and arrange the junction, if necessary and practicable. It is necessary that you beat the enemy, and I hope you will do it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MAY 3, 1863—12 midnight.

Major-General McLAWS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that he thinks well of what General Early proposes, if it is practicable. Such a movement would be a virtual relief to you, and might cause the enemy to pause or retire, and, should this occur, he would desire that you press them so as to prevent their concentrating on General Early.

The general says General Anderson is on your left, watching for any movement down the river; has not yet heard from him; thinks his presence there will render your left flank secure.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 3, [1863.]

Major-General ELZEY:

Enemy, 5,000 strong, nine pieces artillery, left Louisa Court-House last night, and reliable information says they went to Columbia, on

James River. Movements beyond there I know nothing of. It is likely they will cross James River, if possible.

W. B. MALLORY,
Captain, Commanding.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

General ELZEY:

I think the enemy are moving toward Columbia. I am moving. I think they will strike for the Lynchburg and Richmond [Railroad.]

W. H. F. LEE,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

General ELZEY:

The enemy has left the railroad, and are making their way toward James River or Charlottesville. Look out for the canal.

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1863—3 o'clock.

[General ELZEY:]

GENERAL: Our reconnoitering engine has returned to Beaver Dam, and is now on the way to Junction. They met an advanced guard near Frederick's Hall, and fired on them, having a small force along of 18 men. An imperfect report states that the enemy (2,000 strong) were still tearing up the road, and said they would visit Beaver Dam. It seems that the larger part of the force was left at Louisa Court House, and that is the party which General Lee referred to in his dispatch this morning. I shall have fuller information in a short time. The train took on 49 prisoners at Beaver Dam who were captured at Spotsylvania Court-House. The train will also take on 200 sick at Junction, and I wish to know whether I can bring this train to Richmond before the troops will be ready to leave. I can have it here by 6 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. WHITCOMB,
General Superintendent.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 3, 1863.

General WADE HAMPTON,
Lynchburg, Va.:

Besides the advance on Columbia, detachments of the enemy are reported to be advancing by two roads toward Richmond, from 12 to 17 miles distant.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 3, 1863.

General HAMPTON, *Lynchburg, Va.* (or to the commandant of the post, by courier, if necessary):

Inform General Hampton, or, in his absence, Colonel [L. S.] Baker, that the enemy's cavalry on their raid have left the railroad at Frederick's Hall, and are moving, as General Fitzhugh Lee supposed, either toward the canal or the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, or toward Charlottesville. Endeavor, on the best information you can get, to aid in meeting or intercepting them. General Fitzhugh Lee is moving with like purpose.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

LYNCHBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Will make every disposition to carry out your instructions. Do keep me advised. My brigade is in motion.

WADE HAMPTON,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

MAY 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Gordonsville:

Telegraph lines to Hanover Junction both cut by raid of enemy's cavalry. Telegraph via Lynchburg any news from the battle to-day near Fredericksburg which you may receive from Hanover Junction.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 3, 1863.

General HAMPTON,
Lynchburg, Va.:

A decisive victory near Fredericksburg. Jackson and Hill wounded; the former severely, the latter slightly.

The enemy's cavalry in detached bodies near this city, but believed to be passing down the Peninsula.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 3, 1863—12 midnight.

General HAMPTON,
Lynchburg, Va.:

I do not think Farmville or Lynchburg threatened. The enemy have, I learn, turned down the river on the north side, either for a daring dash on this city, or, more probably, to escape by the Peninsula to Yorktown or around Port Royal. Move with your forces as you concentrate toward Gordonsville.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MAY 3, 1863.

Capt. CHARLES D. MYERS,
Commanding Officer, Petersburg, Va.:

Send forward during the night, as far as possible, not only the troops coming from North Carolina, but likewise the returned prisoners, with such arms as they have.

J. A. SEDDON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1863.

Capt. CHARLES [D.] MYERS,
[*A. A. G. to General French,*] *Petersburg, Va.:*

Do not delay the North Carolina troops by sending others. Prefer the former.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1863.

H. T. PARRISH,
Provost-Marshal, Farmville, Va.:

Raise the force, and be prepared. It is not believed, however, that the enemy is approaching Farmville.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MAY 3, 1863.

Mr. R. H. VAUGHN,
Farmville, Va.:

Let Colonel Minor take command. It is not believed the enemy are moving in that direction. I have information that they turned down the river on this side.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Monroe County, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram and letter were received late last evening. The electricity in the atmosphere delayed the telegram. Your message, telegraphed by Major McLaughlin from the Narrows, was received very soon after the first telegram, and put the Lewisburg affair in a very different light. I trust the second telegram gave the true version. If so, Edgar and his battalion behaved most nobly. But I am very uneasy for their safety.

I telegraphed you last night of the directions I had given to meet the difficulty. If it is only a cavalry raid, and that checked in the beginning at Lewisburg, we have but little to apprehend. The Forty-fifth [Virginia] must be in position by this time to support Edgar, and Derrick's battalion is moving for the same purpose.

You will exercise your own judgment in using them. If you are overpowered by superior forces, which I do not anticipate, fall back toward Salt Pond, disputing every favorable foot of the road. In that case, McCausland will fall back to the Narrows.

If the enemy comes in such force as to induce you to believe you cannot prevent their passing over Salt Pond, fall back to the Narrows and unite with McCausland.

Communicate freely with him in the meantime. He has been ordered to co-operate with you. I am looking impatiently for further news from Lewisburg.

I have the most stirring news from the east. Enemy's cavalry have possession of the Central road at Louisa Court-House and several other points. A general engagement is expected to-day.

The transportation you asked for arrived to-day and will go on to-morrow. It is in good order.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 4, 1863. (Received at Richmond May 5.)

His Excellency President DAVIS:

I am in great need of two major-generals. I recommend General R. E. Rodes for D. H. Hill's old division, and request General Elzey be sent to command Trimble's division, unless General Edward Johnson is able for immediate active service. The latter might replace the former at Richmond.

R. E. LEE,
General.

IVOR, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY:

We had a sharp skirmish yesterday. If the enemy does not molest us again, General Hood's division will be at Ivor early to-morrow. Have the transportation there to meet him.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

LYNCHBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Two regiments ordered to Farmville, three to Gordonsville. I leave to-day for Gordonsville; have no information; would be glad to hear from Fredericksburg.

WADE HAMPTON,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 4, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

Use force in punishing enemy at Lewisburg before sending it to General Lee. General Lee reports a great victory; the enemy driven back

on the Rappahannock, and recrossing with heavy loss. General Paxton killed. General Jackson severely, and Generals A. P. Hill and Heth slightly, wounded. Detachments of enemy's cavalry, variously reported in force, engaged in raids from Louisa Court-House to vicinity of Richmond.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General JENKINS,
Salem, Va.:

Five hundred rifles will be sent to you by first train that can carry them. Is Jackson's company of artillery included in the number (400) you have just given me? As they have no field-pieces, they should have some other fire-arms. I can send muskets for Jackson's men. How many do they need?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *May 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General JENKINS,
Salem, Va.:

I will send the muskets for Jackson.

The enemy reported at Columbia yesterday will probably move to Farmville to destroy bridge. From there they may attempt to go east to Suffolk, or circle round toward Lynchburg to regain their base.

On the other hand, the enemy may be attempting to strike this road from the Kanawha.

About 800 cavalry attacked Edgar at Lewisburg early on morning of 2d; he repulsed them, and at 5 p. m. on 2d, enemy had fallen back about 5 miles; indications were that they would renew the attack with increased force. Have your men in readiness to move either toward Lynchburg or this place, as may be necessary.

[P. C.] Warwick, one of my aides, telegraphs from Richmond that Lee has gained a glorious victory in rear of enemy.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 5, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

The President received your telegram, which was sent by courier from Hanover Junction. We are most anxious for fuller and later intelligence. The enemy's cavalry in detachments, varying in numbers from 500 to 2,000, reported by General W. H. F. Lee to be twenty-seven regiments, have been making raids from Louisa Court-House to Columbia; in Goochland; to Ashland, Hungary Station, Hanover Court-House; the line of the Central Railroad to the Chickahominy. They have been hovering around the city with two or three regiments, apparently menacing attack, probably covering escape of all down the Peninsula We have force to protect the bridges over the Annas and to defend the city, but want cavalry to punish the marauders. Hood's division is

expected here this evening. The railroad communication shall be opened at the earliest practicable moment.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 5, 1863.

General W. H. F. LEE, *Gordonsville, Va.:*

Detachments of enemy's cavalry, varying, according to reports, from 500 to 2,000 men in a body, have been for the last two days making raids in Goochland, along the river and three chopped roads [*sic*], and in Hanover and Henrico, along the lines of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Central Railroads, cutting wires, tearing up tracks, burning bridges, except those on the Annas guarded by us, menacing Richmond apparently with attack, from the distance of 3 or 4 miles, but really, I think, intending to cover escape of all down the Peninsula. I believe Richmond and the bridges on the Annas fully guarded, but from want of cavalry we cannot pursue and punish.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 5, 1863.

General W. H. F. LEE, *Gordonsville, Va.:*

Your telegram of this date, giving information of the movements of the enemy, has been received.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 5, 1863.

General W. H. F. LEE, *Gordonsville, Va.:*

The general detachments of the Yankee cavalry that have been prowling in Goochland and around this city, with the exception of about 500 who escaped down the Peninsula, are, from concurring reports, believed to have returned toward Louisa Court-House, or somewhere thereabouts, perhaps retreating toward the Rapidan.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

PETERSBURG,
May 5, 1863—5 a. m.

Major-General ELZEY:

Your telegram was received and everything done that could be done to hurry forward troops. Train has gone to Ivor for Hood's division, which is expected there at 8 a. m. Will post you as soon as I can hear from it.

General Longstreet is here, and desires any additional information that you may have.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The city volunteers can only be assembled by ringing the alarm bell, which I presume you do not wish done unless the enemy are approaching. There is, however, a force available for a temporary guard at the prison. When I was organizing the volunteers, Dr. [A. G.] Lane, of the Winder Hospital, reported to me for orders with 300 convalescents able to bear arms. I armed them, and placed them under the command of Col. Joseph Selden for the defense of the River road. Doubting my authority, however, to issue further orders to these men, I deem it best to inclose the order* to you. My purpose was to bring them into the city to-morrow in order to have the arms returned, and then to disband and send them back to Camp Winder.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH.

CAMP ON MECHANICSVILLE ROAD, VA.,
May 5, 1863—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: All is quiet on this road to this hour, and reports concur that there is no enemy now on this road. One party, it seems, tried to pass the York River Railroad; were met and repulsed by a battalion of my Forty-sixth [Virginia], under Colonel [R. T. W.] Duke, and the other party, I am credibly informed, crossed the river at Piping Tree. This confirms my first impressions, that the enemy's mode of passing out of our lines would be by descending the York and James Rivers, and the York and Piankatank Peninsulas, respectively, to Gloucester Point and to Yorktown. I respectfully recommend a strong force now on the York River Railroad of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The portions of my brigade withdrawn lately from the Peninsula would suffice, if the enemy have not already passed, by their being withdrawn, as is probable. Last night at 12 o'clock Major Stark communicated to me the within order.* I was ordered to this road, and yet this order is addressed to my subordinate. This was done in repeated instances yesterday to the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, on the Plank road; twice or thrice to Major [A. W.] Stark, and once to the Eleventh North Carolina. You will please not consider me as stickling, general, on any point of mere rule or regulation or etiquette, but as reporting that this irregularity caused confusion at a moment deemed critical at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 5, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Richmond, Va.:

Your dispatch of this morning is received. Have your forces at different points along the west and southwest of the city, in small parts,

* Not found.

the main force in reserve, ready to support the points that may be threatened. You have enough, if you have artillery in your forts, with the field batteries in reserve, to drive off any cavalry. We have here, perhaps, 200 men, but we are arming the citizens. As I think you comparatively safe, I shall remain here for the present, to try and prevent this place falling into the hands of the enemy. Some of my troops marched 34 miles the night before last, and all marched all night and nearly all day and night last night, so they must be somewhat scattered. I will hurry them up as rapidly as possible. Hood is not yet at Ivor.

Send out citizens in all directions, to try and have all roads blocked by them by which the enemy may effect his retreat. Felling trees thickly, particularly in the streams, may prevent the escape of the enemy. Try and get this to the citizens everywhere, particularly in the direction of Gordonsville, and even farther up, north and west.

I shall endeavor to do the same about here and through North Carolina. Try to let General Stuart know that we are trying to have all roads thus blocked.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

RIDDLE'S SHOP, VA., *May* 5, 1863—8 p. m.

Capt. J. LOUIS SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have just received your communication conveying General Elzey's order for me to follow and harass the enemy, &c. The extreme exhaustion of my men and teams, the darkness, and the inclemency of the weather, compel me to halt here to-night. I will move early to-morrow morning to Turner's bridge, and by that route in the direction of Tunstall's. Colonel [W. P.] Shingler is with me. His cavalry or some other is almost indispensable to me. Colonel Shingler is, you know, my senior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. TABB,
Colonel, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Colonel Shingler will move with me unless otherwise ordered. My quartermaster will be in Richmond to-morrow, to draw forage for my regiment and the cavalry, and have it sent to Dispatch. My rations are also nearly out. My commissary is in Richmond, with leave. My commissary sergeant, I am afraid, is captured. Colonel Shingler will also want rations. The commands together number about 500 men. Please order these stores to be in readiness, that there may be no delay.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 5, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XIII. General Pettigrew will immediately proceed personally to Hanover Junction, and assume command at that place, directing his attention particularly to the protection of the bridges on North and South Anna.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: I am highly gratified at the result of the affair at Lewisburg on the morning of the 2d instant. It shows what good, determined infantry, well handled, can do against a superior force of cavalry.

Hurry Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar in forwarding his report. I hope it will be as brief and modest as his conduct and that of his battalion was gallant and meritorious. I shall not fail to notice it in general orders, and bring it to the special notice of the War Department. Captain [John P.] Sheffey, Eighth Virginia Cavalry, has just arrived with his company, and will be pushed on to you as soon as his horses are shod. Captain [W. N.] Harman's company ought to have reached the turnpike in Montgomery County yesterday. I have ordered him to report to you at Lewisburg, taking the shortest route from the point where the order finds him. Captain Sheffey's company is small at present; many men are absent collecting their horses. They will be sent forward as soon as they come in. Other companies of the Eighth Regiment will be sent to Greenbrier as soon as possible. Chapman's battery shall be supplied with horses as soon as they are brought in. The quartermaster is collecting his horses, which have been out to forage for the winter. His battery will be among the first supplied. In the meantime I have directed him to go forward to Lewisburg with a section, if his horses are enough in condition to draw it.

The Secretary of War telegraphed me last evening that General Lee reports a great victory; the enemy driven back on the Rappahannock, and recrossing with heavy loss; General Paxton killed; General Jackson severely wounded; Generals A. P. Hill and Heth slightly; detachments of enemy's cavalry, variously estimated in force, engaged in raids from Louisa Court-House to the vicinity of Richmond.

The telegraph reports 10,000 of the enemy's cavalry in Georgia on a raid to Rome. Another report is that Forrest has captured 1,600 of the 10,000. Numbers greatly exaggerated, I presume.

In haste, yours, very truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VIA FREDERICKSBURG,
May 6, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: General Hooker did not recross the Rappahannock after his defeat on Sunday, but retreated to a strong position in front of the United States Ford, where he is now fortifying himself, with a view, I presume, of holding a position this side of the Rappahannock. I understand from prisoners that he is awaiting re-enforcements, and that, among others, General Heintzelman is expected. I have received none of the troops ordered from south of the James River.

I particularly requested Ransom's division; half of it, Cooke's brigade, is in South Carolina, where it is not wanted. Nor are more troops required there than are sufficient to support the batteries. I had hoped that Longstreet would have been here before this time.

General D. H. Hill has ordered up Pettigrew's brigade. If it is sent

up in place of Ransom's, I do not want it. I hope every effort will be made to restore the railroads, else we shall have to abandon this country.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 6, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Goldsborough, N. C.:

General Lee urges you should send him Ransom's division. Do so, if you can, with any safety. Hooker remains on the south side of the Rappahannock, in a strong position at the Mine Ford. General Longstreet arrived here last night. His forces are yet in Petersburg.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 6, 1863.

General LEE,
Near Chancellorsville, Va.:

General Hill sent Pettigrew's brigade only. Part were forwarded to the Anna bridges, and part retained for defense of the city. Ransom's division—Cooke's brigade having been returned—all in North Carolina. I have telegraphed General Hill to send them to you, if he can. General Longstreet reached here last night. His forces in part were then in Petersburg, resting from long march. A train with escort and provisions was sent yesterday evening. All possible effort shall be made to keep open the railroad and supply you.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by Mr. King. Mr. K. left before I could have any conversation with him. Captain Minor reports this morning that the fight reported by him yesterday at Columbia lacks confirmation. General Hampton ordered to unite his force with that of Captain Minor, and, with the main force, to hover on the enemy's rear with small, select parties, to block all roads that the enemy can take in retiring, and use every other means of detaining the enemy until we may be able to set out a force that may destroy the enemy's column. General W. H. F. Lee and General Pettigrew are ordered to keep out their scouts, and endeavor to intercept the passage back of the enemy's cavalry, and to have all of his road blocked by felling trees in his way.

I remain, most respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that two dispatches have just been received, one from Lake, a Texas scout, and one from J. W. Gregory, scout, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, stating that General Stoneman's division of cavalry, 5,000 strong, with eight or eleven pieces of artillery, was moving in the direction of Cartersville, on James River, apparently with the intention of crossing and proceeding to the South Side Railroad. Unless some of the cavalry in North Carolina and the south is sent here, it will be impossible to arrest these raids, and they will roam through this entire section of country with little or no molestation.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HANOVER JUNCTION,
May 6, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY:

Arrived at Ashland half hour after daylight—lost 2 men and 4 horses drowned. Enemy nowhere. Train has taken my forage to Fredericksburg. Please send me forage for 70 horses on next train. I wait orders.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HANOVER JUNCTION,
May 6, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY:

I have crossed South Anna and near Hanover Junction. Stoneman's headquarters yesterday morning were at Thompson's Cross-Roads, 15 miles west of Ashland. Force supposed to be large—cavalry and artillery.

Tuesday morning several camps west of Ashland, 1,500 men, three pieces of artillery, moved back to join Stoneman. I shall get to Thompson's Cross-Roads to-night, if you permit. Answer by telegraph.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, May 6, 1863.

General ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c., Richmond:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to request that you will as soon as practicable cause the convalescent soldiers and the workmen manning the batteries, &c., around Richmond to be relieved, and their arms, &c., returned to the arsenal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 123½. } *May* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill will resume the command of the Second Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart will return to his command of the cavalry of this army.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 7, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hardly think it necessary to state to Your Excellency that unless we can increase the cavalry attached to this army we shall constantly be subject to aggressive expeditions of the enemy similar to those experienced in the last ten days. Their cavalry force is very large, and no doubt organized for the very purpose to which it has recently been applied. Every expedition will augment their boldness and increase their means of doing us harm, as they will become better acquainted with the country and more familiar with its roads.

General Longstreet informs me that there are only five regiments of cavalry south of James River within his department, and he thinks four regiments at least are necessary there. He has, therefore, only ordered up one regiment to General Stuart. I fear the three regiments ordered from Western Virginia will be a long time reaching here, nor can we expect those from Georgia and Alabama, if ordered, to arrive before July.

You can see, then, how difficult it will be to keep up our railroad communications and prevent the inroads of the enemy's cavalry. If I could get two good divisions of cavalry, I should feel as if we ought to resist the three of the enemy. I beg Your Excellency will consider this matter, and see if it is not possible to augment our cavalry arm to the extent proposed as speedily as practicable. The disparity between our infantry force and that of the enemy is too large to reasonably expect success. The strength of the enemy seems to be greater than I had estimated, as, from various sources, it is stated they crossed the Rappahannock with 120,000 men. Our effective strength with which we marched out to meet him, according to the last returns, did not reach 40,000. If these estimates are correct, you will see that the force opposed to us was three to our one. This disparity of numbers is corroborated by the extent of our loss, which is always in proportion to the inequality of forces engaged. I fear that our loss in killed and wounded will approximate 10,000 men in the different engagements.

I bring these facts to Your Excellency's notice now that you may take such means as in your judgment seem best to increase the strength of the army. This can be done, in my opinion, by bringing troops from the departments of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. No more can be needed there this summer than enough to maintain the water batteries. Nor do I think that more will be required at Wilmington than are sufficient for this purpose. If they are kept in their present positions in these departments, they will perish of disease. I know there will be difficulties raised to their withdrawal. But it will be better to order General Beauregard in with all the forces which can be spared,

and to put him in command here, than to keep them there inactive and this army inefficient from paucity of numbers.

There are many things about which I would like to consult Your Excellency, and I should be delighted, if your health and convenience suited, if you could visit the army. I could get you a comfortable room in the vicinity of my headquarters, and I know you would be content with our camp fare. Should this, however, be inconvenient, I will endeavor to go to Richmond, though I feel my presence here now is essential.

Hoping that your health is entirely restored, and that you will be attended with every success and happiness,

I am, with great esteem, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 7, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have just received yours of 2d instant upon my return to my former camp.

My letter of the 1st instant, to which you refer, was intended to apprise you of my intended movement, and to express the wish rather than the expectation that one of your divisions could co-operate in it. I did not intend to express the opinion that you could reach me in time, as I did not think it practicable. The emergency that made your presence so desirable has passed for the present, so far as I can see, and I desire that you will not distress your troops by a forced movement to join me, or sacrifice for that purpose any public interest that your sudden departure might make it necessary to abandon. The only immediate service that your troops could render would be to protect our communications from the enemy's cavalry and assist in punishing them for the damage they have done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 7, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

General Fitz. Lee reports, from information received, that enemy's cavalry, in large force, with artillery, reached Orange Springs about noon yesterday from the direction of Central Railroad. They crossed Plank road last night about 11 o'clock. It is probably Stoneman, on his way to the Rappahannock. General Stuart, with Fitz. Lee's brigade, will endeavor to strike them.

R. E. LEE,
General.

GORDONSVILLE,
May 7, 1863.

General ELZEY:

I informed General Longstreet yesterday that General Stoneman, with the main body of his cavalry, in three columns, was crossing

the Virginia Central, 12 o'clock, in direction of Raccoon Ford. To-day he has been crossing the Plank road leading from Orange to Fredericksburg.

Down to the ford we have been operating upon his flank and rear with some success, but his main body has been too large for me with my small body of cavalry to make any impression.

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

BEAVER DAM,
May 7, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY:

GENERAL: Stoneman's command recrossed the Central Railroad day before yesterday, near Frederick's Hall. Last night camped at Holliday's Mills, on the North Anna, near Louisa Court-House, apparently returning the way they came.

Respectfully

ROGER A. PRYOR,
Brigadier-General.

MILFORD,
May 7, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

We have got here on our return, but the president of the road has ordered all trains to be stopped here for further orders.

Can't I come on to Richmond?

W. S. W. [R. T. W.] DUKE.

CAMP ON MECHANICSVILLE ROAD,
May 7, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received the report of Colonel Tabb, with his battalion and one section of artillery. The men are very weary and weather-beaten by their march, and I will rest them until morning. Colonel Shingler has not reported as yet. I will endeavor promptly to cover the Osborne turnpike and Williamsburg road, in addition to the Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge roads, but the Twenty-sixth Virginia, Forty-fourth North Carolina, and six companies of the Fifty-ninth [Virginia], one section of artillery, and [L. J.] Hawley's company of cavalry are all the forces I now have under my command. If the Fourth and Forty-sixth [Virginia] in full, with my two batteries of artillery, are returned to me, I can easily cover these roads, and defend them against a large cavalry force. This morning I advanced one company of the Twenty-sixth beyond Meadow Bridge, and placed two more companies in supporting distance, in the redoubts this side the Chickahominy. In the rear of these, on the same (Meadow Bridge) road, is a company of the Forty-fourth North Carolina, and immediately in their rear is the remainder of the Forty-fourth, under Major [Charles M.] Stedman. In advance farther, for several miles across the Chickahominy, are 16 cavalry scouts from Hawley's company. On this road are the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth, with a cavalry picket from Hawley's com-

pany at Mechanicsville, and scouts beyond toward the Pamunkey and Tunstall's Station. To-morrow morning I will send Colonel Tabb to the Williamsburg road and Osborne turnpike. Colonel Tabb brought me a verbal message from you to prepare my whole brigade for active service. That I will do as far as I can with the few corps of my command left to me. If I am to prepare for any other active duty than that upon which we now are, I respectfully ask that I may be allowed to prepare my whole brigade, embracing every company of each regiment and Major Stark's batteries. May I ask what other active duty, if any? Shall I recall my companies with the working parties on the railroads as soon as the work is finished?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

[MAY 7, 1863.—For Jones to Maury, in reference to Burnside's movements, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 823.]

HEADQUARTERS,
May 8, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a letter and dispatch from General Lee. All of our reports represent the enemy's main cavalry force returning to the Rappahannock by the same or nearly the same route as that he came. I fear that no effort has been made by our forces or citizens to obstruct his routes.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—I received a dispatch from General R. E. Lee, asking the arrangements that I have ordered in reference to his communication with this city.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant, conveying your thanks in the name of the people to the troops of this army for the victories which they have just achieved. In the name of the army, I thank you for this expression of your approbation.

I have caused your letter to be embodied in a general order,* and it will, no doubt, be very gratifying to our brave men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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* See General Orders, No. 59, May 7, 1863, in General Lee's report, Part I, p. 805.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that Major-General Hooker has made arrangements to send supplies for his wounded, with surgeons, to Banks' Ford, and if you have relieved General Semmes with one of your brigades, you will authorize the commander of the latter to allow the passage of such as are intended for the wounded near Salem Church; those for the wounded near Chancellorsville must cross at the United States Ford. As the supplies may have already reached the ford, it will be necessary to notify the officer in command very early in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that Major-General Hooker has arranged to transport the wounded of his army in and about Fredericksburg across the river in boats, and that he will have a party with boats opposite the Lacy house at 8 a. m. tomorrow. You will authorize the officer in command in Fredericksburg to allow the passage. Medical supplies for his wounded, with surgeons, have also been sent to Banks' Ford. If General Semmes is still there, you will authorize him to allow such to cross as are intended for the wounded in the neighborhood of Salem Church; those for Chancellorsville must cross at United States Ford.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 11, 1863, was forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, with the following remarks, a copy of which was sent you at the time:

HEADQUARTERS, *March* 20, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General, for decision.

My desire is to have the question decided correctly for the information of all.

My opinion is, that my chiefs of staff, in executing general orders in relation to this army, can properly give directions to their subordinates in each corps relating to their several departments without my sending the order directly to the corps commander, and so down. It is the duty of the corps staff officers, on receiving these directions, to apprise the corps commander; so of the division staff officers.

If any objection to their execution exists, the commanders should apprise their principals, and, if necessary, suspend the execution till sustained. Otherwise I shall have to give all directions, and the corps and division commanders, &c., have to attend to all the staff operations of their commands in addition to their military operations, which, in the field, in time of action, &c., may be the cause of delay and loss, and at least half of the advantages of the general staff impaired.

The question was submitted to the honorable Secretary of War, whose decision is indorsed on the paper as follows:

APRIL 24, 1863.

The opinion of General Lee approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

I request, therefore, that all orders from the chiefs of staff departments may be considered as emanating directly from me, and executed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *May* 8, 1863.

In consequence of the great number of desertions among the substitutes in this army, and since few men who are exempt from military duty by reason of their age, or from other cause, can be equal to the soldier who has been tried in the field, captains of companies and colonels of regiments will conform strictly to the orders of the War Department, and accept no substitute unless his moral, physical, and soldierly qualifications are clearly equal to those of the soldier for whom he is offered, and then only on the authority of the commanding general.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *May* 8, 1863.

I. Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 120, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson is assigned to the command of Major-General Trimble's division of the Second Army Corps, and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding corps.

II. Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes is assigned to the command of the division of the Second Army Corps formerly commanded by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commander of corps.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, March [*May*] 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have been unable as yet to obtain any very reliable information in regard to the position, condition, and numerical strength of Brigadier-General Marshall's command. It is so closely connected

with mine that I am very desirous of having such information, and as I have heard that General Marshall is in Richmond, I write to ask that you will obtain of him the desired information and communicate it to me.

Major-General Maury wishes me to send re-enforcements to him, but I cannot think it proper to send away the very small force I have at and near Saltville, unless I am assured that there is a force on or near the Kentucky border sufficiently strong to guard against a raid on the salt-works.

I addressed you a letter on the 2d instant, in reply to your telegram of that date informing me that the Secretary of War desired me to send re-enforcements to East Tennessee, if, in my judgment, it could be done with propriety. I replied that I thought it would be imprudent to send away any more troops from the department, and [gave] generally the strength and position of my troops. I would be glad to be informed if, after the receipt of my letter of the 2d instant, the Secretary of War still desires me to send re-enforcements to East Tennessee.

In the same letter I suggested that if Brigadier-General Marshall had been relieved from duty in Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, and detached from his troops, and no other general officer assigned to the command, that Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams should be assigned to the command either permanently or until the new commander, who ever he may be, enters on the duty.

You will, I am sure, general, understand that I make this suggestion and manifest solicitude in regard to troops not in my department because their condition and service materially concerns my own department, and so many changes have been made in commanders of the Department of East Tennessee within a few months past that I have not been able to obtain from them the information in regard to those troops which it was desirable I should have in order to dispose of my own troops to the best advantage.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 8, 1863.

Colonel [M. J.] FERGUSON,
Commanding Sixteenth Virginia [Cavalry] Regiment:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will proceed at once with all the men you can collect to Staunton, Va. It is of importance that you reach that point as soon and with as many men as possible.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS,
May 9, 1863.

General STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note of the 8th has been received. The boats are at Orange Court-House, or perhaps back at Gordonsville, but they are without horses. I have no objection to your taking them if you require them, but you will not be able to transport them, or, I fear, protect them.

The river would in all probability subside before you could get them in place. They are in charge of Captain Douglas, of the Engineers. Call upon him in my name if you desire them.

As regards General W. E. Jones, I have had it in my mind to make a change in the Valley, and order him to report with his brigade to you, and place the cavalry from Western Virginia there. I am perfectly willing to transfer him to Paxton's brigade if he desires it; but if he does not, I know of no act of his to justify my doing so. Do not let your judgment be warped. Hampton has probably joined you. Get your cavalry together, and give them breathing time, so as when you do strike, Stoneman may feel you.

Very truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Direct General Jenkins with his cavalry to repair to Staunton or the most convenient point in the Valley, and report when he will arrive there.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 9, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Fredericksburg:

Brigadier-General Jenkins has gone to report in person to Major-General Stuart. Eight of his companies ought to have reported to Stuart before now. I will order one of his regiments to Staunton immediately.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 9, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 25th ultimo. I will endeavor to make the exchange of cavalry you propose. I have telegraphed you to send General Jenkins to Staunton, or the most convenient point to him in the Valley. Please let me know the time he may be expected to arrive there.

I know that General Jenkins is a gallant soldier, but am unacquainted with his administrative qualities.

How would he answer to take General Jones' place? There is great need of more cavalry in this part of Virginia.

You see how General Stoneman has been running wild over the State, cutting our railroads, &c., and even going to within sight of Richmond. He has twenty-eight regiments of cavalry, organized into four divisions, forming a cavalry corps under himself. He must be restricted in his operations or we shall be ruined. Where can we obtain re-enforcements

of cavalry from? I have received no detailed reports from Imboden and Jones. So far as heard from, they have been successful. Success is a necessity to us, and all must endeavor to win it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 10, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Your dispatch could not be deciphered till noon to-day. The adoption of your proposition is hazardous, and it becomes a question between Virginia and the Mississippi. The distance and the uncertainty of the employment of the troops are unfavorable. But, if necessary, order Pickett at once.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The answer of General Lee was such as I should have anticipated, and in which I concur.

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 10, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Your telegram of the 9th instant was received last night, but so many errors occurred in its transmission that it was not until noon to day that it could be rendered intelligibly. I have replied to it by telegraph, but think it proper to go more into details than in my dispatch. If you determine to send Pickett's division to General Pemberton, I presume it could not reach him until the last of this month. If anything is done in that quarter, it will be over by that time, as the climate in June will force the enemy to retire. The uncertainty of its arrival and the uncertainty of its application cause me to doubt the policy of sending it. Its removal from this army will be sensibly felt. Unless we can obtain some re-enforcements, we may be obliged to withdraw into the defenses around Richmond. We are greatly outnumbered by the enemy now. Taking the report of Surgeon Letterman, medical director of General Hooker's army, the number of sick reported by him and the ratio of the sick to the whole number, his aggregate force, by calculation, amounts to more than 159,000 men.

I see by the Herald of the 7th instant that Heintzelman, with 30,000 men, had marched to re-enforce him. You can, therefore, see the odds against us, and decide whether the line of Virginia is more in danger than the line of the Mississippi. If Pickett's division is ordered to the west, Pettigrew's brigade had better be ordered to the Blackwater. I think troops ordered from Virginia to the Mississippi at this season would be greatly endangered by the climate. The strength of this army has been reduced by the casualties in the late battles.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 10, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

It becomes my melancholy duty to announce to you the death of General Jackson. He expired at 3.15 p. m. to-day. His body will be conveyed to Richmond in the train to-morrow, under charge of Major Pendleton, assistant adjutant-general. Please direct an escort of honor to meet it at the depot, and that suitable arrangements be made for its disposition.

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

DEAR GENERAL: A great national calamity has befallen us, and I sympathize with the sorrow you feel and the embarrassment you must experience. The announcement of the death of General Jackson followed frequent assurances that he was doing very well, and though the loss was one which would have been deeply felt under any circumstances, the shock was increased by its suddenness.

There is sincere mourning here, and it will extend throughout the land as the intelligence is received.

Your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 11, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I judge from the tone of the Northern papers that it is the intention of the administration at Washington to re-enforce the army of General Hooker. The Chronicle, the Herald, and the World state this positively. The latter represents that General Heintzelman is ordered to re-enforce it with 30,000 men, and that 18,000 are ordered to it from other quarters. A scout from Old Point reports that the whole of the force at Fort Monroe, except 400 men, have left that place. Only 8,000 are at Suffolk. The rest of the force there have been sent to re-enforce General Hooker. General D. H. Hill forwards reports of May 9, from which I judge that troops are being sent from New Berne, and General Longstreet thinks it probable, from what he has heard, that some of General Hunter's army will be brought on from South Carolina. I suppose these are the sources from which the 18,000 men mentioned in the New York papers are to be obtained. It would seem, therefore, that Virginia is to be the theater of action, and this army, if possible, ought to be strengthened.

If I could get in a position to advance beyond the Rappahannock, I should certainly draw their troops from the southern coasts, and give some respite in that quarter.

I propose, for your consideration, to place General D. H. Hill in command of the department between James River and Cape [Fear] River, and to draw from it Ransom's and [M.] Jenkins' brigades. I do not know what force has been left in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia,

and Florida, since troops have been sent thence to Vicksburg, but I believe no more force is required there than enough to maintain the water batteries. A vigorous movement here would certainly draw the enemy from there, and the two brigades which went originally from this army could be returned. I think you will agree with me that every effort should be made to re-enforce this army in order to oppose the large force which the enemy seems to be concentrating against it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, May 11, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I received your note of the 9th, and I am glad that the railroad bridge will be so soon completed. When it is done, unless circumstances in your opinion prevent, I request you to move into Culpeper, where you can better observe the enemy. I shall be glad to get your views as to the increase of the cavalry, and I need not assure you that nothing will be wanted on my part to augment it. Do you know how many brigades compose the cavalry divisions of the enemy, and who are the brigade commanders? If you think a visit to Richmond, on your part, will expedite the organization or equipment of your command, I have no objection, but, on the contrary, recommend it. I believe I told you of my wish to place Jenkins' cavalry in the Valley and draw Jones' to you. I thought it would give you a more reliable and larger force, from which you could re-enforce either flank, as necessary. What do you think of it? I have ordered Jenkins to assemble his companies (which have been scattered for forage) at Staunton. Hood is at Frederick's Hall. Communicate with him, and keep him advised of movements of enemy. I have directed him, as far as possible, to guard bridges over the North Anna, &c. I hope between you two you may scatter Stoneman. Rhett has been ordered from Gordonsville to Richmond. His troops I think necessary there.

As regards the closing remarks of your note, I am at a loss to understand their reference or to know what has given rise to them. In the management of the difficult operations at Chancellorsville, which you so promptly undertook and creditably performed, I saw no errors to correct, nor has there been a fitting opportunity to commend your conduct. I prefer your acts to speak for themselves, nor does your character or reputation require bolstering by out-of-place expression of my opinions.

I regret to inform you that the great and good Jackson is no more. He died yesterday at 3.15 p. m., of pneumonia, calm, serene, and happy. May his spirit pervade our whole army; our country will then be secure.

Very truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—From indications observed yesterday, it seems probable General Hooker is contemplating some new movement. The late Washington papers seem also to indicate something. They claim a great victory. Keep your scouts on the alert.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS, *May* 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your note is received. I have to report that orders have twice been issued to battalion commanders to reorganize and refit as rapidly as possible. This is being done. Many guns which could be manned are unserviceable for want of horses. Should there be an immediate call, the following number of guns can be carried into service:

Colonel Walker, fourteen guns in camp and four on picket on right.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, eight guns in camp and four on picket on left.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, thirteen guns in camp and three at repair train.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, fourteen guns in camp.

Major Hardaway, twelve guns in camp and four on picket in center.

Major McIntosh, fourteen guns in camp.

Making a total of eighty-seven guns for service, and three to be ready in a few days.

I have sent out 2 men from each battalion to buy horses, amply supplied with money, with directions also to offer as inducement the sale of condemned horses in any neighborhood where horses can be bought. This was done by authority of Colonel Corley.

I shall use every exertion to have the artillery of the corps in good order as quickly as possible, but I am sure you concur with me in the necessity of properly fitting out the batteries as soon as possible, as imperfect transportation for gun-carriages at the commencement of the campaign will necessarily cripple them during its whole continuance.

Please notify me of any omission in steps for refitting, &c. I will report further progress.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Colonel, and Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *May* 11, 1863.

With deep grief, the commanding general announces to the army the death of Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th instant, at 3.15 p. m. The daring, skill, and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and our strength. Let his name be a watchword to his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in the defense of our beloved country.

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF W. VA.,
Dublin, May 11, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Princeton, Va.:

COLONEL: I have in contemplation to move forward your brigade to the strong position on Piney, this side of Raleigh Court-House. I have

ordered forward Bryan's battery and a company of cavalry to report to you as you requested, and the battalion of the Sixtieth [Virginia] Regiment, now at the Narrows, will rejoin the regiment as soon as its place can be supplied.

Your draught horses are not yet in condition to enable you to move forward to the position indicated. Inform me when your horses will probably be in good, serviceable condition. Some additional transportation can be furnished you from here if you need it.

You will observe that this is marked confidential.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, May 12, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

General Maury telegraphs East Tennessee to be in imminent danger of invasion by very superior forces. Do your plans allow you to so arrange your forces as to send re-enforcements or go to the rescue?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUBLIN,
May 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your telegram received. I cannot send re-enforcements to East Tennessee without leaving the salt-works and this line of railroad unguarded.

Please see my letter of the 2d instant to General Cooper. It will inform you fully of my means and views in regard to sending re-enforcements to Tennessee. It is for the War Department to decide on the relative importance of retaining my force where it is or sending it to Tennessee. May I ask a prompt answer?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 12, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Will you allow me to add my congratulations and thanks to the many you no doubt have received, and will yet receive, for the signal victories which Almighty God gave you and your noble army on the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant?

Whilst in common with every citizen of the Confederacy I am a debtor to you and your army, I am sure that no friend of yours is more sincerely gratified than I am at the new laurels you individually have won. Long may you live to wear and add to them.

I dislike to mingle business with my congratulations, but I am greatly in want of the regiment (Fiftieth Virginia) which I sent to you

something more than a month since. My troops have been so scattered, by sending a part into Northwestern Virginia, where they seem to have been doing admirable and valuable service, and to the salt-works, which are seriously threatened from Kentucky, and by the order from the Adjutant and Inspector General to send three regiments of Jenkins' cavalry brigade to you, that I am not only unable to send re-enforcements to Imboden, but have not sufficient force to guard the approaches through Greenbrier, Monroe, and Mercer if the enemy should concentrate his force in the Kanawha Valley and move with determination on any one point.

If I could now send a brigade to re-enforce Imboden, I think it highly probable that the enemy would abandon, temporarily, at least, the Kanawha Valley. Of course I don't know your plans or your wants in the way of troops, but I beg that you will send me the Fiftieth Regiment as soon as you can possibly spare it. May I ask you to inform me when that will probably be?

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, May 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to extract for your information from Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin's letter of the 7th instant, as follows:

* * * * * * *

I returned this evening with the army to my old encampment near Hamilton's Crossing. Loss of sleep and fatigue of the past week must be my excuse for not furnishing a detailed report. I have not yet received the written reports called for from ordnance and artillery officers.

I remark generally that everything connected with ordnance operations have as far as I can learn gone off admirably; artillery officers speak of great improvement in our projectiles and ammunition. Complaints are made of the 20-pounder Parrott shells; many of them, from defects in the castings, burst near the muzzle of the gun. The Whitworth shells, fabricated at Richmond, are a decided success; they did admirable execution.

* * * * * * *

I am unable to report precisely the number of pieces of artillery captured. I know of but eight, but hear of eleven and thirteen. We lost ten pieces at Marye's Heights—1 United States 3-inch rifle, two 12-pounder howitzers, three 12-pounder Napoleons, two 10-pounder Parrotts, and two 6-pounder guns.

The field is so extensive—ranging from Fredericksburg, a distance of 10 miles, through dense woods and deep ravines—that it has been very difficult to collect the arms and almost impossible to estimate their number. I should say that there may be about 20,000, of which 12,000 may be set down as trophies. They have been collected and placed in prominent places on the roadside, and are being transported to the railroad depot as speedily as our limited transportation and broken-down condition of the animals will admit. I will have the field thoroughly gleaned. The ordnance officers have generally discharged their duties faithfully. I cannot speak in too high terms of the energy, zeal, and intelligence of Captain [William] Allan, chief of ordnance of the Second Army Corps. He should at once be promoted to the grade he is entitled to by law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

P. S.—An application was made on the 21st of March for the promotion of Captain Allan to a majority, and is again recommended.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA., *Dublin, Va., May* 13, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I send with this a copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Imboden.* It was directed to Brigadier-General Jenkins, who, he had heard, was moving on Parkersburg. You are aware that Jenkins was not sent to the northwest. General Imboden neglected to say where he was when he last wrote, but the letter indicates that he was near Clarksburg. You will see that he reports very serious damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Northwestern Virginia Railroad by himself and Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, and that a large number of valuable horses and cattle have been sent to the rear. I hope they will arrive safely. I regret to find that the Cheat River bridge and viaduct had not been destroyed up to the 2d instant. With that exception, the success of the expedition has been most gratifying.

After replying to your telegram yesterday, I communicated by telegraph with Major-General [S. B.] Buckner, who, I was informed, had assumed command at Knoxville. He represents [Brigadier-General Humphrey] Marshall's command as in such condition that it cannot be relied on for any service at present, and seems to agree with me that, under the circumstances, it would be imprudent to move any troops from Glade Spring and the salt-works.

The information on which Major-General [George] Maney telegraphed you of the immediate danger of the invasion of East Tennessee was to the 6th instant, and to the effect that the enemy was concentrating in large force at Somerset, Ky. When General Burnside ordered the concentration, he probably had not heard the result of the recent battles in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. I have some hope that Hooker's defeat, and the excitement likely to be caused by the enforcement of the conscription, will deter the United States Government from sending Burnside's army so far into our country as East Tennessee. In your telegram of yesterday you ask if I can send re-enforcements or go myself to the rescue in East Tennessee. I did not understand you to ask if I could go myself without my troops. If that was your meaning, please inform me.

I would have preferred answering your telegram of yesterday in cipher, as I do not think it prudent to pass such information in the usual way over the wires; but I am not provided with the cipher in use at the War Department. On the 29th ultimo I wrote to General Cooper, suggesting that he furnish me the cipher in use at his office. As he has not answered my letter, I infer that he does not think proper to send the cipher. If it becomes necessary for me to make any communications to you, or you to me, which it is not thought safe to send over the wires, it can only be done by letter. This may cause some delay and inconvenience.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA., *Dublin, Va., May* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: During my absence from this place on a visit to Lewisburg, a telegram was received from you, dated the 18th instant, addressed to

* See Imboden's report of May 3, Part I, p. 98.

General Jones, saying, "Letter referred to in your indorsement on General Imboden's letter not yet received here." As I have not recently made any indorsement on any letter from General Imboden, I conclude the telegram was intended for Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones. I knew nothing of what the telegram referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 26, 1863.

Respectfully returned to General S. Jones, commanding Department of Western Virginia. The inclosed paper* is the one alluded to in the telegram of the 18th instant. No letter from you of the 13th has been received.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, Va., May 27, 1863.

Respectfully returned with a copy of my letter of the 13th instant, above referred to.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 13, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

Your letter† is conclusive against the suggestion made. Information believed to be reliable reports General Dix, with at least 5,000 men, landed and intrenching formidably at West Point, with what view I know not. You may better judge. Small forces only said to be left at Suffolk and Yorktown.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 13, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin, Va.:*

The salt-works are your especial charge, to be defended in all contingencies; how, whether by aid to East Tennessee or otherwise, your judgment can best determine. I leave with confidence the disposition of your forces to your own discretion.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 13, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND, *Princeton:*

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Imboden is reported returning from the northwest, by way of Summerville, to Lewisburg, with a large train,

* Not found.

† See Lee to Seddon, May 10, p. 790.

which greatly impedes his march. It is also reported that the enemy has moved an additional regiment to Summerville to intercept him.

Perhaps the regiment went from Fayetteville. If it did not, it is more than probable that one will be sent from there to Summerville, or some other point, to intercept Imboden, and recapture the property he has collected.

I wish you to move forward with your whole available force and threaten Fayetteville, and prevent them from detaching any part of their force to go in the direction of Summerville. If they have already detached a large part of their force from Fayetteville, you may be able to drive off or capture what is left. But the occupation of Fayetteville is not of sufficient importance to us now to justify an attack on that place if it is likely to be seriously resisted. You will, therefore, not attack the place, or even put the main part of your force within range of their guns, unless the indications are unmistakable that the place will fall into your hands with little or no resistance. The object of your move is purely to engage the enemy's attention, and if he has so weakened his force at Fayetteville as to expose that place to easy capture, to profit by it. Lose no time, and inform me when you start.

The battalion of the Sixtieth [Virginia] will join you in a day or so.

Very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[MAY 13, 1863.—For Jones to Buckner, in reference to Marshall's command, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 835.]

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 14, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Fredericksburg, Va.:

General D. H. Hill, now here, proposes to exchange Daniel's brigade—2,500 effective, and has on its rolls over 3,000—for a skeleton brigade in your command, say, Rodes' former brigade, or some other. Are you disposed to make the exchange? Please answer immediately by telegraph.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 63. } *May* 14, 1863.

The practice which prevails in the army of including in the list of casualties those cases of slight injuries which do not incapacitate the recipients for duty, is calculated to mislead our friends and encourage our enemies by giving false impressions as to the extent of our losses.

The loss sustained by a brigade or regiment is by no means an indication of the magnitude of the service performed or perils encountered, as experience shows that those who attack most rapidly, vigorously, and effectually generally suffer least. It is, therefore, ordered that in future the reports of the wounded shall only include those whose injuries, in the opinion of the medical officers, render them unfit for duty.

It has also been observed that the published reports of casualties are in some instances accompanied by a statement of the number of men taken into action. The commanding general deems it unnecessary to do more than direct the attention of officers to the impropriety of thus furnishing the enemy with the means of computing our strength, in order to insure the immediate suppression of this pernicious and useless custom.

By command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN:

GENERAL: I have just now received Major [J. R.] Claiborne's letter of the 13th, yesterday, from Lewisburg, informing me that he left you and your command at Bulltown on the 9th instant; that General W. E. Jones had left Weston to destroy the railroad between Clarksburg and Parkersburg; that, after having accomplished that work, you and Jones would unite at Summerville, and that then you would be ready to move on Charleston or any other point I might designate.

He says further that you are without commissary stores, except beef, on which alone your men are subsisting. I have directed Brigadier-General Echols to send from Lewisburg to Summerville a supply of flour for you, and all the small ammunition he can send, and to move forward with a regiment and battalion (or two battalions) of infantry, a section of artillery, and company of cavalry to Summerville, to support you and relieve you of your surplus cattle trains or other property you may desire to send to the rear.

I have also ordered Colonel McCausland to move from Princeton to Fayetteville with about 1,200 infantry, a battery, and company of cavalry, to threaten Fayetteville, and be in readiness to profit by any detachment the enemy may make from that point to oppose you, and, if practicable, to co-operate with you.

If you and W. E. Jones unite at Summerville, or if you alone reach that point and your men are in condition to continue the expedition, I wish you to move from Summerville, strike the Kanawha River at or near Montgomery's Ferry, avoiding the enemy's defensive works near Gauley Bridge, clear out the Kanawha Valley if you can (and since you have accomplished so much, I do not know well what you cannot accomplish) from Gauley Bridge to Charleston, then cross at or near Montgomery's Ferry, and appear in rear of Fayetteville. By that time McCausland ought to appear in front of the same place, and, by co-operation, you and McCausland can take Fayetteville and perhaps capture the troops there. That would be a handsome ending of your brilliant expedition.

The latest and most reliable information I have of the enemy's force in the Kanawha is this:

Twelfth Ohio, 230 strong, at Fayetteville Court-House; Ninety-first Ohio, 650 strong, at Fayetteville Court-House; Forty-fifth Ohio, 500 strong, on Elk and at Sissonsville; Twenty-third Ohio, 500 strong, at Charleston; Thirteenth Virginia [Union], 300 strong, at Hurricane and Coal River; Eighth Virginia [Union], 120 strong, at Winfield; Second Virginia Cavalry [Union], 700 strong. The cavalry generally distributed through the Valley.

No troops at Gauley. Report was current in Kanawha [that the] Twenty-second [?] was moving on Summerville. A small detachment of the Second Virginia Cavalry [Union] and a battery of artillery was sent to Summerville. Since then, viz, on the 2d instant, Lieutenant-Colonel [G. M.] Edgar handsomely repulsed the Second Virginia Cavalry [Union] at Lewisburg, and punished them severely.

If the above estimate of the enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley is correct, and I believe it is, you ought to be able to clear it out easily. Communicate with me fully and freely whenever and wherever you can. I have only time to add my congratulations on your success so far, and to wish you a brilliant ending up of the expedition.

In haste, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, *Lewisburg:*

GENERAL: Since receiving your letter of yesterday, I have received a letter from Major Claiborne, dated Lewisburg, yesterday. He left Imboden at Bulltown, Braxton County, Saturday night the 9th instant. Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones had left Weston to destroy the railroad from Clarksburg to Parkersburg. That done, Jones and Imboden were to unite at Summerville. Imboden says he will then be ready to go to Charleston, or any other point I may direct.

I shall direct him, when he reaches Summerville, if his men are in condition to continue the expedition, to move and strike the Kanawha at or near Montgomery's Ferry, clear out the Kanawha Valley from Gauley to Charleston, if he can, and then cross over and take Fayetteville in rear. In the meantime I have ordered McCausland to move up and threaten Fayetteville in front, and co-operate with Imboden on this point, if practicable. I think it more than probable that when Scammon hears that Imboden and Jones are moving on Summerville, and from there to the Kanawha, and that McCausland is moving on Fayetteville, he will withdraw the troops from the latter place, and it will fall into McCausland's hands.

In the meantime Imboden's men are without rations, living entirely on beef. I wish you to push forward some flour to Summerville for him. Hurry the Forty-fifth [Virginia] to Lewisburg, and send it and Derrick's battalion (or Derrick's and Edgar's battalions), a section of artillery, and two companies of cavalry with the flour to Summerville, and to support, if necessary, Imboden and Jones, and aid in securing and bringing safely within our lines any cattle, horses, or other property that Imboden and Jones may have secured and brought as far as Summerville. Send forward at the same time all the ammunition for small-arms that can be spared from Lewisburg. My troops with Imboden, and, I presume, his also, will probably need ammunition.

The instructions I have given above are given on information which is not very accurate. Either Major [B. F.] Eakle or your aide neglected—and it was culpable negligence—to say when and where Major Eakle left Imboden. It would seem that Major Eakle parted with Imboden after Major Claiborne, but as he does not say when or where he parted from him, I am left to conjecture.

I wish you, general, to go with the troops that start from Lewisburg. Do all in your power to supply Imboden's wants in the way of rations

and ammunition, and relieve him of his incumbrances in the way of trains and cattle or any other property which he wishes to send to the rear, and secure it all, leaving him (Imboden) free and unincumbered to carry out my instructions.

Lieutenant Colonel Derrick's train left the Narrows this morning, loaded with flour for Lewisburg. I have ordered Captain De L'Isle to load five wagons at the Narrows with flour, and send them immediately to Lewisburg, and ten wagons will start from here this evening with flour and ammunition, to replace that you sent from Lewisburg.

In haste, very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 14, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND:

COLONEL: Since writing to you this morning, I have information direct from Imboden as late as the night of the 9th instant. He was then at Bulltown, Braxton County.

Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones had left Weston, on the Parkersburg road, to destroy the railroad between Clarksburg and Parkersburg. That done, Jones and Imboden will unite, if practicable, at Summerville. Imboden says he will then be ready to move on Charleston or any other point I may direct.

I will direct him, if his men are in condition to continue the expedition, to move from Summerville, and strike the Kanawha Valley at or near Montgomery's Ferry; clear out the Kanawha Valley as far as Charleston, if he can; then cross over, and co operate with you at Fayetteville.

You will see the importance, colonel, of your moving promptly. If the enemy hear, as they doubtless will, that Imboden is moving on Summerville and you on Fayetteville, I think it more than probable they will evacuate the latter place and endeavor to reach Charleston. I will inform Imboden of the instructions I have given you, and direct him, if practicable, to communicate with you.

In haste, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 15, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.:*

If the movements of the enemy south are confirmed, will you do me the favor to send General Pickett orders to move up toward the Junction, or other convenient point? A regiment of General Pettigrew's was left in North Carolina and one in Richmond. They should be sent to their brigade.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, N. C., *May* 15, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I am so near recovery from the severe attack of camp erysipelas, that my return to duty is looked forward to with much eager-

ness. I therefore respectfully ask to be placed in some command in your Army of Northern Virginia, where I may, in your opinion, be most useful to our cause.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. R. TRIMBLE.

HEADQUARTERS CABELL'S BATTALION, *May* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON:

GENERAL: In compliance with your order, this day received, I have the honor to submit the following in reply:

Captain McCarthy's battery has two 3-inch rifles and two 6-pounder guns; is expecting two Napoleon guns; for a long time has been first on the list; 54 horses, 12 unserviceable; requires 12 additional horses; should also have 6 spare horses; one 4-horse wagon and team in good condition; the other two wagons are subject to orders of quartermaster of battalion.

Captain Manly's battery has one 3-inch rifle and two 12-pounder howitzers. He turned over to Ordnance Department at Richmond three 6-pounder bronze guns, and expects three Napoleon guns in exchange for them; 90 horses, 20 unserviceable; requires 20 additional horses to supply deficiency; has two 4-horse wagons; two are subject to order of quartermaster of battalion.

Captain Carlton's battery has two 10-pounder Parrotts and one 12-pounder howitzer; has turned over to Ordnance Department at Richmond two 6-pounder bronze guns, and expects two in exchange for them; 73 battery horses, 12 unserviceable; requires 28 horses; also requires 12 extra horses; one forge required; three wagons on hand in good condition, with 12 mules, 7 of which are unserviceable; therefore needs 7 mules.

Captain Fraser has one 10-pounder Parrott, one 3-inch rifle, and one 12-pounder howitzer; one 12-pounder Blakely gun expected; 46 serviceable battery horses, 6 unserviceable; one forge on hand; 4 horses for forge on hand; three wagons on hand, with 12 animals; requires 5 horses to replace those lost in action, May 3, 1863.

The battalion also requires 1 horse for sergeant-major, 1 horse for mounted courier, 1 horse for forage-master, 1 horse for wagon-master, 1 horse for quartermaster-sergeant—5 horses. This, with 83 horses above required, makes 88 horses to be supplied to the battalion.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

HENRY COALTER CABELL,

Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 116. } *Richmond, Va., May* 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Maj. Gen. G. E. Pickett will move forward immediately with his command, and take position at Hanover Junction.

* * * * * * *

X. The artillery battalion attached to Drewry's Bluff, and the officers and crew of the gunboat Richmond, recently ordered to this city, will return immediately to their former commands.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 15, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

General Imboden was at Bulltown, Braxton County, on the night of the 9th instant. W. E. Jones has gone from Weston to destroy the railroad from Clarksburg to Parkersburg. He and Imboden would then unite at Summerville, and be ready to carry out any orders I might give.

I have sent orders to him, but in view of the large cavalry force the enemy has in Eastern Virginia, you may prefer that W. E. Jones and Imboden should go eastward as soon as possible. If you do, inform me, and I will send forward the order promptly.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 15, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Brigadier-General Imboden and his command were at Bulltown, Braxton County, on Saturday night, the 9th instant. Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones had started from Weston to destroy the railroad between Clarksburg and Parkersburg. He and Imboden were then to unite at Summerville, and would then, as Imboden informs me, be ready to strike at Charleston or any other point I might direct. This information was sent to me in a letter from Major Claiborne, an officer of the command, dated at Lewisburg on the 13th instant. Major Claiborne was sent by Imboden to convey the information to me.

Hearing that the enemy was sending re enforcements to Summerville, I directed Brigadier-General Echols to move forward two battalions of infantry, a section of artillery, and company of cavalry to Imboden's support at Summerville. I think Imboden's force alone is strong enough to drive the enemy from Summerville, but if Echols reaches there in time, they may capture any force the enemy has there.

I have ordered Colonel McCausland to move from Princeton with about 1,200 infantry, a battery, and company of cavalry, and threaten Fayetteville, to prevent the enemy from detaching any force from that place to interfere with Imboden.

I have also directed Imboden that if, after he reaches Summerville, his men are in condition to continue the expedition, to move and strike the Kanawha at or near Montgomery's Ferry; clear out that valley between Gauley and Charleston; then cross over and take Fayetteville in rear, while McCausland threatens it in front.

I communicate this information to you chiefly that you may communicate such instructions for W. E. Jones and Imboden as you may think proper. In view of the very large cavalry force which the enemy has operating in Eastern Virginia, I have thought it more than probable that you might wish both W. E. Jones and Imboden to move eastward as rapidly as possible, and, not knowing where they were, could not send them the order. Any instructions you may desire to send had better be sent through me, and I will forward them without delay.

Most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 15, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter of the 9th instant. One received at the same time from Brigadier-General Jenkins informed me that you had ordered him to collect his brigade at Staunton, or some other suitable point in the Valley, and that it was your intention to put him in command in the Valley and send W E. Jones' command east. Eight or ten [companies] of Jenkins' cavalry ought to be at Staunton now or farther to the east, as they had moved from Rockbridge and Augusta several days since to join General Stuart, as ordered. Two companies of the Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry arrived here to-day, and will proceed on toward Staunton to-morrow. The remainder of that regiment was to have started from Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, yesterday for Staunton. The other part of his command will be some days later in reaching Staunton, as their horses were sent to North and South Carolina to winter, and the grass has been so backward that I could not bring them to this part of the country sooner, having no forage for them.

One of his battalions (Dunn's) went with Imboden, and, I hear, has been increased to a regiment in Northwestern Virginia. It shall go to the Valley as soon as Imboden has carried out the orders I have given him, and sooner, if you so desire. I telegraphed you yesterday on the subject.

Brigadier-General Jenkins is a bold and gallant soldier, but I do not think him a good administrative officer. I believe he is capable of becoming a fine officer in that respect, but unfortunately many of his men are his constituents, and he has been a politician, and, I believe, still has aspirations that way. I do not know enough of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones to venture a comparison between him and Jenkins. The latter will, I think, prove quite as daring as you can desire, and that, I think, is a very desirable quality, especially in a cavalry officer.

You ask when you can get cavalry re-enforcements. I really do not know, general. I sent a battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher's, to the Valley in the winter, and it is now with W. E. Jones, and when Jenkins goes with his brigade, I am afraid I will have sent you all I can. I shall be able to answer your questions more correctly when I have full reports from Imboden. Col. William L. Jackson has recently organized a regiment of cavalry, the Nineteenth Virginia, in my department. I sent him with Imboden. Before starting, he informed me he had three other cavalry companies, and hoped soon to fill up another regiment. I hope he has done so on this expedition. Imboden informed me on the 3d instant that he expected to bring out 1,500 horses. If he meant that many in addition to what Jones would probably bring out, it would contribute largely toward remounting a part of your cavalry. I am organizing another cavalry regiment at Saltville, and hope to have it ready for service soon. I heard to-day that there is a cavalry company, 160 strong, now in Russell County, without orders, and doing nothing, and wants to come under my command. But that part of Virginia is, since January last, in the Department of East Tennessee, and I presume the company I mention is a part of Brigadier-General Marshall's late command, which is represented to me as very much scattered and disorganized. An active and energetic officer could do much good service in that section of country in re-collecting and organizing troops.

I have written too long a letter to be read by one so busy as you are.

Hand it over to one of your staff officers to pick out the points and give them to you. General Stoneman does, indeed, seem, as you say, to be "running wild over the State;" but we are not "ruined," general, whilst we have you and your army.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

LEWISBURG,
May 15, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW:

MAJOR: Since writing to General Jones this afternoon, Captain [Edgar C.] Phelps, of Dunn's battalion, has come through direct from Summerville. He reports that the enemy evacuated Summerville before Generals Jones and Imboden reached there. The enemy, he reports, went down the Kanawha. The troops of Jones and Imboden are now on their march to this place. Captain Phelps says that they will be here on Sunday [17th]. They captured some four or five days' rations of bread. I will countermand the order as to movement of the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment, and only let a portion of it come to Alderson's Ferry. I will write particulars to-morrow.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Dispatch received. I learn General W. E. Jones will reach Lewisburg to-day. I have sent him instructions to Staunton. Thank you for offer of cavalry. Send all you can to Staunton. Let Imboden complete his business.

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 16, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

Generals Jones and Imboden, with all the cavalry force you can spare, should return to the Valley, and report to General Lee.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th and telegram of the 15th instant have been received. As W. E. Jones and Imboden have passed Summerville, of course the movement I directed you to make in my letter of the 14th is unnecessary, and you will not make it; nor will Jones and Imboden make the move to the Kanawha that I directed, the Sec-

retary of War having instructed me to give them different orders. If nothing occurs to prevent it, I will probably be at Lewisburg Monday night, the 18th instant.

The flour I ordered forward to you, and which now must be nearly half-way to Lewisburg, together with the bread captured at Summerville, ought to be enough for all the troops until additional rations can be forwarded. Employ all the wagons I have sent forward in bringing up rations, if necessary.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 16, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Princeton:

COLONEL: In consequence of orders just received from the Secretary of War, Brig. Gens. W. E. Jones and Imboden will not be able to make the move to the Kanawha, as I informed you they would in my letter of the 14th instant. I may, however, send other troops to that point to co-operate with you. You will, therefore, continue your movement to Fayetteville, and take advantage of any move the enemy may make in the way of detachments from that point. But it will be necessary that you use increased precaution in your movements about Fayetteville, in consequence of the diversion of W. E. Jones' and Imboden's troops. The enemy evacuated Summerville on or about the 13th instant, on the approach of Jones and Imboden, and retreated down the Kanawha. It is not at all improbable that all or a part of the enemy's troops will be drawn in from Fayetteville. I will keep you informed, and give you such instructions as future developments may render necessary.

Call on the commissary at the Narrows for such supplies as you need. Additional transportation has been sent to the front, and the quartermaster at the Narrows will be able, with the aid of your own wagons, to keep you supplied.

Establish a line of couriers by detail from your cavalry company, to enable you to communicate with me every day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 16, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your telegram received. Brig. Gens. W. E. Jones and Imboden will be ordered as you direct. They are expected to reach Lewisburg with their commands to-morrow.

The enemy had re-enforced Summerville to intercept them, but evacuated the place on the approach of our men.

I have unofficial, but what I regard as reliable, information that they have brought out nearly 5,000 head of cattle. Between 1,100 and 1,200 had arrived in Greenbrier.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS:

Your letter and telegram of 15th instant received. If W. E. Jones and Imboden have not reached Lewisburg when you receive this, send courier to meet them, countermand the order I gave in my letter of the 14th instant, and order them with their commands to or near Lewisburg. Written instructions for both of them go by courier to-day. I will, if practicable, be in Lewisburg Monday night.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 16, 1863.

General W. E. JONES:

GENERAL: A telegram of this date from the Secretary of War directs that you and Brigadier-General Imboden return to the Valley of Virginia and report to General Lee.

You will accordingly do so as soon as your command is in condition to move. A telegram from Brigadier-General Echols, received to-day, informs me that you would probably arrive at Lewisburg with your command to-morrow.

Your command will, no doubt, require some rest in Greenbrier before starting for the Valley, and as I expect to be in Lewisburg Monday night, the 18th instant, I expect to meet you there or somewhere in Greenbrier.

I am not fully informed of the result of your expedition, but I have heard enough to justify me in congratulating you on your success, which I do with great pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 18, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Milroy, with a brigade of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and a train of wagons, entered Front Royal on yesterday, and marched toward Flint Hill, probably to unite with Hooker. Please expedite troops from North Carolina. Order the cavalry direct to Culpeper, to General Stuart.

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 19, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Fredericksburg, Va.:*

We will expedite troops as far as possible, causing some to march, and sending others by rail, as far as the necessary transportation of supplies will allow. Two regiments of cavalry, on the way, have been diverted, by express, direct to Culpeper. The residue arriving will march there also.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 19, 1863.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER:

COLONEL: Owing to your being so far off, I find perplexity in communicating with you. As we do not hear by railroad, I infer you are seeking a good place nearer. This will be well. General Lee wishes the artillery in the best condition for service without an hour's delay, and ready to move at very short notice. Please bear this in mind. Horses are our great difficulty. You know this so well that suggestion as to the best care of yours must be almost superfluous. The two guns, 20-pounder Parrotts of Rhett's battery, on this front are all ready for you, only at present they had better remain near the front; the other one, which was sent to Guiney's for lack of horses and ammunition, you had better get the very moment you have horses for it. You were mistaken in supposing I would favor another company at the expense of one of yours. It was an emergency requiring, as you would generally admit, I know, just the course I adopted. Please let me have by Thursday a report, giving your batteries, guns, transportation, men, horses, ordnance trains, and all important particulars. Let me know where you will be.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

P. S.—Your messenger has just arrived. He tells me you are 2 miles below Bowling Green. This is a long, long way, but as the grazing is, I believe, very good, I will not insist on your moving. General Lee thinks it too far, as myself. To your camp and back is a great trial to horseflesh, and to inform you in time of a movement will be nearly a day's work. The examining board and court-martial are also both nullified by the distance. Still, now you are there, make the best of it. Manage if you can to report, as asked, Thursday, and afterward as you find practicable, at least weekly.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 19, 1863.

Colonel CABELL,
Commanding Battalion of Artillery:

COLONEL: I was surprised to find to-day that your battalion had not been removed. I thought you clearly understood the views which I expressed in our conversation a few days ago, as the direction also of the commanding general, viz, that there no longer exists a fixed relation between any infantry division and any one artillery battalion. To prevent the continuance of the idea of any such relation, and to bring your battalion more into association with the others, so as to secure more thorough unity of administration in the artillery of the First Corps, and at the same time to get your horses into new pasturage, I wished you to secure a good camp back on the Telegraph road, toward or beyond Massaponax Church.

Colonel Walton, chief of artillery, First Corps, complains that he gets no returns from you, and cannot learn where you are. Please communicate with him at once. He is on Stanard's farm, a few miles below Massaponax Church. Your report should come through him.

General Lee wishes all the artillery ready to move and for efficient

service any day. You will please arrange according to these views as soon as practicable.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—Let me have by Thursday, if you please, a report of your guns, batteries, horses, ordnance train, transportation, men, and all important particulars. Do not forget the recommendation for Captain [J. C.] Fraser's battery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 19, 1863.

Colonel WALKER,
Comdg. Artillery, Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: The commanding general has just expressed to me his views. He wishes the artillery gotten in the best possible condition for service without an hour's delay, and ready to move at very short notice. You will have notified all the battalion commanders of your corps, and exercise the most careful supervision you can over them all. The need of good grazing requires the battalions to be somewhat scattered, but let not this prevent you keeping them all constantly within call and under regular inspection, so that you will know always the strength, &c., of each battery. Be able to report with precision every particular, and have at command the whole force when required. I understand several Napoleons will be received from Richmond in a day or two. Please send me by Thursday a detailed report of every battalion, giving its batteries, the guns, transportation, men, horses, ordnance train, and entire equipment of each, and let me know where your own headquarters will be.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

(Same to Colonel Walton, chief of artillery, First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 135. } *May* 19, 1863.

* * * * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. James A. Walker will report to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Second Corps, for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Paxton.

XI. Brig. Gen. William Smith will report to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Second Corps, for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Early.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 20, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I cannot express the concern I felt at leaving you in such feeble health, with so many anxious thoughts for the welfare of the whole Confederacy weighing upon your mind. I pray that a kind Providence will give you strength to bear the weight of care it has thought good to impose upon you, and that you may soon have the gratification of seeing the country liberated from its enemies, and all your labors crowned with success.

In the matters I propose now to submit to the consideration of Your Excellency, I shall endeavor to be brief.

Paxton's and J. R. Jones' places have been filled by Walker and John M. Jones. Should the latter officer fail in his duty, he will instantly resign. I have not yet been able to fill Nicholls' place. I have not seen Colonel Walton, but Longstreet thinks he would not like the exchange, and I am doubtful whether he would answer. The misfortune is that the brigade is at present commanded by Colonel [Edmund] Pendleton, who is not highly considered, and its services, I fear, will be lost to the army. I have determined to place Gordon in command of Rodes' former brigade. That will leave Lawton's vacant. If the latter is not wanted elsewhere, he can be returned to it. But I believe Col. Edward Willis, of the Twelfth Georgia, or Col. John T. Mercer, of the Twenty-first, would answer better for the field. Both have been educated at West Point; the latter served several years in the army. I think it better to relieve Colston from duty, and to place General George [H.] Steuart in command of his brigade. The brigade is composed of two North Carolina and three Virginia regiments. The former have complained of being commanded by a Virginia brigadier, and I presume the latter would complain if commanded by a North Carolinian. General Steuart being of the old army, no one has a right to complain. I shall write to General Cooper for General Steuart. I shall also write to General Trimble to know whether he can take general control of affairs in the Valley. He will have Colonel [H. B.] Davidson at Staunton, and General Jenkins with the cavalry below.

I have for the past year felt that the corps of this army were too large for one commander. Nothing prevented my proposing to you to reduce their size and increase their number but my inability to recommend commanders. Each corps contains, when in fighting condition, about 30,000 men. These are more than one man can properly handle and keep under his eye in battle in the country that we have to operate in. They are always beyond the range of his vision, and frequently beyond his reach. The loss of Jackson from command of one-half the army seems to me a good opportunity to remedy this evil. If, therefore, you think Ewell is able to do field duty, I submit to your better judgment whether the most advantageous arrangement would not be to put him in command of three divisions of Jackson's corps, to take one of Longstreet's divisions, A. P. Hill's division, and form a division of Ransom's, Cooke's, and Pettigrew's brigades, and give the corps thus formed to A. P. Hill. In this event I also submit to you whether it would not be well to promote Ewell and A. P. Hill. The former is an honest, brave soldier, who has always done his duty well. The latter, I think upon the whole, is the best soldier of his grade with me.

Inasmuch as this army has done hard work, and there is still harder before it, I wish to take advantage of every circumstance to inspire and encourage them, and induce the officers and men to believe that their labors are appreciated, and when vacancies occur that they will receive

the advantages of promotion if they deserve it. I believe the efficiency of the corps would be promoted by being commanded by lieutenant-generals, and I do not know where to get better men than those I have named.

R. H. Anderson and J. B. Hood are also capital officers. They are improving, too, and will make good corps commanders, if necessary.

I think it is better to take officers from each corps respectively for promotion in the respective corps, as far as practicable, consideration being always given to the best man in the particular army. If A. P. Hill is promoted, a major general will be wanted for his division. Heth is the senior brigadier in the division. I think him a good officer. He has lately joined this army, was in the last battle, and did well. His nomination having been once declined by the Senate, I do not know whether it would be proper to promote him. Pender is an excellent officer, attentive, industrious, and brave; has been conspicuous in every battle, and, I believe, wounded in almost all of them.

I must now ask you to do in all this matter as seems best to you from your point of view. I have frankly given you my opinions from mine. I hope you will be able to give me your conclusions at your earliest convenience, as it is time I was in motion.

With earnest wishes for your health and happiness, and with great respect, I am your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The services of General Longstreet will be required with this army. Upon his leaving the department south of James River, I had supposed its command would have devolved upon General D. H. Hill, as the senior major-general. He informed me this morning that he directed the three major-generals in command of the several districts to report directly to the War Department. I would recommend, therefore, that General D. H. Hill be assigned to the command of the department between the James River and Cape Fear.

The battery at Drewry's Bluff, if considered more convenient, could be embraced within the command of General Elzey.

I wish General Hill to make such disposition of his troops as to give me all the force that can be spared from North Carolina.

Jenkins' brigade, belonging to Pickett's division, is still on the Blackwater, and I do not like to order it up until I hear whether proper dispositions are made to relieve it. It is much wanted with its division.

Our scouts report that General Heintzelman, with his corps from Washington, has joined General Hooker, Governor Curtin having promised to defend Washington City with 20,000 State troops.

I have not yet heard of any fleet of transports ascending the Potomac. Single transports are frequently seen coming up the river. Yesterday forty transports were counted at Aquia Creek.

Regiments of the two-years' men are being discharged, I learn, as their time expires, and, it is thought, are sent off at night.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: A party of men, numbering about 35, belonging to the Second and Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiments, deserted last night, taking their arms and equipments with them. The larger portion of them are from Ashe County, North Carolina (which borders on Grayson County, Virginia), and are probably trying to get there. General Lee directs me to request that your guards be kept on the alert for them, and that a force of cavalry be sent to the borders of Ashe County to intercept them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 20, 1863.

General ISAAC R. TRIMBLE,
Shocco Springs, N. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am delighted to hear by your letter of the 13th that you are doing so well. I was very much grieved at your attack, and started one day to see you, but was told it was thought better you should be quiet. I hope you will soon recover your strength, but you must not return to the field until able to endure fatigue. I have a proposition to make: it is that you take command, if able, of the Shenandoah Valley. Colonel Davidson is in local command at Staunton. General Jenkins with his cavalry will be below. You will have all the Maryland troops, which I hope you will be able to organize and build up into something respectable. Their organization has been a failure so far. You will be in a beautiful, healthy country; can give general supervision of operations there; will form the left wing of this army, and shall have permission to capture Milroy and take Maryland as soon as you can.

Let me know when you will be able to enter on your new command and I will issue the order. I want some one there at once, as I intend to bring W. E. Jones' brigade east of the mountains as soon as he returns from the west. He ought to reach Staunton to morrow.

With many thanks for your kind letter, and feeling with you sympathy at our heavy loss of the great and good Jackson, I remain, very truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ARMY N. VA.,
May 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, and in reply would say that I do not expect any more artillery horses, at least for the present.

Surely the artillery of the First and Second Corps cannot be in want of horses. I am confident that if a careful inspection is made it will be

found that, taking into consideration the guns actually on hand, and not those expected, that each battery will be found to be well supplied and have a few extra horses. In proof of this, I need only recall your attention to the fact that the chief of artillery, Second Corps (Colonel Brown's), requisition, based on the number of guns actually in his possession, showed only 15 horses needed to fill out his artillery. Since then I have issued to the artillery of the Second Corps, at your request, two-thirds of the horses I received a few days ago, in all 273, which Colonel Brown divided as follows:

	Horses.
To Colonel Brown's battalion	112
To Colonel Jones' battalion	17
To Colonel Walker's battalion	56
To Colonel Carter's battalion	14
To Major McIntosh's battalion, by request of General Pendleton	34
To Colonel Andrews' battalion, by request of General Pendleton	40
Total	273

To the First Corps you requested me to issue one-third, and you gave me the number to issue to each battalion, as follows:

	Horses.
Washington Artillery battalion	32
Colonel Garnett's battalion	26
Colonel Cabell's battalion	10
Colonel Alexander's battalion	38
Issued to Colonel Alexander's battalion (that is, taken by him from teams that were ordered to be turned in to me)	17
Total	123

The excess over two-thirds issued to the Second Corps is owing to the fact that the horses for the First Corps were first selected by me—one-third of all the serviceable horses; afterward the officers of the Second Corps selected many horses I considered unfit for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. CORLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *May* 20, 1863.

I. Daniel's brigade North Carolina troops is assigned to Rodes' division of Second Corps, and the commanding officer will report accordingly.

II. Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt will proceed with his brigade (by rail) to Goldsborough, N. C., and report for orders to Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for May 20, 1863; headquarters, Fredericksburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present last field return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	14	.....	14	14	13
First Army Corps (Longstreet):					
Staff	11	.....	11	(*)	(*)
Anderson's division	591	6,439	8,891	13,727	8,401
McLaws' division	608	6,454	8,416	12,889	8,041
Pickett's division	591	5,847	7,640	12,113	7,824
Hood's division	671	6,858	8,677	12,573	7,265
Total First Army Corps	2,472	25,598	33,635	51,302	31,531
Second Army Corps (A. P. Hill):					
Staff	15	.....	15	19	10
A. P. Hill's division	758	7,986	11,035	18,430	9,940
Rodes' division	583	6,457	8,910	15,037	8,191
Early's division	525	5,925	7,907	13,081	7,700
Johnson's division	446	4,783	6,356	12,008	5,651
Total Second Army Corps	2,327	25,151	34,223	58,575	31,492
Stuart's Cavalry Division†	515	6,524	8,193	11,905	7,426
Artillery (Pendleton):					
First Army Corps	98	2,015	2,307	3,015	2,049
Second Army Corps	109	2,055	2,410	3,348	2,264
General Reserve	46	638	786	916	697
Total Artillery‡	253	4,708	5,503	7,279	5,010
Grand total§	5,581	61,981	81,568	129,075	75,472

* Not reported.
† One regiment and one company not reported.
‡ Dearing's battalion and two batteries on picket not reported.
§ Ransom's division (detached) and the Valley District not reported.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 21, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The desertion of the North Carolina troops from this army is becoming so serious an evil that, unless it can be promptly arrested, I fear the troops from that State will become greatly reduced.

Brigadier General Lane reports that on the night of the 19th instant 32 men from Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, deserted, taking with them their arms, equipments, ammunition, &c. They had just been paid off. These men are from Ashe County, bordering upon Grayson County, Virginia.

Capt. John C. Gorman, Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina troops, states that one of them, of his company, who deserted on the 10th of April last, has voluntarily returned. From him he learns that a great many of the deserters from his brigade cross the James River some 40 or 50 miles above Richmond, at Lumbertown, and the Roanoke at Horse Ford Mills, in Amelia County. If local troops in the neighborhood could guard these fords and others along the rivers, a great many of our deserters might be arrested.

The deserters usually go in squads, taking their arms and equipments, and sometimes borrow from their comrades ammunition sufficient to make 100 rounds per man. I think it probable that they pass themselves off as guards or patrols in search of deserters.

I need not enlarge upon the extent to which this evil will grow if not at once stopped. I hope that you will represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina, so as to induce him to take active measures in the case, and to enlist all the good men in the State to reprobate and discountenance it. I must also request that you do everything in your power to remedy the evil.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I forward descriptive lists of some of the deserters, which, if transmitted to the Governor or chief enrolling officer, might lead to their apprehension.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to say, in reply to that portion of it which relates to the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, that he does not see how he can spare it until the two given to General Imboden in exchange for it are returned to this army. General Imboden is now near you; after his return to the Valley, and when the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments are sent back to their former commands, then the Fiftieth can rejoin you.

This was the general's understanding of the arrangement at the time it was made.

It is ascertained from reports that every available man is being sent to strengthen General Hooker, and it is the opinion of General Lee that there is no point in the country where we stand in greater need of troops than here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 65. } *May* 21, 1863.

I. Brigade inspectors in this army are for the present abolished. Those acting in that capacity will be returned to duty with their respective commands, and all public animals in their possession will be turned in to the quartermaster's department. Brigade commanders, assisted by their staff, will make such critical and frequent inspections of their commands as will enable them to discover and correct all deficiencies, and will devote their best energies to secure efficiency in their troops, and to promote their instruction, health, and comfort. They will send in, through division inspectors, tri-monthly reports of their inspections, according to the usual forms, for the information of the commanding general.

II. Flags of truce from the enemy will not be permitted to pass beyond the outer pickets, or a line equidistant from the line of skirmishers of both armies, when opposed in battle. The commanding officer of the outer pickets, or skirmishers nearest to the flag, will receive and send its communications to the commanding general of the forces present. Flags in no instance will be received and acted upon by subordinate commanders, but, in every case, be referred to the commanding general of the forces engaged. While awaiting reply, no persons will be permitted to leave their posts, or to hold intercourse with those in charge of the flag, and, as a precautionary measure, the latter should be required to return to their own line of skirmishers.

Ordinarily, Paragraph 627, Army Regulations, determines the course to be pursued toward those bearing a flag of truce.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *May* 21, 1863.

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VI. Brig. Gen. John M. Jones will report to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to the brigade of Johnson's division lately commanded by Brig. Gen. J. R. Jones.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 22, 1863.

General ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain [Edward W.] Capps, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, on duty in King William County, reports that Mr. Davis, whose home is at West Point, and who at this time is employed in the Confederate Navy, has been noticing the movements of the enemy, and states that they have left in part. Three transports left on the 15th loaded with troops.

There appears now to be there two squadrons of cavalry, one company of artillery, and a small portion of infantry.

About 1,000 negroes are at work on the intrenchments. All the gun boats and transports have left except two. They appear to be ferry boats.

Have you received intelligence corroborating this, or can you ascertain what is the condition of things?

It was reported yesterday that four gunboats were ascending the Rappahannock, and had come within 12 miles of Tappahannock. Milroy has recrossed the mountains and returned to the Valley. Our scouts north of the Rappahannock report indications of another move on the part of General Hooker. Seven pieces of artillery and some infantry have reached Stafford Court-House from Dumfries. Heintzelman is

said to have joined him. Reports from Alexandria state that 30,000 new troops are to be sent to him.

May I ask you to report these circumstances to the Secretary of War for his information?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 122. } *Richmond, Va., May 22, 1863.*

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XX. Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, Provisional Army Confederate States, will proceed without delay to Fredericksburg, Va., and report to General R. E. Lee for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 66. } *Richmond, May 22, 1863.*

I. The act of Congress "to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war," approved March 20, 1863, and the accompanying rules and regulations for the selection and organization of the same, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That there shall be selected, in such manner as the Secretary of War may direct, from each division of infantry in service, one company of engineer troops, to consist of 100 men, chosen with a view to their mechanical skill and physical fitness, and that the men assigned to such company shall be required to serve in the same only during the balance of their term of service respectively.*

SEC. 2. That each company shall consist of 8 sergeants, 7 corporals, 40 artificers, and 45 laborers, and that 2 musicians may be added.

SEC. 3. That the commissioned officers of each company shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, and 2 second lieutenants, and that the original vacancies in these companies shall be filled by the transfer of officers of corresponding grade from the Engineer Corps, if practicable, and where not, then from the other corps or from the line or staff of the army, reference being always had to their qualification as engineers, or by selection; but no one shall be selected who is not now serving in or with the army, unless he is a military or civil engineer.

SEC. 4. That the companies shall be organized into regiments of ten companies each, and that the field and staff officers shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, and 1 sergeant-major, and that the original vacancies in the regiments shall be filled in the manner provided for filling the same in the companies by the third section of this act, and that the sergeant-major and the quartermaster-sergeant shall be selected from the enlisted men of the army.

SEC. 5. That in each regiment two of the companies shall be assigned to duty as pontoniers, and each be furnished with a bridge train complete.

SEC. 6. That the officer in charge of the Engineer Bureau, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe the number, form, and dimensions of the wagons, pontoons, trestles, tools, implements, arms, and other necessaries for all the troops organized by this act.

SEC. 7. That vacancies in the established regiments, to and including the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion, regimentally, according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency.

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* Organization of engineer troops under this act suspended in Army of Northern Virginia by General Lee's order of July 17, 1863. See Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part III, p. 1020.

SEC. 8. That the monthly pay of the engineer troops shall be as follows: Of a colonel, $210; of a lieutenant-colonel, $185; of a major, $162; of a captain, $140; of a first lieutenant, $100; of a second lieutenant, $90; and the adjutant shall receive $10 per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

SEC. 9. That the pay of the enlisted men per month shall be as follows: The sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, each $21; sergeants, $34; corporals, $20; artificers, $17; laborers and musicians, $13.

SEC. 10. That mounted engineer troops may be selected from the cavalry, and be organized according to the provisions of this act, for engineer troops, as hereinbefore specified.

II. The method of selection and organization under the foregoing act shall be as follows:

1. The senior engineer officer serving with the commanding general of a department will be authorized by him to organize the engineer companies of the command.

2. Persons recommended by the Engineer Bureau to be appointed as company officers to the respective companies, when organized, will be directed to report to the senior officer of engineers in the department, who, aided by them and subject to the approval of the commanding general, shall select from specified divisions, in consultation with their commanders, the required number of men to form the companies.

3. The selections shall be distributed as equally as practicable among all the companies of a division, regard being had to the efficiency of the engineer service. Preference shall be given to volunteers for this special service, provided they possess the requisite qualifications.

4. The non-commissioned officers of each company shall be selected, and the privates classified into artificers and laborers, by the person selected to organize it, subject to the approval of the senior officer of engineer troops, as soon as appointed.

5. The Chief of the Engineer Bureau, after naming the companies and designating to which regiment they shall be assigned, will recommend to the War Department the appointment of company and field officers.

6. Two of the companies of each regiment shall be selected by the senior field officer of engineer troops, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, as companies of pontoniers, but, unless provided with bridge trains, to serve as the other companies.

7. Whenever the number of non-commissioned officers and privates falls below 60 in any company, it shall be recruited to its maximum number, as hereinbefore specified.

8. In lieu of the usual return of officers and hired men required of engineer officers, returns of officers and enrolled men, showing the present, absent, and sick, shall be forwarded monthly by the senior field officer of each regiment to the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, who will furnish blank forms for the purpose.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, May 22, 1863.

Colonel MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has not heard from your command since the 17th instant. No forward

movement will be made at present from the direction of Lewisburg, and he therefore wishes you to fall back to Piney, and there establish yourself. Please communicate to headquarters at Dublin Depot without delay.

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Virginia Brigade:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 18th instant has been received.

I am much gratified at the success of your expedition, and especially pleased that your loss was so small.

The captured and purchased property I desire you to turn over to the proper officers in the Department of the Valley, in order that they may be accounted for and held ready for orders as they may be needed.

I wish you to bring your command, by easy marches, to a good position in the Valley (the Shenandoah Mountain or some other position), where you can keep strict watch on the movements of the enemy, and refresh and rest the men and animals.

I wish you to have your force ready for active operations as soon as possible, and to relax nothing in watchfulness, as the enemy will be very apt to endeavor to return the compliment which General Jones and yourself have paid them.

Did the two regiments from this army recruit their numbers, and to what extent? Major-General Jones has called for his regiment sent here to fill their places, and I must get them back before I can restore his to the Army of Southwestern Virginia.

Please send me, as soon as possible, an exact report of the number of recruits obtained; also of what regiments they joined. I hope they may continue to come in as the summer advances.

The cattle you can turn over to Major [B. P.] Nolan, commissary of subsistence, or to some agent of the commissary and subsistence department in your vicinity, to be held for the use of the army, and report the number to Colonel Cole, commissary of subsistence of this army, as I wish them for this army especially.

The quartermaster's stores, horses, &c., you can turn over to that department, making special requisition for that portion of it which you deem necessary for your command, and report it all to Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster of this army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have heard of your safe arrival in Staunton with your brigade.

I am much gratified with the success of your expedition, and espe-

cially that you have accomplished so much with so little loss to your command.

In a letter of May 20, I gave directions as to the disposal of the beef-cattle, horses, &c., which you brought back with you.

I desire you to join General Stuart, by easy marches, as soon as you can, giving your men and horses proper rest and refreshment.

General Jenkins will relieve your cavalry pickets in the Valley, so as to leave your whole cavalry brigade free to move.

General Stuart's headquarters are for the present at Culpeper Court-House.

Bring with you your transportation and equipment for service in the field for the summer's campaign on this side of the mountains, and pay particular attention to the thorough organization of your command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Fredericksburg, May 23, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your notes of the 21st. As regards the enemy, it is difficult for me to determine his intentions. It is clear he is obtaining all the re-enforcements he can. I suppose he will make another move when he is ready. I should like to forestall him. In that hope, I wish you to collect and recruit your cavalry as much as possible, and think it wise to be quiet and watchful for a little time. I do not wish you to let an opportunity escape of dealing the enemy a blow should one offer, but think you had better not undertake an expedition at present.

Devote your attention to the organization and recuperation of your command, of which I wish a detailed report, giving the number of regiments, their strength, officers, condition, &c., and the brigades to which attached.

Colonel Gorgas informed me he would send you 1,000 marine carbines. Colonel Baldwin thinks he can collect 500 out of this army, with some carbines. I wish all the bayonets returned to Richmond.

As to artillery horses, I fear none can be given you. The horses brought in by General W. E. Jones, I understand, have to be put in condition for service before they can be used. We are unable to supply teams for the medical wagons, ambulances, and ammunition trains of the army. You have increased your artillery, when it is a question whether we shall not have to reduce the guns in the army. Four guns to a battery of horse artillery is as much as we can horse and maintain, as far as I can now see. If efficient, it is probably as much as necessary.

I have directed General W. E. Jones to join you as soon as relieved by Jenkins' cavalry.

I am delighted to hear that Beckham is doing so well. I shall be glad to recommend his promotion when an opportunity occurs. I think rank of but trivial importance, so that it is sufficient for the individual to exercise command. I believe that is the case in his instance.

I am glad to hear that Lomax is so highly considered.

I wished to leave Robertson in North Carolina, but learned from the

President that General Hill had attached each of the three regiments there to the divisions of Generals French, Whiting, and himself, and consequently he had no command but the regiments he brought out. I shall endeavor, if possible, to get another regiment from North Carolina, but think it doubtful. I wish we had a camp of instruction and refreshment for cavalry. Robertson would be an excellent person to put in charge of it, but, as far as I can see, he would now have but little to do.

[D. J.] Godwin's cavalry is, I understand from General Elzey, a local organization for the counties of King William, &c.

We could with propriety diminish the number of regiments in a brigade if they were full, but they are so small—I mean the effectives—that a brigade has hardly over two full regiments with it. I wish we had commands for W. and R.; without these, it will be impossible to promote them.

I am obliged to you for your views as to the successor of the great and good Jackson. Unless God in His mercy will raise us up one, I do not know what we shall do. I agree with you on the subject, and have so expressed myself. It is now in the hands of others.

Very truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 23, 1863.

Colonel CORNS,
Eighth Virginia Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs you to send forward immediately all the mounted companies of your regiment now with you, to report to Colonel McCausland at Piney, or wherever he may be.

You will, without delay, proceed to the Narrows with the rest of your men.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding First Brigade, Lewisburg:

GENERAL: Colonel McCausland reports that the enemy followed him night before last toward Piney with three regiments and a battalion of infantry, six field-pieces, and about 300 cavalry. McCausland had halted at Piney and prepared to resist farther advance. I desire that the enemy be drawn away from him, that he may have time to establish himself there without interruption.

I wish you, therefore, to make a demonstration in the direction of Gauley Bridge with all the cavalry force you have, except such as is necessary to watch the approaches to Lewisburg, and Derrick's and Edgar's battalions.

Communicate with McCausland, and ascertain if the enemy has re-

tired. If so, it will be unnecessary for you to make the demonstration in the direction of Gauley.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 23, 1863

Major [GEORGE W.] HAMMOND,
Narrows:

Move forward at once with your men, and join Colonel McCausland at Piney, or wherever he may be.

By order of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 23, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Near Piney:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has just received your note of the 22d instant.

General Echols has been ordered to push forward a reconnaissance in the direction of Gauley, in the hope of thus relieving you. Should it not succeed, and should you be too hard pressed by the enemy, you must fall back.

Two companies of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry have been ordered to report to you immediately, and also Major Hammond's battalion.

Your supplies have been sent to Pack's Ferry.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 25, 1863.—For Lee to D. H. Hill, in reference to movements of Jenkins, Ransom, &c., see Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 1071.]

SHOCCO SPRINGS, N. C.,
May 25, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

DEAR GENERAL: Your kind letter of the 20th received, in which you propose to assign me to the command of the Valley of Virginia.

I thank you for the honor you would confer. I hesitate to incur so great a responsibility, after the brilliant achievements of General Jackson in that district, but as I know the country well, having been in his command last year, I will hope, by diligence and zealous effort, and with the favor of Divine Providence, for success under such orders as I may receive.

Very truly, yours,

I. R. TRIMBLE.

Abstract from a statement of the "organization and present condition" [May 25, 1863] of the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army. *

Command.	Present.				Absent.	
	Effective mounted.		Non-effective.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's brigade:						
1st North Carolina	34	500	5	151	7	176
1st South Carolina	37	375	2	144	9	129
2d South Carolina	36	213	2	192	9	238
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion	31	383	1	109	10	269
Jeff. Davis (Mississippi) Legion	21	264	1	75	6	88
Phillips' (Georgia) Legion	19	297	6	57	4	224
Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's brigade:						
1st Virginia	34	335	2	146	8	242
2d Virginia	28	443	3	194	9	191
3d Virginia	27	246	2	214	12	191
4th Virginia†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Virginia	19	200	1	197	17	361
Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade:						
2d North Carolina	24	189	4	157	12	235
9th Virginia	18	598	6	91	13	295
10th Virginia	27	259	1	72	16	345
13th Virginia	21	393	5	148	6	164
15th Virginia‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones' brigade:§						
6th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White's battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson's brigade:						
7th Confederate‖	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62d Georgia‖	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41st North Carolina ¶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59th North Carolina	36	568	1	43	4	118
63d North Carolina	31	500	4	125	3	162
Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins' brigade:**						
Unassigned to brigades:						
Godwin's cavalry ††	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland cavalry ‡‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Hampton's brigade	178	2,032	17	728	45	1,124
Fitz. Lee's brigade	108	1,224	8	751	46	985
W. H. F. Lee's brigade	90	1,439	16	468	49	1,039
Jones' brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robertson's brigade	67	1,068	5	168	7	280
Jenkins' brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	453	5,763	46	2,115	147	3,428

* Artillery not accounted for.

† On detached service, picketing on Lower Rappahannock. This is the fullest regiment of the brigade.

‡ On detached service, picketing on Lower Rappahannock.

§ No report.

‖ On detached service in North Carolina.

¶ On detached service on the Blackwater, Virginia.

** Consisting of six regiments and three battalions. Three regiments and one battalion with Jenkins, near Staunton, Va. One regiment, the largest, with Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, in Southwestern Virginia. Two regiments with Brigadier-General Imboden. One battalion with W. E. Jones, and the other at or near Salem, Va.

†† Four or six companies. Serving in the King and Queen County region.

‡‡ Six companies. Serving in the Valley.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS, *First Brigade, Lewisburg, W. Va.:*

You need not make the demonstration toward Gauley, unless you receive such information from McCausland as to make it necessary, of which you will judge.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[MAY 25, 1863.—For Jones to Cooper, in reference to affairs in Kentucky and resignation of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 852.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 25, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 22d instant was received on the 23d instant. I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Echols to make a demonstration in the direction of Gauley, but to communicate with you, and, if he ascertained that the enemy had retired to Fayetteville, to recall his troops. I received a message from him to-day, informing me that the enemy had fallen back, and I directed him not to move his men toward Gauley.

I wish you to communicate freely and frequently with General Echols, and keep him fully informed of all information you have in regard to the movements of the enemy.

Three companies of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry are on the road to join you, and two others will start day after to-morrow. When they reach you, I hope you will be able to gather up some of the cattle in Boone and adjoining counties. I will furnish the necessary funds.

The battalion of the Sixtieth was ordered on the 23d from the Narrows to join you. From your letter and the information given me by Maj. J. Floyd King, I am highly pleased with your management of the demonstration on Fayetteville.

I feel that your present position is exposed, and have ordered Captain Poor, of the Engineers, to join you, to direct the necessary defensive works. I trust with confidence to your good judgment, the gallantry of yourself and command to hold the position, if practicable; if not, to draw off your command with safety.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—No late and reliable news from Vicksburg to-day. There is a report that the enemy assaulted, and was repulsed with a loss of 10,000 men.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 124. } *Richmond, Va., May 25, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

XI. * * * Brig. Gen. C. W. Field is assigned to duty as superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription in this city.

* * * * * * *

XIV Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell will proceed without delay to Freder-

icksburg, Va., and report to General R. E. Lee, commanding, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tabular statement of the organization and present condition of the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, May 25, 1863.

Brigades.	Present.				Absent as per field return, May 20, 1863.		Remarks.
	Effective strength mounted.		Non-effective.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Hampton's	178	2,032	17	728	45	1,124	
Fitz. Lee's*	108	1,224	8	751	46	985	
W. H. F. Lee's†	90	1,439	16	468	49	1,039	
Jones'							Not reported.
Robertson's‡	67	1,068	5	168	7	280	
Jenkins'							Not reported.
Total§	443	5,763	46	2,115	147	3,428	

* Does not include the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, "on detached service, picketing on Lower Rappahannock; this is the fullest regiment of this brigade."

† Does not include the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, "on detached service, picketing on Lower Rappahannock."

‡ Does not include the Seventh Confederate and Sixty-second Georgia, "on detached service in North Carolina," or the Third North Carolina, "on detached service on the Blackwater, Va."

§ Does not include the artillery.

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*Organization of the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding, May 25, 1863.**

Hampton's Brigade.

1st North Carolina, Col. L. S. Baker.
1st South Carolina, Col. John L. Black.
2d South Carolina, Col. M. C. Butler.
Cobb's Legion, Col. P. M. B. Young.
Jeff. Davis Legion, Lieut. Col. J. F. Waring.
Phillips' Legion, Lieut. Col. William W. Rich.

Fitz. Lee's Brigade.

1st Virginia, Col. James H. Drake.
2d Virginia, Lieut. Col. James W. Watts.
3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
4th Virginia, Col. Williams C. Wickham.
5th Virginia, Lieut. Col. H. C. Pate.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.

2d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William H. Payne [of 4th Virginia Cavalry, temporarily commanding].
9th Virginia, Col. R. L. T. Beale.
10th Virginia, ——— ———.
13th Virginia, Maj. J. E. Gillette.
15th Virginia, ——— ———.

Jones Brigade.

6th Virginia, ——— ———.
7th Virginia, ——— ———.
11th Virginia, ——— ———.
12th Virginia, ——— ———.
White's (Virginia) battalion.

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*According to tabular statement of this date, signed by Stuart, the original does not indicate the actual brigade commanders, nor does it account for the attached batteries of artillery.

Robertson's Brigade.

7th Confederate.*
62d Georgia.*
3d North Carolina.†
4th North Carolina.
5th North Carolina.

Jenkins' Brigade.‡

Unassigned.

Maryland Battalion,§ Maj. Ridgely Brown
Godwin's Battalion.‖

FREDERICKSBURG,
May 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. CRITCHER,
Commanding Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry:

COLONEL: Your note of yesterday's date is received. I wish you to watch the enemy's gunboats, and if they take a position where they could be struck at by our light artillery, let me know. Your movements must be secret—not even disclosed to our own people. I will place a light battery near Port Royal for this work, if you can guard it from a surprise from the Rappahannock line as well as the Mattapony. Your vedettes must always be on the alert, and your regiment ready to concentrate on any threatened point. It is better for you not to remain at one place too long, but move about. Your horses will fare better, and you will multiply yourself. The chief source of information to the enemy is through our negroes. They are easily deceived by proper caution. Secrecy, diligence, and constant attention must always be practiced. Captain Capps' information is a week old.

Have you heard later from West Point? What is the condition of things there now?

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 27, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding at Richmond:

GENERAL: From the reports of scouts, it is very probable that a large force of Federal cavalry is about to set out on an expedition to the interior of the State. A large body of cavalry has moved up from Aquia Creek toward Warrenton. Among the Federal soldiers two cavalry raids are spoken of, having in view the capture of Richmond.

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* On detached service in North Carolina.

† On detached service on the Blackwater, Va.

‡ Composition not given. Note on original says: "Three regiments and one battalion stationed with General Jenkins, near Staunton, Va. One regiment, the largest (Nineteenth Virginia), retained by General Sam. Jones in Southwestern Virginia. Two regiments with General Imboden it is presumed will return to General Jenkins. One battalion (Witcher's) with General W. E. Jones. The Thirty-seventh Battalion (Dunn's) is now at or near Salem, Va. The Thirty-sixth Battalion (Sweeney's) with General Jenkins, at Staunton."

§ Serving in the Valley.

‖ Four or six companies. Serving in the King and Queen County region.

There are indications of a movement on the part of Hooker's army in front also. The number of tents is much diminished, the wagon trains coming from the depot are much smaller, and the camp-fires on the hills in the rear much lessened. Citizens and others across the Rappahannock speak of a change of base to the James River.

From all that I can judge, Foster has left North Carolina, and I suspect that his forces are at West Point.

I have ordered Ransom's brigade to report to you in Richmond, and await further orders. Jenkins' brigade I have ordered up to General Pickett, at Hanover Junction.

I wish you to have the defenses of Richmond put in proper condition immediately, your guns and magazines ready for use, and your garrison in readiness for any emergency. Make available all the cavalry which you have at your disposal, and, in short, make every arrangement to protect the city against insult from a cavalry inroad, or from a sudden attack from any quarter.

If you can take care of Richmond with the force which you now have, I will order Pickett's division up to join Hood, on the Rapidan, so as to have a force in the rear of the enemy should he cross that stream.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 27, 1863.

General A. P. HILL,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I desire to divide the army into three corps; to place four of the brigades of your present division in one division, and unite the other two, with two North Carolina brigades, in a second. These two divisions I propose placing in your command, and I wish to provide them with commanders. Generals Heth, Ransom, and Pender, each commanding a brigade in the projected divisions, are the most prominent candidates for the positions. I desire your opinion as to the most suitable persons for promotion, not restricting your selection to these three.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, May 27, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: I have received your letters of the 25th and 26th instant. I informed you by telegraph this morning that I had received no positive information of the movements of the enemy, except through you. Appearances in front of Fredericksburg do not indicate as large a force as usual. Tents and camp-fires have diminished. There are not as many wagons arriving and departing at the railroad depot near Falmouth, and fewer men are visible. The Northern papers also indicate a projected movement. Your scouts, I hope, will ascertain the facts, and keep us timely advised. I wish also to ascertain whether Milroy has left the Valley. It was reported to me some days since that he passed

through Middleburg on his way to Fairfax. Major [S. B.] Myers' report of the 22d places him in Winchester.

Capt. William F. Randolph has followed some deserters from this army to Stanardsville, and reports that he is informed that there are about 200 armed deserters between that place and Brownsville. I have directed General W. E. Jones to send two regiments to Brownsville and endeavor to capture them, and take such a route with the balance of his brigade as to sweep the mountains on his way to join you. If you can assist in the destruction of these miscreants, I desire you to do so. Should you learn that General Stoneman is preparing for an expedition, watch him closely. Should he separate his force, send detachments to watch each column, and fall on column after column with your whole force, and crush them alternately.

I am very glad to hear that the review of your command was so satisfactory. I have not yet received the report of its strength and condition by regiments, nor the proposed arrangements into smaller brigades. Colonel Corley has made arrangements about the horses brought in by Jones, for their pasturage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. B. G. BALDWIN,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: There are expected, I understand, fourteen Napoleons from Richmond in the course of a week or two.

The following is the distribution of these guns which I think most for the interests of the service, and in about order given: One to Major McIntosh's battalion, two to Colonel Cabell's battalion, one to Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett's battalion, two to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' battalion, one to Colonel Brown's battalion, two to Major Eshleman's battalion, one to Colonel Cabell's battalion, one to Colonel Brown's battalion, one to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' battalion, two to Major Eshleman's battalion.

I separate these, because they will probably arrive at different times, and they can be distributed in this order as they arrive. Cabell's, Garnett's, and Eshleman's are in First Corps, to be distributed through Colonel Walker, chief of artillery, First Corps.

McIntosh's, Jones', and Brown's are in Second Corps, to be distributed through Colonel Brown, acting chief of artillery, Second Corps.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. W. VA., *Dublin, May* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, *Lewisburg:*

GENERAL: I am confident that the enemy will very soon occupy Meadow Bluff if we do not, and I am anxious to anticipate them at that point.

When I left you, the only difficulty in the way of occupying that point was the want of subsistence, forage, and transportation—very serious obstacles, I must admit.

I write you to hurry forward your preparations, and move to the point indicated as soon as practicable. Inform me what additional transportation you need to enable you to maintain your command at that point, and it shall be sent to you as soon as the horses and mules are able to work.

In the meantime McCausland is somewhat exposed at Piney. I wish you to let him have temporarily the two Thurmonds' companies (the one that was at Fayetteville behaved admirably), to guard his right flank at the mouth of Piney, or such other point as he may deem most suitable. That will not change in any way my purpose in regard to attaching those two companies to Derrick's battalion. I wish you also to direct the officer commanding the battalion of the Forty-fifth [Virginia], now near Indian Creek, to go to McCausland's aid, if he needs and calls for it. I understood from you that Major [Edward] McMahon had expressed his willingness to go to duty with your brigade temporarily, and accordingly gave him the order. He has taken offense at the order and resigned. It seems that the Quartermaster-General had ordered him to me as chief quartermaster of the department, but had not so informed me.

I shall inform McCausland of the directions I have given you in regard to the Forty-fifth [Virginia] and the Thurmonds' companies, and he will rely upon them.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 27, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Piney:

COLONEL: I wish you to employ the two Thurmonds' companies to guard your right flank, at or near the mouth of Piney, or such other point on that flank as you may, on examination, find best suited to secure your right. Those companies are at present attached to Derrick's battalion, and I have directed General Echols to give them the necessary directions to report to you and be under your directions. I have also directed him to direct the officer commanding six companies of the Forty-fifth [Virginia], near Indian Creek, to move promptly to your aid, should you need them. Do not hesitate, therefore, to call for them when needed.

The three companies of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry recently ordered to report to you ought to have arrived by this time. Two others, now *en route* to the Narrows, will be ordered to you as soon as their horses are in good condition. They are somewhat reduced at present.

The road or good bridle-path which crosses Piney near New River should be thoroughly obstructed by felling trees and blasting rock, if the latter is necessary. The point where the road crosses Piney would probably be the best point for obstructions. So the roads by Terrell's, Spangler's, and Bacontown Crossings should be as thoroughly obstructed as practicable.

Direct your quartermaster to make requisition for any additional transportation you may need. I desire to supply you with everything I can, and regret very much that I have not at present additional troops to send to your support.

You will, of course, watch the enemy's movements diligently, and keep

me constantly informed of any move they may make, and especially if re-enforcements arrive. I hope to be able to see you at your camp soon.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: Objections having been made by the colonels of the North Carolina regiments in Taliaferro's old brigade to serving under a Virginia brigadier, which objections, presented to the Secretary of War by Governor Vance, have been referred to me, presuming that if a North Carolina brigadier were assigned to it the Virginia regiments might raise similar objections, I have thought proper to relieve General Colston from command of the brigade to which he has recently been assigned, and to assign General George [H.] Steuart to its command. He is a native of Maryland and an officer of the old army, to whom no objection can properly be made. In a similar instance, I assigned General Archer, an officer of the old army, and also a Marylander, to a brigade composed of Alabama and Tennessee regiments. All difficulties were thus obviated, and I hope for the same result by the assignment of General Steuart to this other mixed brigade. He has reported to me, and I have no other duty for him. General Colston will be relieved from duty and ordered to report to you.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

(Copy sent with order to General Colston.)

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 144. } *May* 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston is relieved from duty with this army, and will report to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va., for orders.

IX. Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart will report to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to the command of the brigade of Johnson's division, composed of the Tenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-seventh Virginia, and First and Third North Carolina Regiments, recently commanded by Brigadier-General Colston.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE:

You are hereby assigned to the command of the Shenandoah Valley, and will proceed to Staunton, and assume command of all the troops in the Valley. You will report your arrival there to these headquarters.

By order:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 28, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I received to-day a letter of the 21st instant from your assistant adjutant-general, in reply to mine of the 12th instant, in regard to the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment.

Your understanding of the circumstances under which that regiment was sent to you is entirely correct. The Fiftieth was to remain with you until the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia] returned. The two last-named regiments are now under your command, General Imboden having returned with them to his old camp, where I ordered him, under instructions from the Secretary of War, to report to you.

But I am not at all disposed to be exacting with you, general; the success of your army I regard as of the first importance, and I am disposed to aid and strengthen you from my own command as far as I can with safety to my own department. If you are very desirous to retain the Fiftieth, do so, and I hope it will do good service. But let me have it as soon as you think you can spare it.

I do not exactly understand the status of General Imboden and his command. Does he report directly to you? Is he to operate in the Valley, or west of his present camp? If the latter, he should report to me, and be under my orders. He captured something over 165 mules and 32 wagons at Summerville, all of which he took with him out of my department, though I contributed to his expedition two-thirds of the men.

With great respect and esteem, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 29, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: [D. H.] Hill says he has reported to you as to condition in North Carolina.

To withdraw Ransom's, Cooke's, and Jenkins' brigades is to abandon the country to the enemy, if last information be correct.

[M.] Jenkins' brigade was exchanged for the one which had previously guarded the approach across the Blackwater, and which is understood to have gone up with General Pickett.

Ransom has been promoted, to relieve General French, ordered to Mississippi.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 29, 1863.

Colonel [H. B.] DAVIDSON,
Commanding Post, Staunton, Va.:

Have you or can you summon any force to capture or disperse deserters said to be assembled in the mountains in Albemarle and Rockingham Counties? If not, ascertain and report numbers, and from what command they could best be approached.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS, *Commanding in Valley:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I send two copies of a general order * concerning our soldiers who may be captured by the enemy, and who at the time of capture may have in their possession, or on their persons, clothing or accouterments belonging to the uniform of soldiers or officers of the United States Army. I desire you to send one of these copies by the first opportunity, through flag of truce, to the Federal general commanding in the Valley of Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, May 30, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hope you received my reply to your dispatch of yesterday.

When in Richmond, I gave General D. H. Hill discretionary instructions, stating my belief that the contest of the summer would take place in Virginia; to apportion his force to the strength of the enemy, and send me every man he could spare. He declined to act under those instructions, and requested positive instructions. He now offers objections, which, if previously presented, I should not have issued the latter. You will see that I am unable to operate under these circumstances, and request to be relieved from any control of the department from the James to the Cape Fear River. I have for nearly a month been endeavoring to get this army in a condition to move—to anticipate an expected blow from the enemy. I fear I shall have to receive it here at a disadvantage, or to retreat. The enemy will either make a combined movement to force me back, or transfer his army to the James River. If I was stronger, I think I could prevent either, and force him back.

You will perceive by the return of the 20th, forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General, the effective strength of the army. If I could use it altogether, or had only to oppose General Hooker's army, I should be content. But my wish has been to organize a force to defend Richmond against the army apparently collecting on the York River. I can get no positive information as to its strength. I have no knowledge of the scouts sent in that direction. General Longstreet, when on the Blackwater, sent a person to Washington. He could get no farther than Baltimore. No one but the military were allowed on the cars from Baltimore to Washington. He said while in Baltimore troops were constantly passing to Washington, said to be Mitchell's from the west, going to General Hooker. At Old Point, on his return, he saw some of Foster's troops, and was informed that Generals Dix, Keyes, and Foster were at West Point. There were only three companies at Fort Monroe.

I received this information with some allowance, but it may be taken as evidence that troops are being thrown into Virginia.

I only directed Ransom's brigade to be sent to Richmond; Jenkins' to Hanover Junction; Cooke's to wait till movements of the enemy could be further ascertained.

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* Not found.

General Longstreet says Pickett has no brigade in the place of Jenkins'. He had temporarily a brigade formed of two regiments from General Sam. Jones and two from General Marshall. It was first under Pryor and afterward under Colston. Three of the regiments were sent back to the west, one is still in Petersburg, or rather one that was exchanged for it.

This army has been diminished since last fall by the brigades of Jenkins, Ransom, Cooke, and Evans. It has been increased by Pettigrew's. I consider Colquitt's exchanged for Daniel's. General Hill has retained in North Carolina a regiment from Pettigrew and Daniel. General Hooker's army, as far as I can form an opinion, has been increased.

I have given Your Excellency all the facts in my possession to enable you to form an opinion as to what is best to be done. I fear the time has passed when I could have taken the offensive with advantage. From the indications that reached me, the enemy is contemplating another movement. I have not discovered what it is. There may be nothing left for me to do but fall back. General Hill has in North Carolina Jenkins', Davis', Cooke's, Ransom's, Clingman's, and Martin's brigades, a large amount of field artillery, and three regiments of cavalry; one of the latter, in addition to the two sent, he has offered to send me. I have directed him to suspend the execution of the orders from me, and await orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of a confidential letter just received from General Lee.

You will perceive he anticipates a serious effort on the part of the enemy by a sudden inroad to possess themselves of Richmond, and urges timely preparation. This impression on General Lee's part accounts in a measure for his orders for the removal of troops from North Carolina, for he had recommended a brigade, at least, to be held here.

My latest intelligence from the Peninsula is that the force there is not very large, and is thought either to be removing or to be concentrating at Yorktown. If the design of sudden attack on Richmond be really contemplated, I think it not unlikely that instead of resorting to the Peninsula route, on which they have hitherto failed, a sudden advance from Suffolk, by way of Petersburg, may be preferred. It would be well, therefore, that you should keep yourself as well advised as possible of the movements of their troops in that direction, and it might be advisable quietly but effectively to accomplish such organization of the arms-bearing population remaining in that city as General Lee recommends here.

I shall endeavor to carry out his suggestions in this city, but, of course, such force can be little relied on; and, in view of the importance, in every point of view, of defending this city, I shall be compelled to have the aid of one of your brigades. That of Ransom's, a part of which has already reached and been detained here, had better, for the present, be placed here, or so near as to be in supporting distance

in case of emergency. I must rely on you to make such dispositions as you deem judicious to render any other assistance in your power should it be needed, or at least to give timely notice of any hostile movements from the south side. I incline myself to think the enemy have work enough before them on the Rappahannock to demand all their forces, and that such intimations as have reached General Lee are intended to mislead. Still, he is very cautious and judicious in forming his conclusions, and his advice renders every precaution possible incumbent on us.

With high esteem, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that you expedite as much as possible the organization of the citizens of Richmond as a local force for the defense of the city. All the citizens capable of doing duty should be encouraged to take up arms for the defense of their homes.

I also recommend that such troops as can be spared from the departments of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and from the James to the Cape Fear Rivers, should be advanced to Virginia. The brigades ordered by me from the latter department to Virginia I have directed to await your further orders, and I request to be relieved from the control of that department.

I think it probable, from information received, that General Hooker will endeavor to turn the left of my present position, and hold me in check, while an effort is made by the forces collected on York River, by forced marches and with the aid of their cavalry, under General Stoneman, to gain possession of Richmond. Two scouts from within the enemy's lines have brought me this report. It may be a rumor propagated to cause me to abandon my present position, but I think preparations had better be made to guard against any such attempt. But movements of the enemy on the Upper Rappahannock now in progress indicate an advance from him in that direction.

I need not express to you the hope that the arrangements you may think proper to make will not be of a character to excite alarm or useless apprehension in the community.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding Department South of the James:

GENERAL: Your letter of May 27 has been received. I telegraphed to you this morning to suspend the execution of my order of the 25th instant. The President will give you such orders as he may see fit. I know nothing of the force in your front, but I attach no importance to the estimate of the enemy's forces in New Berne, based on the captured mail. These letters only go to show that the writers thought these

regiments were in New Berne at the time they wrote. One of Longstreet's scouts, in whom he places some confidence, has just returned from Fort Monroe. He reports some of Foster's forces at that point, and that Foster, Dix, and Keyes are at Yorktown and West Point.

From the returns of Pettigrew's and Daniel's brigades, the effective force of the two is 5,844. Two cavalry regiments give 1,068 effectives. Estimating the third regiment of cavalry at 500, this will give a total effective of 7,500 sent from your department. Each of the two brigades is reported to have left one regiment in North Carolina.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

What force can you spare to General Lee on the basis of his proposition to you? Was a regiment of Pettigrew's and another of Daniel's brigade left in your department? What became of the force on the Blackwater which was substituted by [M.] Jenkins' brigade? Did it join Pickett's division, and was it a brigade?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

PETERSBURG, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

All five of Pettigrew's regiments and battery have gone to him. Four regiments, a battalion, and battery of Daniel's have been sent, leaving one regiment behind. I do not know what troops General Jenkins relieved. I could exchange Cooke's for Ramseur's brigade.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

Let one of the regiments come here, and retain the other two at Petersburg.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1863

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your letter of May 25, with regard to guns captured in the late battles, has been received.

Your explanation of the circumstances under which they were taken

possession of by the Stuart Horse Artillery is entirely satisfactory. The expression "appropriated by the Stuart Horse Artillery" was not taken from a report of Colonel Baldwin, nor intended in any objectionable sense, but used for want of a better phrase, without any intention on my part of wounding. It is my desire always to aid you in rendering your artillery as efficient as possible, but I do not think it advisable to increase your batteries to six guns at the present time, when, for want of horses, we have been compelled to reduce the artillery serving with the infantry.

In the distribution of the captured guns, upon a full consideration of the wants of the whole army and the good of the service, I have thought it best to assign two of the 3-inch rifled guns to the Horse Artillery, and all the remaining guns to the artillery under General Pendleton. The other three guns now with you, you can place at his disposal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:

Your letter of 27th instant, inclosing the report of the present organization of the cavalry force, and copies of plans Nos. 1 and 2, for its re-arrangement in brigades and divisions, has been received.

I am very desirous to do everything in my power to give the cavalry an effective organization, and especially to increase the number, but I do not see what good will be accomplished by increasing the number of brigades and commanders without adding something to the effective strength of your commands. With the depleted regiments which you now have, a brigade of three regiments would be a very small command for a general officer, and as to regiments promised, which have not yet arrived, it would be useless to brigade them until they reach you, and you can learn something of their officers and effective strength.

The only change in the organization of the cavalry which I think can be made with advantage at present is the equalization of the brigades, and the formation of a brigade of North Carolina regiments. By taking the First North Carolina from Hampton and the Second North Carolina from W. H. F. Lee, and joining with them Robertson's two regiments, you can form a new brigade.

If, then, you take the Fifth Virginia Regiment from Fitz. Lee, and White's battalion from Jones, the four old brigades, with the new one, would average about 1,500 men each (effective).

If, then, the Fifth Virginia could take Wickham's place below the Rapidan, and some provision could be made to supply the place of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment on our right, the Fourth and Fifteenth could be re-attached to their respective brigades. White could be made useful in Loudoun and Fauquier.

It would give me great pleasure to see brigadiers and colonels promoted who have served the country long and well, but nothing is accomplished by their promotion unless they can get enlarged commands with it.

For the North Carolina brigade which would be formed by the above changes, I think that Robertson would do, perhaps, as well as Baker,

though some objection might be made to him because he is not a North Carolinian.

Cannot something be done to bring up your very small regiments?

In the non-effectives, do you include those temporarily dismounted, or is this large number permanently without horses?

Have the officers sent to raise companies for the Jeff. Davis, Cobb's, and Phillips' Legions returned, and what success did they meet with?

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letters of May 25th and 27th have been received. The order assigning you to the command of the Valley District will accompany this letter.* I desire you to repair thither as soon as you can, consistently with the restoration of your health.

With regard to the force in the Valley, I hope you will be able to cope with Milroy, who has a small force at present. We have to meet the enemy almost everywhere at a disadvantage in point of numbers. You will have [A. G.] Jenkins' cavalry and the Maryland troops. Imboden will be near, and you can use him in an emergency.

I hope you will be successful in increasing the enlistments from Maryland and among the people in Western Virginia. The transfer of 400 or 500 Marylanders from this army to the Valley I cannot recommend, as it only opens the door to such as may be dissatisfied with their commanders, and will tend to promote dissatisfaction and desire of change.

I hope you will be able to increase the Maryland Battalion speedily to a regiment, without this auxiliary.

Captain [W. C.] Hall has been ordered to report to you.

I am willing to approve the transfer of Private Webb as soon as it can be made with propriety, but I do not see how it can be done regularly just now.

With best wishes for your restoration to health, and for success in your new command,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1863.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

MAJOR: I hasten to correct an error, into which I fell yesterday, respecting the number of guns in the artillery corps of this army. It was in my reply to an indorsement on the application for Captain [James] Reilly's promotion. I left out by mistake the guns of the two reserve battalions.

We have in the First Corps, present and assigned, 103 guns; in the

* See Special Orders, No. 146, p. 840.

Second Corps, 105 guns; in the general reserve, 36 guns. With General Stuart, as far as known, 16 guns (two batteries). With General Ransom, 10 guns. Total, 270 guns; authorizing 3 brigadier-generals, nearly 7 colonels, 11 lieutenant-colonels, 17 majors. In all, 38 general and field officers. We have 1 brigadier-general, 6 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, and 19 majors. In all, 32 general and field officers. From which it appears that while we have 2 majors more, we have 2 brigadier-generals less, 5 lieutenant-colonels and 1 colonel less than the law allows; that is, 6 general and field officers less than allowed.

Pray submit for me to the general this correction, and believe me, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

[Indorsement on Major Eshleman's application for more guns.]

MAY 30, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded with the statement of facts respecting guns. This application is made on my suggestion, in order that the whole difficulty respecting guns may be at once before the mind of the commanding general. It will be perceived from the schedule about to be presented that considerable difficulty exists between the armaments of many of the battalions. Some have rifles in excess, others Napoleons. This difficulty dates back to irregular appropriations of captured guns last summer and fall. It has been deemed a less evil to let it remain than to create other difficulties by enforcing an equalization.

Alexander's battalion (First Corps): 9 rifles, 9 Napoleons, 3 howitzers. Two captured rifles assigned.

Cabell's battalion (four batteries): 8 rifles, 4 howitzers, 1 captured Napoleon. Three Napoleons from Richmond assigned.

Garnett's battalion (four batteries—one 6-inch gun): 11 rifles, 2 Napoleons, 2 howitzers. One captured Napoleon and one from Richmond assigned.

Dearing's battalion (four batteries—one 6-inch gun): 5 rifles, 12 Napoleons, 1 howitzer.

Henry's battalion (four batteries—one 6-inch gun): 4 rifles, 12 Napoleons, 1 howitzer.

Eshleman's battalion (four batteries—one 6-inch gun, Washington Artillery): 8 Napoleons, 2 howitzers. Four from Richmond assigned.

Total, First Corps, 37 rifles, 49 Napoleons, 13 howitzers. Captured, assigned, 2 rifles and 2 Napoleons.

It will be observed that in order to give rifles to Major Eshleman, they must be taken from some other battery. To this I have no objection, if the commanding general deems it best, but I cannot recommend it, because the serious changes of armament now in batteries and battalions that have long used certain guns must produce regrets and dissatisfaction, which in a case like ours, requiring the whole hearts of men, it does not seem to me wise to excite. For the same reason I cannot recommend the taking of guns from the Second Corps batteries, although the artillery of that corps has now more rifles than that of the First Corps. It seems to me the least evil to let the battalions remain as they are, with such addition as can be gradually supplied.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Carter's battalion (four batteries): 6 rifles, 6 Napoleons, 2 howitzers. Two captured rifles assigned.

Jones' battalion (four batteries): 3 rifles, 6 Napoleons, one captured rifle. One Napoleon assigned, three Napoleons from Richmond.

McIntosh's battalion (four batteries): 10 rifles, 4 Napoleons. One Napoleon captured, and one from Richmond assigned.

Andrews' battalion (four batteries): 8 good rifles, 6 Napoleons. Two independent effective rifles.

Walker's battalion (five batteries): 7 rifles, 8 Napoleons, 2 howitzers. One captured rifle, and one Napoleon assigned.

Brown's battalion (six batteries): 9 rifles, 6 Napoleons, 4 howitzers. One captured rifle assigned, two Napoleons from Richmond.

Total in Second Corps, 44 good rifles, 36 Napoleons, 8 howitzers, 2 independent effective, 6 captured rifles assigned, 3 captured, and 6 Richmond Napoleons assigned—in all, 52 rifles, 45 Napoleons, and 8 howitzers.

IN GENERAL RESERVE.

Cutts' battalion (six-gun battery): 10 rifles, 3 Napoleons, 5 howitzers.

Nelson's battalion (six-gun battery): 6 rifles, 8 Napoleons, 4 howitzers.

The general commanding can, from all this, see whether Major Eshleman's request can be judiciously granted.

Respectfully submitted.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

P. S.—The first guns received from Richmond since the late battles were not assigned to Major Eshleman, 1st, because Colonel Baldwin had them booked for other batteries; and 2d, because the commanding general instructed me to supply other organizations before those whose guns had been captured, even when no blame was attached to officers and men.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 30, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, I have just telegraphed you to move your command as early as you can to Verdierville, and select near that point the best camp you can find for wood, water, and grass. He desires me further to notify you that Major-General Stuart, commanding cavalry, has been directed to communicate to you information of the enemy's crossing below you, should the attempt be made; at the earliest receipt of which, you will put your command in motion for Guiney's Station, marching through Spotsylvania Court-House.

Notify the lieutenant-general as soon as you receive the intelligence and of your intention to move, and keep him advised from time to time of your progress.

The information brought in by our scouts leads to the idea that the enemy is preparing for another crossing. Your preparations, therefore, should be complete for rapid movement and vigorous co-operation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *May* 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The following changes are made in the organization of corps and divisions of this army:

1. The brigades of Heth and Archer, of A. P. Hill's division, with Pettigrew's and Cooke's, will constitute a division, and be under the command of Maj. Gen. Harry Heth.

2. The brigades of Pender, Lane, Thomas, and McGowan will constitute a division, and be under the command of Maj. Gen. W. D. Pender.

3. The divisions of Major-Generals Early, Johnson, and Rodes will constitute the Second Corps, and be under the command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell.

4. The division of Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson is detached from the First Corps, and, together with the divisions of Major-Generals Heth and Pender, will constitute the Third Corps, and be under the command of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill.

5. The chief of artillery will designate the battalions of artillery to serve with the three corps, and the chief quartermaster make the necessary division of the transportation.

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X. Maj. Gen. I. R. Trimble, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, is assigned to the command of the Valley District of the Department of Northern Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond*, *May* 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XVIII. The following resolution has been submitted to the Secretary of War from the officers and soldiers of the brigade formerly commanded by Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson:

Resolved, That in accordance with General Jackson's wish, and the desire of this brigade to honor its first great commander, the Secretary of War be requested to order that it be known and designated as the "Stonewall Brigade," and that, in thus formally adopting a title which is inseparably connected with his name and fame, we will strive to render ourselves more worthy of it by emulating his virtues, and, like him, devote all our energies to the great work before us of securing to our beloved country the blessings of peace and independence.

XIX. The Department cheerfully acquiesces in the wish thus expressed, and directs that the brigade referred to be hereafter designated as the "Stonewall Brigade." It commends the spirit which prompts the request, and trusts that the zeal and devotion, the patience and courage of the fallen hero, whose name and title his earlier companions in arms desire so appropriately to honor and preserve, may attend and animate not only the "Stonewall," but each brigade and every soldier in the armies of the South, now struggling to drive back from their borders an implacable and barbarous invader.

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By command of the Secretary of War.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, *Commanding District, Abingdon, Va.:*

GENERAL: I had the pleasure yesterday of receiving your letter of the day before, and am obliged to you for the full information it communicated of the strength, location, and condition of your troops.

I am glad to find that your new command is in somewhat better condition than I had been led to suppose; though you certainly do not represent it in a very admirable and efficient state. I notice that you do not mention Major [A.] Leyden's battalion of Georgia artillery; when in my department it numbered some 500 or 600 men and twelve field-pieces, and I regarded it as an admirable battalion. It was a part of Brigadier-General Marshall's command, and when I last heard of it was at Bristol.

The only troops in my department in position to co-operate with you are at Glade Spring and Saltville. At Glade Spring one regiment and a battalion of infantry and one field battery of Colonel Wharton's brigade. Aggregate present, 1,154; aggregate present and absent, 1,516.

Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams commands at Saltville. He has authority to raise and organize as many troops as he can in Eastern Kentucky and the western border of Virginia.

By his last return, the 30th instant, he had aggregate present, 1,007; aggregate present and absent, 1,413. His command at present is made up chiefly of the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment and a field battery; a regiment of cavalry, Colonel [W. E.] Peters, is in course of organization; these made up of the late Virginia State Line. He has also a squadron of very irregular cavalry. I am informed that Colonel Peters' regiment will soon be filled up. Williams reported to me that a friend of his, Colonel [A. J.] May, had organized a regiment, or large battalion, in Eastern Kentucky, and had reported it to him, to be attached to his brigade. Arms and some other supplies have been furnished for it. There is another regiment of infantry in course of organization of State Line men, under Colonel [H. M.] Beckley, in Logan, Tazewell, and adjoining counties.

I will give you with pleasure the numbers and location of my other troops, if you desire it. There are none, however, nearer Saltville than Raleigh Court-House. I will with pleasure, general, co-operate with you to the extent of my ability. I have directed General Williams to communicate with you, and, if occasion offers, co-operate with you promptly. From what you tell me of the condition of Eastern Kentucky and the border counties of Southwestern Virginia, I do not think the enemy can undertake even a raid on a large scale on Southwestern Virginia until the crops ripen.

Your troops and those under General Williams can, I think, prevent a successful raid into the southwest of this State.

I should like very much to meet and confer with you, and will do so soon. In the meantime I shall be glad to hear from you.

Most respectfully and truly, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *May* 31, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg, Va.:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 30th was delivered to me last night. Before it was received, General Cooper had sent a dispatch to General D. H.

Hill, which opened the correspondence of which you will find copies inclosed.*

I had never fairly comprehended your views and purposes until the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and now have to regret that I did not earlier know all that you had communicated to others. I could hardly have misunderstood you, and need not say would have been glad to second your wishes, confiding, as I always do, as well in your judgment as in your information.

The reports in relation to the enemy at West Point are not, I fear, quite reliable; but in the uncertainty of the case, it had appeared to me that it might be well to bring up a brigade of General Hill's force and place it on the south side of James River, sufficiently near to the pontoon bridge to be used in any operations which a movement of the enemy on the north side might require. The recommendation of General Hill in relation to Ransom's brigade, though not quite the same, may answer the purpose, and I have confidence in the cordiality and alacrity with which Ransom would meet such requirement. General Hill having mentioned Cooke's brigade as one which he is disposed to exchange, it seemed best to order it up, and rely upon his supplying its place, at least partially, by the organization of the various guards and the battalion at Salisbury, which he had asked for authority to embody in his army. To complete Heth's division without creating complaint on the part of North Carolinians, it seemed to me desirable that there should be but one North Carolina brigade in it. To observe that condition we had to choose between Jenkins' South Carolina brigade and Davis' of Mississippi. As Jenkins had been commanding on the Blackwater, and was supposed to be acquainted with the country, and Davis was temporarily absent, it was thought for that and minor reasons better to detach Davis' brigade. If General Hill's force should prove inadequate, as the season advances we should be able to draw further from the troops in South Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Seddon, however, thinks nothing more is to be obtained there. You will perceive that no destination is given by the Adjutant-General to the brigades drawn from General Hill. Please send your orders to this place, so that the troops may be moved in conformity to your wishes.

By the proposed arrangement you will have lost, without receiving anything in exchange, the brigade of Evans, as, being able to get no trace of the troops for which Jenkins' brigade was reported to have been exchanged, I can only wonder as to what constituted the command on the Blackwater before the troops from Western Virginia went there. From the account which General Hill gave of a part of his cavalry, I do not think you would be benefited by receiving that which he proposes to send you. He asked for and received conditional authority to dismount a portion of that force.

I note your request to be relieved of the command of the troops between the James River and the Cape Fear. This is one of the few instances in which I have found my thoughts running in the opposite direction from your own. It has several times occurred to me that it would be better for you to control all the operations of the Atlantic slope, and I must ask you to reconsider the matter. I wish I knew how to relieve you from all anxiety concerning movements on the York or James River against Richmond while you are moving toward the north and west; but even if you could spare troops for the purpose, on whom could you devolve the command with that feeling of security which would be

* Not found.

necessary for the full execution of your designs? I readily perceive the disadvantage of standing still, and sorely regret that I cannot give you the means which would make it quite safe to attempt all that we desire. That any advantage should have been lost by delay is sad enough where the contest, at best, was so very unequal as to give little room for the exercise of what General Charles Lee called "that rascally virtue," prudence.

I do not know what success we shall have in organizations for local defense, but should it be all that I can hope, you know how far our army will still fall short of the numerical strength of the enemy. Missouri, Kentucky, the most populous portions of Tennessee and Louisiana, are contributing nothing to recruit our army. If General Kirby Smith should have success on the west side of the river, he will soon have a large force by volunteers from Missouri and Southern Louisiana. General Johnston did not, as you thought advisable, attack Grant promptly, and I fear the result is that which you anticipated, if time was given. The last intelligence indicates that Grant's army is concentrating on the Yazoo, where he connects with his gunboats and river transportation, and threatens the line of communication between Jackson and Vicksburg. The position, naturally strong, may soon be intrenched, and, with the heavy guns which he can bring by water, will require to be reduced by some other means than a direct attack.

It is useless to look back, and it would be unkind to annoy you in the midst of your many cares with the reflections which I have not been able to avoid.

All the accounts we have of Pemberton's conduct fully sustain the good opinion heretofore entertained of him, and I hope has secured for him that confidence of his troops which is so essential to success.

Very respectfully and truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA.,
May 31, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Comdg. Department of North Carolina, Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch and letter, both dated 30th instant.

It has been determined that Major-General Ransom be put in command of the district of your department which includes the Appomattox and Blackwater, and that his force consists of his former brigade and Jenkins' brigade; Davis' and Cooke's brigades to be detached from your department and directed to report to General Lee. This arrangement will take place with the least practicable delay, and you will give the necessary orders. The two regiments of Ransom's old brigade now here will be directed to report to you at Petersburg for your instructions. It is believed and hoped that, as this arrangement will leave you five brigades and three regiments of cavalry, and such additional force as you will be able to get from the bridge and provost-marshal guards, and the guard of prisoners at Salisbury, your force will be equal to the wants of the service in your department. Should the enemy move up from South Carolina, you can in that event be re-enforced from that quarter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of 9 p. m. yesterday, with Burke's report and New York papers, for which I am much obliged.

I am unable yet to determine what are the plans or intentions of the enemy; reports are so contradictory. I think a cavalry expedition must be on foot, unless they are moving up to Fauquier, with wagons, packs, &c., for the purpose of grazing. If you can find out this is so, and that they are in detached parties, they can easily be broken up.

Unless you see an opportunity for striking them a successful blow, when detached, I think it better to hold yourself in reserve *en masse*, recuperate, and at the proper time throw yourself with force on a vulnerable point, which they must disclose if they attempt another expedition. It will be important to punish them severely if they attempt an expedition within our lines, or it may become inconveniently common.

I wish I could attend the review you propose. It would give me great pleasure to see all your fine cavalry in a body. But I see no prospect of doing so at present. There is so much to be done here which I have to attend to.

There was a gun fired by the enemy about 12 o'clock last night, or so reported; and there were indications yesterday of some movement and probable crossing below Fredericksburg on his part, but everything, as far as heard from, is quiet this morning.

I cannot recall now whether the case of Lieutenant [E. M.] Ware has been acted on by me with certainty. I have no recollection of it; will refer to the subject. I regret that the case of Private Stanley has not been decided. I am not acquainted with its merits, but I recollect General Jones thought he was entitled to the horse, and in some way considered himself responsible for it. I am satisfied that no officer would desire or allow, if he could prevent it, that a soldier should be deprived of his horse. Under the circumstances, if the case is doubtful and cannot be determined, it is better to give him the benefit of the doubt or uncertainty than to keep him waiting indefinitely, as I presume he is incapacitated for duty.

This is a case, in my opinion, where possible error is better than probable wrong. I desire that the question be determined by the board at once, and the proceedings be forwarded.

On reference, I find that the proceedings in the case of Lieutenant Ware have been acted upon, the order sent to the printer, and you notified of the result.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have received your note of to-day reporting your arrival near Verdierville. The lieutenant-general commanding desires you to take a position between the Ny and Po Rivers, behind the creek in-

dicated on the accompanying sketch map* as near the house marked "Couse." Make your position as strong as you can, to protect yourself against a movement from the direction of Chancellorsville, and take every necessary step to secure yourself against any effort that the enemy may make. The general also desires that you will carefully examine the country between the position above described and the camp of Anderson's division, with the view of being prepared for any flank movement on the part of the enemy that you may be called on to meet. Please describe your position when you shall have assumed it, with anything of note that you may have to communicate.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 31, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I wrote you this afternoon in reference to the position you were to take between the rivers Ny and Po. From information just received from our scouts, it is thought that the enemy is preparing to fall back, and the order of this afternoon is recalled. In the place of it, I am instructed to direct that you resume to-morrow the camp you have just left, notifying me immediately on your return to it. Keep, as before, your courier at the telegraph office at Rapidan Station, to enable me to communicate with you. The commanding general desires you to understand that whenever you may be reliably informed that the enemy is crossing the river below you, you will, without orders, put your command in motion for Guiney's Station, taking the most direct route, and notifying us of your march.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1863; headquarters, Fredericksburg, Va.

Command.†	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....
First Army Corps (Longstreet):						
Staff	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....
Anderson's division	643	6,797	6,797	9,159	13,676	.....
McLaws' division	627	6,684	6,684	8,736	12,802	.....
Hood's division	690	7,030	7,030	9,148	12,587	.....
Pickett's division	615	6,072	6,072	7,945	12,050	.....
Total First Army Corps	2,588	26,583	26,583	35,001	51,128	.....

* Not found. † But see reorganization of May 30, p. 840.

Abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
Second Army Corps (A. P. Hill):						
Staff	17	.....	.....	17	18	.....
A. P. Hill's division	798	8,501	8,501	11,335	18,408	.....
Rodes' division	648	7,806	7,815	10,210	15,789	.....
Early's division	575	6,368	6,368	8,350	13,063	.....
Johnson's division	475	5,089	5,089	6,713	11,871	.....
Total Second Army Corps	2,513	27,764	27,773	36,625	59,149	.....
Stuart's Cavalry Division*	756	9,536	9,536	11,922	16,729	20
Valley District (not reported)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery (Pendleton):						
First Army Corps†	82	1,492	1,492	1,687	1,994	46
Second Army Corps	113	2,215	2,215	2,582	3,603	106
General Reserve	47	753	753	901	1,032	34
Total artillery	242	4,460	4,460	5,170	6,629	186
Grand total‡	6,116	68,343	68,352	85,735	133,652	206

Abstract from return of the Department of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1863; headquarters, Dublin, Va.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
First Brigade (Brig. Gen. John Echols)	141	2,034	2,411	3,016	2,122	.....
Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. John S. Williams)	45	666	823	1,145	1,010	.....
Third Brigade (Col. G. C. Wharton)	60	970	1,103	1,458	1,427	.....
Fourth Brigade (Col. John McCausland)	77	1,200	1,450	1,680	1,691	.....
Unattached companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....
Total infantry	323	4,870	5,787	7,299	6,383	.....
Cavalry Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins)	34	696	770	3,509	2,665	....
Artillery (five batteries)	18	481	537	701	696	24
Officers detached at posts	.....	.....	11	11	12	.....
Grand total	375	6,047	7,105	11,520	9,756	24

NOTE.—General Jenkins and forty-two companies of his command on detached service.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: I am very anxious to secure all the cattle which can be obtained for the use of this army. I must beg you, therefore, to let

* But see statement of May 25, p. 823.
† Alexander's and Garnett's battalions not reported.
‡ Does not account for Ransom's division (detached) in the Valley District.

me have the 1,250 head brought out by Major [John W.] Mitchell, your commissary, on the late expedition.

I hope you will be able to spare them, as it is reported to me there are already 3,000 head in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties. I hope, indeed, you will be able to spare some of these in addition to the 1,250.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 1, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: General Imboden reports that 3,176 head of cattle were brought out of Western Virginia by the recent expedition. I am very anxious to keep these cattle, if possible, exclusively for the use of this army. Twelve hundred and fifty were brought out by General Samuel Jones' commissary, and are in Greenbrier. There are reported 3,000 head of cattle in Greenbrier and Monroe besides these. I think, therefore, that General Jones could readily spare the 1,250 brought in by the expedition, or, if he wishes to keep them, the 3,000 reported to be in Greenbrier and Monroe might be collected for this army.

The remaining cattle brought out by Generals Jones and Imboden are in Pocahontas and Augusta. I hope these will be secured for the Army of Northern Virginia.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

BONSACK'S DEPOT,
June 1, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin:

Order Captain [David N.] Walker to take his battery, or as much of it as horses can move, to Piney, and report to Colonel McCausland; also order Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, with his battalion, or as much of it as is mounted, to Piney, without unnecessary delay, and report to Colonel McCausland. Send copy of this order to McCausland.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 2, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Near Fredericksburg:*

Reliable intelligence informs that the enemy have evacuated West Point, and probably, to a great extent, Yorktown and Gloucester Point, and are marching in a column of 2,000 or 3,000 men on both sides of the Piankatank, northwest. This may be meant to cover some movement of Hooker's to the Lower Rappahannock and across, or up to the Piankatank, or it may be a mere diversion. You can best judge. I telegraph the above to the commander at Hanover Junction, for his information.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 2, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive yesterday your letter of the 31st ultimo.

I am well aware of the difficulties pressing upon all parts of the country, and of your great anxiety to relieve them. The question which seems always to be presented is a wise choice of difficulties.

I think Cooke's brigade had better be halted on the Chickahominy for the present, and Davis' brigade sent forward to this place to complete Heth's division. I regret to lose Ransom and Jenkins, both good and tried officers, with veteran troops. As well as I now recollect, Pettigrew's brigade was on the line of the Blackwater when the regiments from the west were brigaded there under Pryor.

Upon the arrival of General Longstreet he made some changes, detaching Jenkins, in whom he had confidence, from Pickett's division, in order to place him in command. The western brigade was placed subsequently under General Colston, and afterward the brigade was broken up, and the regiments sent back to Generals Jones and Marshall.

I do not know the condition of the cavalry proposed by General Hill to be sent to this army. He offered a regiment, and I accepted it, but, if it is of the character described by you, it had better be retained. I understand there is a good regiment on the Blackwater as regards men and horses, but it is at present in an unfortunate condition on account of a difficulty between the colonel and officers. If that could be reconciled, they would be very serviceable.

I think it would be better if General Robertson were in command of the cavalry within the State, as he is a good organizer and instructor, but General Hill does not appear to require him. I would then brigade the North Carolina regiments in this army, under Colonel Baker, from that State, who is said to be a good officer.

I requested to be relieved from command of the troops between the James and Cape Fear Rivers because I did not see that I could advantageously exercise it, but, on the contrary, to continue in it might be productive of harm. I could only exercise it beneficially by relying upon the judgment of General D. H. Hill, who declined to act upon discretionary orders, and I thought it best for the service to leave him to his own discretion. The only object of command, in my opinion, is the benefit of the service. I hope the forces we can place near Richmond will be able to secure it against attack from the York or James River. The local troops of the city should be organized promptly, and be kept in readiness for service at any moment. With Cooke and Wise advanced, the one to the north and the other to the east, under Elzey, we will have a sufficient out-guard, and for the present I will leave Pickett and Pettigrew at the Junction. If I am able to move, I propose do so cautiously, watching the result, and not to get beyond recall until I find it safe.

If a brigade of cavalry, under a good officer, could be placed north and east of the city, to repress the marauding expeditions of the enemy and prevent reconnaissances, I should feel it was safe. In case of emergency, I think General Hill's troops could be brought up from North Carolina, and be replaced there by some from General Beauregard.

I still hope that General Johnston will be able to demolish Grant, and that our command of the Mississippi may be preserved. The enemy may be drawing to the Yazoo for the purpose of reaching their transports and retiring from the contest, which I hope is the case. General Kirby Smith ought, if possible, to collect a sufficient force, and occupy Helena, or some better point on the west bank of the river.

As far as I can ascertain, the enemy seems to be quiet in Western Virginia, and the troops of General Samuel Jones are idle. They could also be brought to Richmond or to Eastern Virginia if occasion requires it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 2, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo.

I have subsequently received a communication from His Excellency the President on the same subject, and I believe he has determined the question as to the disposition of the troops in North Carolina.

I think you are under a misapprehension in regard to a brigade having been attached to Pickett's division in the place of Jenkins'.

General Longstreet states that Colston's brigade, formed of the regiments of Generals Sam. Jones' and Marshall's commands, was temporarily assigned to Pickett's division at the time that Jenkins was detached. Colston's brigade was subsequently broken up when these regiments were returned by you to their former commands.

Pickett's division is now at Hanover Junction, with no brigade with it, except those taken from this army, Jenkins being still detached. I regret to be deprived of Ransom and Jenkins, upon whom, as well as their troops, I greatly relied.

I replied to General D. H. Hill's proposition when I was in Richmond, in reference to the exchange of brigades in North Carolina with certain brigades in this army. I believe it would add to my numerical strength and give me more men to subsist, but I doubt whether it would add to my fighting force. I should like much to have the thinned ranks of the brigades he mentions filled up, but dislike to part with officers and men who have been tried in battle and seasoned to the hardships of the campaign in exchange for wholly untried troops.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 2, 1863.

General J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have read with much attention General Hampton's letter of 1st instant, giving results of his reconnaissance of the enemy's line on the Rappahannock. I should like very much to capture the division of the enemy he speaks of, and am much pleased at the gallantry of his proposition. It is what I should expect of an officer of his

boldness and daring. But at this distance I do not feel so confident as he does that it could be easily done, and I fear the loss that would befall our brave men.

I hardly think the enemy would expose his detachments without sufficient support, and I think it more than probable that the balance of the corps to which the division belongs is within reach. Can you not find that out? As we are not in a position to improve the advantage should we gain it, and as I hope to be able to strike them a blow, I think it better to reserve our strength, and to abstain from giving them any premonition of our intention, than to jeopardize our division of cavalry and infantry now in their presence. Unless, then, a very fair opportunity presents itself, I recommend no attempt, and urge quiet and allayment of apprehension on their part. Should a good opportunity present itself, take advantage of it; otherwise husband your strength, and prepare for the conflict; collect all your men and refresh your horses.

From General Hampton's report and your dispatch of 2.30 p. m. to-day, I infer no aggressive movement of the enemy is contemplated at present.

A dispatch from Richmond to-day states that the enemy has evacuated West Point and probably Yorktown, and reports a force moving upon either side of the Piankatank, in a northwest direction. They may be making for Urbana or Tappahannock, to cross to General Hooker, or to lend him a hand to cross. I have moved [Charles R.] Collins and [George E.] Pickett in that direction. I presume I shall hear to-morrow what it means.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARTY. CORPS, ARMY OF N. VA.,
No. —. } *June* 2, 1863.

I. Under the recent organization of the artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, into three corps, a corresponding adjustment of artillery battalions becomes necessary, and, under special directions from the commanding general, the following arrangement is ordered:

FIRST CORPS.	SECOND CORPS.	THIRD CORPS.
Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET.	Lieutenant-General EWELL.	Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL.
Battalions—	Battalions—	Battalions—
Cabell's.	Carter's.	McIntosh's.
Dearing's.	Jones'.	Garnett's.
Henry's.	Andrews'.	Poague's.
Corps reserve.	*Corps reserve.*	*Corps reserve.*
Battalions—	Brown's.	Walker'
Alexander's.	Nelson's.	Cutts'.
Eshleman's.		

The chiefs of artillery of the First and Second Corps remain as heretofore, and the battalions designated in those corps will report through these chiefs. The battalions designated in the [Third Corps] will report through the chief of artillery who may be nominated by the corps commander and approved by the commanding general.

II. Toward forming the new battalion required for the Third Corps, Colonels Brown and Alexander will each report one of their batteries,

to be detached, and those two batteries will be by them directed to report to the chief of artillery of the Third Corps, that they may, with Wyatt's battery, now with General Pettigrew's brigade, be formed into a battalion. Field officers will soon be assigned.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 2, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

GENERAL: General Echols sends the following information from Lieut. Col. W. P. Thompson, commanding Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, dated Headquarters Camp Northwest, May 30, 1863:

Scouts from this command just returned from Randolph report two infantry regiments at Beverly—Second Virginia [Union] and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania—and three companies of cavalry 7 miles below. At Leadsville the Eighth Virginia [Union] Regiment is encamped, and at Beverly—16 miles below Beverly—is the Tenth Virginia [Union] Regiment; on either flank some detached companies. Scouts report that the enemy intend moving to Elk Water and Cheat Mountain, and on the night of the 29th (last night) move to this section of country. Their artillery has been ordered up from Clarksburg. There is a rumor that all the forces in Northwestern Virginia were ordered to support these movements. I am scouting many miles in my front, and will receive confirmation at least twelve hours in advance of their movements.

Echols does not think the enemy contemplate a move in this direction, but should be closely watched.

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 3, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

Information fully confirmed as to the evacuation of West Point and movement of column of 4,000 or 5,000 of the enemy, flanked by a circling cavalry detachment, probably as scouts, on the north and west side, to the Rappahannock, in Essex, near Tappahannock.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I had the honor to receive last night your dispatch of the 2d, containing General D. H. Hill's proposition to exchange a brigade for Colquitt's. The brigade proposed to be exchanged for Colquitt's was stated in the dispatch to be Ransom's, but I presume Ramseur's was intended, inasmuch as both Ransom's and Colquitt's are now with General Hill.

I was under the impression that one of the benefits anticipated in the original proposition to exchange the full brigades in North Carolina for the reduced brigades in this army was to have within the State

some troops from other States. Rodes' and Colquitt's were two that were applied for by General Hill. Rodes having been promoted to the command of the division, Colquitt was sent.

If there is any political objection to employing Georgia troops to arrest deserters in North Carolina, there are Ransom's and Martin's brigades, if the cavalry and local troops cannot be applied to that service, which can be used. I do not consider it advantageous to make any more exchanges at this time. I consider Ramseur necessary with the division to which he belongs.*

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Department Southwestern Virginia, Dublin, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of May 28. I am very much obliged to you for the offer of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment. So far as I am able to judge at this distance, I think that this army needs strengthening at this time more than yours. I will, therefore, keep the regiment in question for the present, but will send it back to you whenever you need it.

The Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia] are on their way to this point.

General Imboden's command was organized for service in Northwestern Virginia and the Valley, and he reports directly to me. I have instructed him to operate in the Valley and on the line toward Staunton, Huttonsville, Cheat Mountain, Monterey, and the Potomac.

I hope you will be able to do without the transportation captured.

I send you a copy of an order reducing the transportation of this army, and even with this reduction I am deficient in general transportation for commissary, quartermaster, &c., trains.

Wishing you success in your department in the operations of the summer's campaign,

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: As my dispatch of yesterday might not have been sufficiently plain, I will now state that my object in moving your command toward Tappahannock was to meet the enemy, reported to be advancing in that direction from Saluda. A report from Major Collins, dated 10 p. m. last night, states that Captain [George W.] Cooke, stationed at Tappahannock, had gone within 2½ miles of Saluda, and learned there were from 500 to 1,000 of the enemy at that place, and that seven steamers were at Urbana. If this is the whole force, it is probably on a marauding expedition.

* See Seddon to Lee, June 9, Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part III, p. 874.

Major Collins has been ordered to communicate with you and give you all information.

If you learn that the enemy has retired and is beyond your grasp, I desire you to return to your position. If they come within your reach, and you can do so with advantage, strike at them.

General Wise reports West Point evacuated.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding First Army Corps:

GENERAL: My attention has been called to the following indorsement of General McLaws upon a communication of certain officers of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, protesting against the payment of damages:

Being under the impression that no one could be deprived of his life, liberty, or property unless by due process of law, and that an opportunity should be given every one to be tried before condemnation, I have, previous to this, applied for information as to the law authorizing a departure from those principles heretofore considered so well established, but no answer having been received, I respectfully recommend that, to test the principle and give it publicity, the officers be tried by a general court-martial for disobedience of orders in refusing to pay the assessment within.

It was not my intention to order officers to pay damages, but merely to notify them of the amounts charged against them, with a view of affording them an opportunity to pay them before complying with the requirements of the orders of the War Department. See General Orders, No. 39, May 26, 1862, Paragraph V, and Special Orders, No. 182, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, August 6, 1862.

I cannot concur in the remarks of General McLaws. It is my earnest desire that in all our operations every precaution should be taken to prevent waste and the destruction of private property.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send by messenger, to-day, 7 flags of those captured from the enemy in the recent engagements on the Rappahannock. The tickets on each will show by what troops taken.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 6, 1863.

General R. E. LEE.

GENERAL: Your letters of the 1st and 3d instant have been received. Though I have relied on the cattle brought out from Northwestern

Virginia by my commissary for the subsistence in part of my own troops, I cannot, with a clear conscience, withhold from your army anything it absolutely needs, and which it is in my power to give; you may, therefore, have the cattle. There are only 1,140 remaining now, and I will have them turned over to any one you may designate; but, general, they are in no condition now to be butchered. They are now on fine grass in Greenbrier, and, if allowed to remain there until October, will probably be nearly double in weight what they are now. It would be a great waste to butcher them now. They are yours, however, to be disposed of as you think proper.

So with the transportation that Imboden's expedition captured and brought out. I shall be obliged to let you have it, or rather that part of it which I thought fully belonged to this department. Indeed, I did not know that any of it would go to your army proper, but supposed Imboden would keep it all and it was [no] more than he needed.

I hope you will be able to send the Fiftieth [Virginia] Regiment back to me soon. My command is smaller, I think, than you imagine, and whilst there is no decided indication that the enemy in my front contemplate an advance soon, it is impossible to tell when they may do so, their facilities for suddenly re-enforcing their troops in the Kanawha Valley are so great. In the meantime there are very decided indications that Burnside is moving on East Tennessee, and if he does, General Buckner will expect me to aid him, and I can do so only to a very limited extent.

I send with this a copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. W. P. Thompson,* of the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry. It gives information which I think it desirable you should have, especially as Brigadier-General Imboden acts directly under your orders. I have only the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, a new regiment recently organized in Pocahontas County, near Huntersville. I have no other troops nearer that line than Meadow Bluff.

Will you please inform me where Jenkins' cavalry is, and where it is intended to operate? I desire to send to him an artillery company which I organized for his brigade. The guns for the company were ordered to be sent from Richmond to Staunton. I understand that Jenkins' cavalry is only temporarily detached from my command.

I am much obliged for your kind wishes for my success in the summer campaign. In the present reduced condition of my command, the most that I can expect is to guard securely all the country I now occupy.

With great respect and esteem, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

* Not found.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 23, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I see that Burnside's stupid order, No. 8, has at last found its way into the newspapers. It causes me no regret, and would no one else if the character of the author was as well understood by them as myself. His moral degradation is unfathomable. My attention was first called to it by his statement under oath that I had expressed to him my approval of his refusal to let me cross the river on the march down from Warrenton in the transfer of our line of operations.

I had previously been informed of his cowardice at the first Bull Run, had witnessed his follies at South Mountain, heard of his blundering sacrifice of life at the bridge at Antietam, and felt the madness of the slaughter at Fredericksburg, but during all the time had given him credit for possessing common integrity.

Up to the hour of his departure from this army, he uniformly professed the warmest friendship for me—never uttered a word of complaint of my not having zealously supported him in all of his operations, myself and my command.

In his order relinquishing command of this army, three days after the date of General Orders, No. 8, he speaks of me in terms of unusual praise, as will be remembered by all, and yet behind my back, assassin-like, is trying to stab.

It has, and still grieves me to reflect that my surroundings at this time are such that I cannot call him to account for his atrocities, swallow his words or face the music, before going into another fight. I like to feel easy at such times, with a name and character unclouded, and cannot bear to go into battle with the slanders of this wretch uncontradicted and the author of them unchastised. He must swallow his words as soon as I am in a condition to address him, or I will hunt him to the ends of the earth.

His conduct toward others named in the order appears to have been no less treacherous and cowardly, for several of them were counting with a good deal of certainty on being made major-generals, on his assurance that he would use his influence to that end—this subsequent to the date of that order.

By his false swearing he has hitherto escaped the doom which awaits him. He has misled the investigating committee, and at no distant time the reverse and slaughter of Fredericksburg will be divided be-

tween him and no one else. The attack and mode of it were his, despite the advice, opinions, counsels, and protests of his grand division commanders. Where I went there was not one chance in twenty of succeeding. He alone is responsible.

I am now satisfied my command was taken from me at the battle of Fredericksburg for the reason that the newspapers had connected my name with the command of the army, and that was also the reason he would not let me cross the river and march here on the south side of the Rappahannock.

To-day, from his own evidence, he cannot tell within 5 miles of where he intended to make his main attack on Fredericksburg, and has no other idea of the organization and government of an army than that of arranging it in a way that the commanding general will have nothing to do. The nearer the army reaches that point, the greater excellence in his estimation. In his opinion, this army had become tolerably good during his exercise of its command, and yet it was on the verge of dissolution; he did nothing and knew nothing of it.

We have had another severe storm to-day, and it is not over yet. I am thankful that the army is not on the road, for in no direction could I advance 3 miles a day in the present condition of the country.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *March* 12, 1863.

Capt. John S. Mosby has for a long time attracted the attention of his generals by his boldness, skill, and success, so signally displayed in his numerous forays upon the invaders of his native State. None know his daring enterprise and dashing heroism better than those foul invaders, though strangers themselves to such noble traits.

His late brilliant exploit, the capture of Brigadier-General Stoughton, U. S. Army, 2 captains, 30 other prisoners, together with arms, equipments, and 58 horses, justifies this recognition in general orders. The feat, unparalleled in the war, was performed, in the midst of the enemy's troops at Fairfax Court-House, without loss or injury.

The gallant band of Captain Mosby share the glory as they did the danger of this enterprise, and are worthy of such a leader.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 23, 1863.

Capt. JOHN S. MOSBY
(Through Major-General Stuart):

CAPTAIN: You will perceive from the copy of the order herewith inclosed,* that the President has appointed you captain of Partisan Rangers.

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* Not found.

The general commanding directs me to say that it is desired that you proceed at once to organize your company, with the understanding that it is to be placed on a footing with all troops of the line, and to be mustered unconditionally into the Confederate service for and during the war.

Though you are to be its captain, the men will have the privilege of electing the lieutenants, so soon as its numbers reach the legal standard. You will report your progress from time to time, and, when the requisite number of men are enrolled, an officer will be designated to muster the company into the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 9 [10]. } *March* 24, 1863.

The following regulation of the commanding general is published to the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia:

No more paroles will be accepted. All prisoners of war or deserters from the enemy falling into the hands of the scouting parties of this division will be sent under guard, by the most practicable route, to Richmond.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Mosby will please alter the number of General Orders from these headquarters, of March 24, from 9 to 10. The order referred to no more paroles being accepted.

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant General.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 25, 1863.

[Capt. JOHN S. MOSBY:]

DEAR CAPTAIN: I inclose your evidence of appointment by the President in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. You will perceive by General Lee's accompanying instructions that you will be continued in your present sphere of conduct and enterprise, and already a captain, you will proceed to organize a band of permanent followers for the war, but by all means ignore the term "Partisan Ranger." It is in bad repute. Call your command "Mosby's Regulars," and it will give it a tone of meaning and solid worth which all the world will soon recognize, and you will inscribe that name of a fearless band of heroes on the pages of our country's history, and enshrine it in the hearts of a grateful people. Let "Mosby's Regulars" be a name of pride with friends and respectful trepidation with enemies.

You will have to be very much on your guard against incorporating in your command deserters from other branches of the service. Insist upon the most unequivocal evidence of honorable discharge in all cases. Conscripts under and over age will be very advantageous. Their entry into service must be unconditional, excepting that you are their

captain, and their lieutenants to be chosen by the men, provided no unworthy man be so chosen. As there is no time within which you are required to raise this command, you ought to be very fastidious in choosing your men, and make them always stand the test of battle and temptation to neglect duty before acceptance.

I was greatly obliged to you for the saddle of Stoughton. I wish you would send me whatever evidence you may be able to furnish of Miss Ford's innocence of the charge of having guided you in your exploit at Fairfax, so that I can insist upon her unconditional release.

We must have that unprincipled scoundrel Wyndham. Can you catch him? Do not get caught.

I send you an order about our fight at Kellysville. It was a hard fight, and a glorious one for us, but the loss of the "gallant Pelham" has thrown a shadow of gloom over us not soon to pass away. Beckham will succeed him. Be vigilant about your own safety, and do not have any established headquarters anywhere but "in the saddle."

I hope Mrs Mosby reached you in safety. My regards to her if still with you. Your praise is on every lip, and the compliment the President has paid you is as marked as it is deserved.

Very truly, yours,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *April* 8, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the commanding general, the Horse Artillery will cease to belong to brigade organizations, but will constitute a separate corps to operate with cavalry. Maj. R. F. Beckham, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the Horse Artillery of this army. Batteries will continue on duty with the brigades where now serving, subject to such change as may be hereafter thought advisable; and whenever a battery is so attached, it will be subject to the orders of the commanding officer, who will be responsible for it as for the time being a part of his command.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Jones' Farm, April 10, [1863]—11 p. m.

General LAFAYETTE MCLAWS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, 8.30 p. m., after 10 o'clock, and I hasten to reply.

The movements which you mention seem to indicate a backward movement on the part of the enemy when taken in connection with other facts which I have to report. I returned late this evening from a reconnaissance as far as Land's End, just in front of Young's house.

The following are the main facts which occurred to-day:

The enemy burned last night a house opposite Redoubt No. 1, as I already informed you. I felt certain that they did so to unmask a battery in its rear; but, contrary to my expectation, they did not do so,

and they have not replied to the shots fired by our own battery. The four guns which they had in position yesterday must have been removed. It is the universal opinion of the officers with me that the enemy have withdrawn the mass of his forces. This opinion is also that of the inhabitants left on Mulberry Island.

Last night Major Ramseur heard the tattoo of several regiments. To night only the band of one regiment was heard. There seem to be but few men on the opposite side of Warwick River. To-day the buildings left standing around the house fired last night were burned by the enemy. Several wagons were seen to leave Young's farm-house. I saw one move from there myself this evening, and there seem to be but few men at the house. All these facts seem to show that the enemy has retreated from the immediate vicinity of our lines.

I would also mention that there is a large quantity of meat and corn at Mr. Curtis' farm belonging to the quartermaster's department, which it might be best to remove. There is also a good number of cattle which could be taken by the quartermaster and driven off. It would be preferable to leaving it, perhaps, for the benefit of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. COLSTON,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 23, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have received General Colston's letter, of 8.30 o'clock to-day, which you forwarded to me. I think from the account given me by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Engineers—who was at Port Royal yesterday—of the enemy's operations there the day and night previous, that his present purpose is to draw our troops in that direction, while he attempts a passage elsewhere. I would not, then, send down more troops than are actually necessary. I will notify Generals McLaws and Anderson to be on the alert, for I think that if a real attempt is made to cross the river it will be above Fredericksburg.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13 } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 23, 1863.

In consequence of the great and daily increasing difficulty of obtaining animals and forage, the baggage of this division must be cut down to the lowest figure.

One wall tent will be allowed to division and one to each brigade headquarters, and one for division quartermaster. One tent fly for every 4 commissioned officers, and one for every 10 non-commissioned officers and privates. The number of tents and flies over and above this allowance must be sent to the rear at once by railroad.

Each officer will be allowed a small hand-trunk or valise, and enlisted men will carry one blanket and a change of underclothes on their horses. The wagons allowed to regiments and brigades must be used

solely for the transportation of supplies, tents, flies, and cooking utensils. No other baggage than that specified will be allowed under any circumstances.

Brigade inspectors will make frequent examinations to see that this order is carried into effect, and any departure from its requirements will be punished as disobedience of orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant General.

HDQRS. CAV. DIVISION, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 25, 1863.

Maj. JOHN S. MOSBY, *Commanding:*

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs me to say that your expedition into Fairfax is exactly what he wishes. He is extremely anxious to know what is going on behind Centreville, and whether Hooker is moving any troops up in that vicinity.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PELHAM,
April 26, 1863.

[Maj. JOHN S. MOSBY:]

MAJOR: There is now a splendid opportunity to strike the enemy in rear of Warrenton Junction. The trains are running regularly to that point. (It may be by the time that you get this, the opportunity may have gone.) Capture a train, and interrupt the operation of the railroad. Stoneman's main body of cavalry is located near Warrenton Junction, Bealeton, and Warrenton Springs. Keep far enough from a brigade camp to give you time to get off your plunder and prisoners. Information of the movements of large bodies is of the greatest importance to us just now. The marching or transportation of divisions will often indicate the plan of a campaign. Be sure to give dates and numbers and names, as far as possible.

Wishing you all success, I am, very truly, yours,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

DOWNMAN'S HOUSE,
May 4, [1863]—10 p. m.

Major General MCLAWS:

GENERAL: Generals Anderson and Early drove the enemy handsomely from the positions on Downman's Hill beyond the Plank road. General Anderson's left is now on Plank road opposite to Mr. Guest's house, and his line perpendicular to the road. General Early is on his right. I do not yet know how far he has advanced. We cannot find any of the enemy south of the Plank road. But if we let them alone until morning we will find them again intrenched, so I wish to push them over the river to-night. I understand that Kershaw's left is at the toll-gate on the Plank road; Wofford on the right, not up to the

road. I want them to advance the right of their line so as to occupy the Plank road, and you to communicate with the left of their line.

Direct Colonel Alexander to endeavor to arrest all movements across Banks' Ford, or up the river road. Anderson and Early are north of the Plank road.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., *May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: On Sunday morning, May 2 instant, I succeeded in surprising the camp of the First Virginia Cavalry (Yankee) at Warrenton Junction. The enemy not having time to saddle and bridle their horses, took refuge in a house, from which they poured a hot fire into us with carbines and pistols. After a stubborn resistance they sent out a white flag and surrendered.

We found that we had captured nearly the whole of their regiment (about 300 officers and men), with all their horses, arms, accouterments, camp equipage, and a fine ambulance. We were in the act of saddling up their horses preparatory to leaving, when the alarm was given that re enforcements of the enemy were coming. Just then, about 300 yards off, I saw a column of cavalry approaching from the woods in the direction of Cedar Run bridge. My command, numbering not over 100 men, was entirely disorganized, and dispersed over the fields, catching loose horses, fugitive Yankees, &c. I used every endeavor to rally and form the men but found it impossible, and there was no alternative left me but retreat. We only got off 8 prisoners and some 25 or 30 horses. We also brought off a large number of pistols, as they had all given up their arms.

I had 1 man killed, and lost somewhere between 15 and 20 in wounded and missing. Of course, it is impossible for me to know what was the loss of the enemy. General Stahel in his report admits a loss of 6 officers (including a major) and 14 privates, killed and wounded; says nothing of prisoners. I have since ascertained that the re-enforcements that arrived were the First Vermont and Fifth New York Regiments of cavalry.

Sunday, May 10, I burned two bridges on the Ohio and Alexandria Railroad, took 3 prisoners, and tore up the track, causing one of their trains to run off. This caused them to suspend running the cars for two days. I have also twice cut their telegraph wires. Sunday, May 17, with about 25 men, I penetrated their lines to within a mile of Dumfries. My object was to intercept their transportation on the Telegraph road. I had stopped at a house and we were feeding our horses when the alarm was given, the "Yankees are coming." Quickly bridling up, we did not wait for them to come up, but charged down on them. After a pretty sharp hand-to-hand fight, we succeeded in putting them to flight. We left on the field 2 dead and 5 too badly wounded to be brought off, besides taking 4 prisoners, 7 or 8 horses, their arms, &c.

The lieutenant commanding the attacking party had his right arm shot nearly off. The force of the enemy was about 25. As they had taken the alarm, I did not deem it prudent to remain longer inside their lines and returned. I sustained no loss. The bearer of this, Fount Beattie, will give you all the information obtained in reference to the number and distribution of the enemy's forces.

If you would let me have a mountain howitzer, I think I could use it with great effect, especially on the railroad trains. I have several experienced artillerists with me. The effect of such annoyance is to force the enemy to make heavy details to guard their communication.

I have not attacked any of their railroad trains because I have no ammunition for my carbines, and they are pretty strongly guarded with infantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major of Partisan Rangers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF N. VA., *May* 20, 1863.

Until further orders, brigade commanders will keep one regiment in each brigade with their horses near at hand, arms and accouterments ready for use, and everything prepared to mount at short notice. This regiment will be designated the grand guard, and will be relieved as often as may seem proper to brigade commanders. The officers and men of such regiment will be regarded as on duty, and it will be used to move promptly to the front in case of the enemy's advance, in order to give time for the other regiments to bring in their horses from grazing and prepare for action. This regiment will when relieved perform a march of 5 miles, observing all the rules and orders for marching, and the brigade inspector will observe and remark upon the manner in which the march is conducted.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

H. B. McCLELLAN,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF N. VA., *June* 1, 1863.

I. The major-general commanding announces the division staff as follows:

Maj. Heros von Borcke, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Maj. H. B. McClellan, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. A. R. Venable, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Norman R. Fitzhugh, quartermaster; Maj. William J. Johnson, commissary of subsistence; Capt. W. W. Blackford, engineer department; Capt. John Esten Cooke, chief of ordnance; First Lieut. Chiswell Dabney, aide de-camp; First Lieut. Robert H. Goldsborough, aide-de-camp; Surg. Talcott Eliason, division surgeon; Capt. W. D. Farley, volunteer aide; Capt. James L. Clark, volunteer aide.

The following officers of the regular army are assigned to duty with the cavalry division:

Capt. B. S. White, Provisional Army, C. S.; First Lieut. R. B. Kennon, Provisional Army, C. S.; Cadet W. Q. Hullihen, Provisional Army, C. S.

II. Lieut. Col. C. H. Tyler is relieved from duty as assistant inspector-general of this division.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

H. B. McCLELLAN,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Abbott's (Ira C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (Alexander D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Adams' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Adams' (J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Adams' (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Addicks' (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Albright's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Alden's (Alonzo) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Alexander's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Alexander's (Frederic W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, post.*
Allard's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Allason's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Allen's (Crawford, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Allen's (Harrison) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Allen's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Alles' (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Ames' (Adelbert) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Ames' (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Amsden's (Frank P.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Anderson's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Anderson's (T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars; 12th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Andrews' (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Andrews' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Anthony's (George T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 17th Battery.*
Anthony's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Arnold's (George) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Arnold's (Isaac) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Arnold's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Arrowsmith's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Ashby Artillery. See *R. P. Chew's Artillery, post.*
Ashby's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Atwater's (H.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Atwell's (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Austin's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment.*

*References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Avery's (M. H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Ayer's (Ira, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves.*
Ayres' (Romeyn B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Bachman's (W. K.) **Artillery.** See *German Artillery, post.*
Bailey's (B. P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Bailey's (Edward L.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Baily's (Silas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Reserves.*
Baily's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Baird's (T. W.) **Infantry.*** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Baker's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Baker's (L. S.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baldwin's (C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baldwin's (D. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Baldwin's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ballier's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Banta's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Almont) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Barnes' (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Barney's (Elisha L.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Barnum's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Barstow's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery F.*
Bartholf's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Bartram's (N. B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Bassett's (Isaac C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Batchelder's (N. Walter) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment;* also *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.**
Bates' (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bates' (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Bates' (W. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Baxter's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Beale's (R. L. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Beaumont's (M. H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Beaver's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Beckley's (H. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Battalion.*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bendix's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Richard C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Benzler's (F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Berthoud's (A. P.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Beverly's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Biddle's (Chapman) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Biddle's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bidwell's (Daniel D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Bigelow's (John) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
Bingham's (Daniel G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Birney's (William) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Bixby's (Phin P.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Black Horse Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Black's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Blaisdell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Blanchard's (H. C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Bliss' (Zenas R.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bloodgood's (Horace S.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Blount's (Joseph G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Blucher's (Gustav von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 20th Battery.*
Blume's (F. J. T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Battery.*
Blunt's (Asa P.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Blunt's (Matthew M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Bodine's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Boebel's (Hans) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Bolinger's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Reserves.*
Bomford's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Bondurant's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, post.*
Bootes' (Levi C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Borrowe's (William) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery D;* also *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Bossert's (H. M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Lot) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bowerman's (Richard N.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Bowman's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Bown's (W. H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Bradley's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Bragg's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Bramhall's (W. M.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
Branch Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops.*
Branch's (J. R.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bransen's (G. A. von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Braun's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment*
Brawner's (William G.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Braxton's (Carter M.) **Artillery.** See *Fredericksburg Artillery, post.*
Brenholtz's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Brewer's (Melvin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brewster's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Briner's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Reserves.*
Brinton's (Joseph P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Brisbin's (James S.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Britt's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Broady's (K. Oscar) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Brockenbrough's (J. B.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, ante.*
Brodrick's (Virgil) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bronson's (Isaac R.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Brooke's (James V.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Brooker's (Albert F.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy, Battery B.*
Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Brown's (David C.) **Cavalry.** See *McClellan Dragoons, post.*
Brown's (G. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (J. Thompson) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (P. P., jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Brown's (Ridgely) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*

Brown's (T. Fred.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Brown's (William D.) **Artillery**. See *Chesapeake Artillery, post.*
Brown's (William R.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Browne's (George H.) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Browne's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Bruce's (Robert) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Bruen's (John T.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 10th Battery.*
Brunson's (E. B.) **Artillery**. See *Pee Dee Artillery, post.*
Bryan's (Thomas A.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bryan's (Timothy M., jr.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bryan's (William E.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Buckingham's (Philo B.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Buckley's (L. P.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Bucklyn's (John K.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Buell's (Clarence) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Buffum's (Martin P.) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Burge's (G. W.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Burling's (G. C.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Burnham's (George S.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Burnham's (Hiram) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Burnham's (Horace B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Burnham's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Burns' (Michael W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burpee's (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Burton's (John E.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Butler's (John H.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Butler's (M. C.) **Cavalry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Byington's (Cornelius) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Byrnes' (Richard) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Cain's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Edward L.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Jacob M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Canby's (Samuel) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
Canfield's (C. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Cantador's (Lorenz) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Carle's (James) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Reserves.*
Carlin's (John) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Carlton's (Henry H.) **Artillery**. See *Troup Artillery, post.*
Carpenter's (Joseph) **Artillery**. See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Carpenter's (Leonard W.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Carr's (James W.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Carr's (M. T.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Carrington's (James McD.) **Artillery**. See *Charlottesville Artillery, post.*
Carrolien's (Conrad) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 31st Battery.*
Carroll's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Carson's (John M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Carter's (Thomas E.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Carter's (William P.) **Artillery**. See *King William Artillery, post.*
Cartwright's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Carver's (Lorenzo D.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Caskie's (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Hampden Artillery, post.*
Catlin's (Theodore B.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cavada's (Frederick F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Cavins' (Elijah H. C.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Chalfin's (Samuel F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery L.*
Chamberlain's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Chamberlain's (Joshua L.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Chandler's (Joseph S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Chapin's (G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Robert H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Chaplin's (Daniel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Chapman's (Alford B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Chapman's (G. B.) **Artillery.** See *Monroe Artillery, post.*
Chapman's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Chapman's (L. F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Charlottesville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chesapeake Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Chew's (R. P.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chipman's (H. L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
Church's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cladek's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Clanton's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Clark's (A. Judson) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clark's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Clark's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Clark's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Clarke's (J. Lyle) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Battalion.*
Clay's (H. De B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Clayton's (B. F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Clayton's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Purnell Legion, Cavalry, post.*
Clendenin's (David R.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Clinton's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Close's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobham's (George A., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Cochran's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Colby's (N. T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Cole's (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Colgate's (Clinton G.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Collier's (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Colvill's (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Conger's (Seymour B.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Connor's (Selden) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cook's Company. Official designation not of record. See ——— *Cook.*
Cooper's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Core's (Andrew S.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Corning's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Corns' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Coster's (Charles R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Coulter's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Courtney Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Covode's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Cowan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Crabb's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Craft's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Craig's (Calvin A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Cram's (George C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*

Creighton's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Crenshaw's (William G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Critcher's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Crocker's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Crosby's (Franklin B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Cross' (C. E.) **Engineers.** See *C. B. Reese's Engineers, post.*
Cross' (Nelson) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Crowther's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Cummins' (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Cummins' (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Curry's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Greely S.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Curtis' (N. M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Cushing's (Alonzo H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
Cutler's (Lysander) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Daboll's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Dalton's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Dana's (Edmund L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Dance's (Willis J.) **Artillery.** See *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
Daniels' (J. J.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Battery.*
Danville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Dare's (George) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Reserves.*
Davidson's (Greenlee) **Artillery.** See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
Davies' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Davis' (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Davis' (Elisha W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Davis' (J. Lucius) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Davis' (Phineas S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Davison's (A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Davison's (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery B.*
Dawson's (Matthew M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Deane's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
De Beck's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Deems' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Demarest's (A. G.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Deming's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Battery.*
Denison's (Andrew W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Derickson's (David V.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Derrick's (Clarence) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Derrom's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Devereux's (Arthur F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment.*
De Witt's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Di Cesnola's (Louis P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dieckmann's (Julius) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Diederich's (Otto) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 29th Battery.*
Diggs' (D. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Dilger's (Hubert) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dininny's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Disbrow's (Horatio S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Dod's (Albert B.) **Home Guards.** See *Albert B. Dod.*
Donaldsonville Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*

Donohoe's (Michael T.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Doster's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Doubleday's (Thomas D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Douty's (Calvin S.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dow's (Edwin B.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
Downey's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Drake's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Drenkle's (Amos) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Dryer's (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Duffié's (Alfred N.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Duffy's (James N.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Duke's (R. T. W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Dunn's (A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*
Dunne's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Durland's (Coe) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Duryea's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Dushane's (Nathan T.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
D'Utassy's (Frederick G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Dutton's (G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Duval's (Isaac H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Duvall's (R. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Purnell Legion, Cavalry, post.*
Dwight's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Dwight's (Walton) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Eakle's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Eaton's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 27th Battery.*
Edgar's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Edgell's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*
Edwards' (Clark S.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Edwards' (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Egan's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Einsiedel's (Detleo von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery E.*
Ellerbeck's (R. E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Ellis' (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Reserves.*
Ellis' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
Ellmaker's (Peter C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Ely's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Ely's (Ralph) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Ely's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Embick's (Frederick E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
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Ent's (Wellington H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Reserves.*
Erickson's (Christopher) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
Eshleman's (B. F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 4th Battery.*
Eubank's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Eustis' (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Ewing's (Chatham T.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery G.*
Fairchild's (Harrison S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Fairchild's (Lucius) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fairlamb's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Farnham's (Roswell) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Farnsworth's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Farnum's (J. Egbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment.*

Farrar's (J. S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Fauquier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Faxon's (E. J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Federhen's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
Ferguson's (Alonzo) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Ferguson's (Milton J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Fesler's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Fillebrown's (J. S.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Firey's (William) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Fisher's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Fisher's (Philip E.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Fitzgerald's (Theophilus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Fitzhugh's (Robert H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Fleming's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Flesher's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Floyd-Jones' (De L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Foerster's (Hermann) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Force's (Isaiah F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Forsberg's (A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Foster's (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Foust's (Benezet F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Fowler's (Douglas) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Fowler's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Francine's (Louis R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Franklin's (E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Fraser's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Fraser's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
Fredericksburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Freedly's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
French's (David A.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
French's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
French's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
French's (Winsor B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Freudenberg's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
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Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Fuller's (Josiah C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Funk's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Galligher's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gambee's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
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Gardner's (David) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Garrard's (Kenner) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Gaskill's (William Penn) **Engineers.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Gates' (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Gerhardt's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
German Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Getchell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Frank C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Gibson's (Augustus A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
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Giddings' (G. R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Gilkyson's (Stephen R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gillette's (J. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Gilpin's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Gimber's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Glanz's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Godwin's (D. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Goff's (Nathan, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gould's (Ebenezer) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gould's (J. P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment.*
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Graham's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Graham's (Samuel) **Heavy Artillery,** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graham's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Purnell Legion, Infantry, post.*
Graham's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Grandy's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Norfolk Blues, post.*
Granger's (Moses M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Grant's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graves' (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Gray's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Greenfield's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Washington Cavalry, post.*
Gregg's (J. Irvin) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Grey's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Griffiths' (Amos E.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Grover's (Ira G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Grubb's (E. Burd) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Guiney's (Patrick R.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment*
Gullmann's (Ulrich) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Gwyn's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Hagan's (Harrison H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hall's (Caldwell K.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Hall's (Henry H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hall's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hall's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Hamblin's (Joseph E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (R.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, Exempts' Battalion.*
Hamilton's (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Hammond's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Hampden Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hampton's (Robert B.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Hanover Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hapgood's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hardaway's (R. A.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Hardin's (Martin D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Reserves.*
Harkness' (George C.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Harlan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Harlow's (Franklin P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Harman's (W. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Harn's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
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Harrison's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Hart's (Patrick) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Battery.*
Hartmann's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Hartranft's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Hartung's (Adolph von) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Hasting's (Matthew) **Artillery.** See *Keystone Artillery, post.*
Hathaway's (S. G., jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Hawley's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Louis J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Hawley's (William) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Haycock's (Joel A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hayes' (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hazard's (Jeffrey) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Hazard's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Hazlett's (C. E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D.*
Healy's (Virgil M.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heath's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hecker's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Heermance's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Henry's (J. G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Reserves.*
Henry's (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Henry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hexamer's (William) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Hickox's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Higgins' (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Hight's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Hill's (B. H.) **Infantry.** See *Wheeling City Guards, post.*
Hill's (Wallace) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops. Battery C.*
Hills' (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hiller's (Frederick L.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Battery.*
Hines' (Jonathan D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hofmann's (J. William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Holman's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Holmstedt's (E. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Holt's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Honeyman's (R. R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Hopper's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Horn's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hospital Guards, Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops.*
Howard's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Howard's (James) **Artillery.*** See *James Howard.*
Hubbell's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Huey's (Pennock) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Huger's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hughston's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Hulings' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Hull's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Hunt's (H. T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Huntington's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Hupp's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Flying Artillery, post.*

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Hurt's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *R. A. Hardaway's Artillery, ante.*
Huston's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Ireland's (David) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Irish's (Nathaniel) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Irvine's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Irwin Artillery. See *Sumter (Ga.) Artillery, Battery C.*
Jackson's (Samuel M) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Reserves.*
Jackson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Jackson's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Jacobs' (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Jaehne's (Julius) **Cavalry.** See *Frederick Schambeck's Cavalry, post.*
Jahn's (Hermann) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Battery.*
James' (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Janes' (Leroy L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Janeway's (Hugh H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jardine's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jefford's (Harrison H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Jencke's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jenkins' (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jenks' (John) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery A.*
Jennings' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Aaron C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Johnson's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Daniel D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Johnson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Marmaduke) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnson's (Riley) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Johnstone's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Jones' (Archibald F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jones' (B. H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Jones' (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Battery.*
Jones' (Frank) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Jones' (Noah) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jones' (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Keeper's (John V.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery B.*
Keese's (Oliver, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Keifer's (J. Warren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Kellogg's (E. S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Kellogg's (Josiah H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Kelly's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Kenyon's (Joseph C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Keyes' (H. W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Keys' (John) **Cavalry.** See *Ringgold Cavalry, post.*
Keystone Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Kielmansegge's (Eugene von) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Kilpatrick's (Judson) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
King's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Purnell Legion, Infantry, post.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Kinkead's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery, ante.*
Kirkwood's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Kitching's (J. Howard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kleiser's (Alfred von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*
Klunk's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Knight's (Franklin L.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Knight's (N. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Knox's (Charles McL.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Knox's (J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves.*
Koch's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Kovacs' (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Krauseneck's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Krepps' (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kruger's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Kusserow's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
Lafayette Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Laflin's (Byron) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lakeman's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lancaster's (F. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Lancers, Cavalry. See *Richard H. Rush's Cavalry, post.*
Lane's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Lane's (John) **Artillery.** See *Sumter (Ga.) Artillery, Battery C.*
Langner's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 31st Battery.*
Langston's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Langworthy's (A. J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, First Regiment, Battery A.*
Lansing's (Jacob H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Larkin's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Latham's (A. C.) **Artillery.** See *Branch Artillery, ante.*
Latham's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Latimer's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Courtney Artillery, ante.*
Ledig's (August) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lee's (Robert M., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Leech's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Lenhart's (Jacob, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Reserves.*
Leppien's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.*
Lessig's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Battery.*
Leyden's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Linton's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Lloyd's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lockwood's (Jonathan H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Long's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Long's (R. L. Y.) **Cavalry.** See *Phillips Legion, post.*
Lord's (Robert S. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Losie's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Loudon's (R.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Louisiana Guard, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Lowell's (Charles R., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Lowry's (William M.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lumbard's (G. W.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lusk's (John A. M.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lyle's (Peter) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Lyman's (C. A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Reserves.*
McAllister's (Robert) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McCallum's (M. A.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McCalmont's (A. B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment.*
McCarter's (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
McCarthy's (E. S.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond (Va.) Howitzers, 1st Company.*
McCarthy's (Jeremiah) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
McCartney's (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 133d Regiment.*
McCartney's (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
McCaslin's (Maxwell) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McCleary's (John) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
McClellan Dragoons, Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops.*
McClure's (William S.) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McCoy's (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McCreary's (David B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
McDonough's (P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Reserves.*
McDougall's (Archibald L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
MacDougall's (Clinton D.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
McGee's (James E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
McGill's (James D.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
McGowan's (Thomas S.) **Infantry**. See *Patapsco Guards, post.*
McGroarty's (Stephen J.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
McIlwaine's (William) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
McIntosh's (D. G.) **Artillery**. See *Pee Dee Artillery, post.*
McIntosh's (John B.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
McKean's (James B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
McKee's (Samuel A.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
McKeen's (H. Boyd) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
McKnight's (Amor A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
McKnight's (George F.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
McLean's (William) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
McLean's (William T.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 4th Battery.*
McMahon's (A.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 15th Battery.*
McMahon's (J. J.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
McMichael's (Richards) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McMullin's (James R.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
McNamara's (J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Macon's (M. C.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond Fayette Artillery, post.*
McReynolds' (Andrew T.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
MacThomson's (James) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment*
McVicar's (Duncan) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Macy's (George N.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Madill's (Henry J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Mahler's (Francis) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Majtheny's (Theodore) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Mallon's (James E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Manly's (B. C.) **Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops.*
Mann's (Daniel P.) **Cavalry**. See *Oneida Cavalry, post.*
Mann's (William D.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Marine Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Mark's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Markell's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Markoe's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Marsh's (Salem S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st and 2d Regiments.*
Martin's (Augustus P.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops. 3d (C) Battery.*
Martin's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mason's (Edwin C.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Mason's (Philip D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Massey's (Elijah E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, E. S.*
Massie's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante.*
Mathews' (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Maulsby's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*
Maulsby's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Maurin's (Victor) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*
May's (A. J.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
May's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers.*
Merriam's (G. F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Merriam's (Waldo) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Merrill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Merwin's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Meservey's (Charles C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Mettler's (Isaac S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Meyer's (Conrad U.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Meyer's (S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Miller's (F. C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Miller's (Marcus P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Miller's (M. B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 3d Battery.*
Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Miner's (Milton L.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Mlotkowski's (Stanislaus) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery A.*
Moesch's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Monroe Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Moody's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
Moody's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Moor's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Moore's (Alexander C.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E.*
Moore's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Moore's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Moore's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Moore's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Morgan's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Edwin S.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Morgan's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (Dwight) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Morris' (Lewis O.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Morris' (Orlando H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment*
Morris' (Richard H.) **Artillery.*** See *Richard H. Morris.*

* Improvised.

Morris' (Robert, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Morris' (William H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Morrison's (David) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Morrow's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Morton's (George C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Partisans.** See *John S. Mosby.*
Motley's (T. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Mudge's (Charles R.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Muhleck's (G. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (Edward D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mulholland's (St. Clair A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Mulligan's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Munk's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries C* and *D.*
Murphy's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Murray's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Myers' (George R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Nagle's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Nevin's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Nevin's (Edward H., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Nevin's (John I.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Newhall's (Frederick C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
New York Independent Battalion, Infantry. See *Enfans Perdus, ante.*
New York 2d Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
New York 14th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Nichols' (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Nichols' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Nields' (Benjamin) **Artillery.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Battery.*
Noble's (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Norfolk Blues Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Northedge's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Norvell's (Freeman) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Numan's (J. D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 22d Battery.*
O'Brien's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 134th Regiment.*
O'Kane's (Dennis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Oley's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Oliver's (A. G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Reserves.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*
Opp's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ormsby's (L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
O'Rorke's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Orton's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *District of Columbia Troops.*
Osborn's (Thomas W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Otey's (G. G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Otto's (August) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Owen's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Packer's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Page's (R. C. M.) **Artillery.** See *Morris Artillery, ante.*
Palmer's (Jeremiah) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Ario, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*

Park's (S. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Parsons' (Augustine N.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Parsons' (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Patapsco Guards, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Pate's (H. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Patrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patterson's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter (Ga.) Artillery, Battery B.*
Patton's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Payne's (William H.) **Cavalry.*** See *North Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pease's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Pee Dee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pegram's (W. J.) **Artillery.** See *Purcell Artillery, post.*
Peissner's (Elias) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Penehelstein's (Anton von) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pennington's (A. C. M., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Pennsylvania 1st Rifles, Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Reserves.*
Personius' (W. V.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Peters' (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Pettit's (Rufus D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Phelps' (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Pierce's (B. R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Pierce's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Lewis B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pierson's (J. F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pike's (H. L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Pinto's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Piper's (Alexander) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Pleasants' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Plumer's (William) **Sharpshooters.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Poague's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Pope's (Edmund M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Porter's (Burr) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Porter's (D. S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Reserves.*
Porter's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Porter's (Peter A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Porter's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Potter's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Potter's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Power's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Powhatan Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Pratt's (Franklin A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Prescott's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Preston's (W. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Prey's (Gilbert G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Prince William Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Proctor's (Redfield) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Pulaski Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Pulford's (John) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Purcell Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Purnell Legion, Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Purnell Legion, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Puttkammer's (A. A. von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Quinn's (Timothy) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Quirk's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Raine's (Charles I.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery, ante.*
Randall's (Francis V.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries E* and *G.*
Randolph's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Randolph's (Wallace F.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery L.*
Rank's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery C.*
Read's (E. W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Read's (John P. W.) **Artillery.** See *Pulaski Artillery, ante.*
Redington's (John C. O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Reese's (C. B.) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
Reichard's (F. H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Reilly's (James) **Artillery.** See *Rowan Artillery, post.*
Reinhold's (Reuben) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Remington's (S. Pierre) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Revere's (Paul J.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (Anthony H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (John A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Reynolds' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Rhett's (A. B.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Rice's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Rice's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Rice's (R. S.) **Artillery.** See *Danville Artillery, ante.*
Rich's (William W.) **Cavalry,** See *Phillips Legion, ante.*
Richardson's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 2d Battery.*
Richardson's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Richmond Battalion, Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, City Battalion.*
Richmond Fayette Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Richmond Howitzers, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Rickards' (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Ricketts' (R. Bruce) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Rigby's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ringgold Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Ringold's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Riordan's (Gilbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Samuel) **Infantry,** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Robertson's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B* and *L.*
Robertson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Robinson's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Robinson's (O'Neil W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery.*
Robinson's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Rockbridge Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Rodgers' (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, E. S.*
Roemer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Rogers' (Horatio, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d* and *11th Regiments.*
Rogers' (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Rolfe's (Frank A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Root's (Adrian R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Ross' (H. M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter* (*Ga.*) *Artillery, Battery A.*
Ross' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Rother's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Rourke's (John) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Rowan Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops.*
Rowand's (Weston) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ruger's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Rush's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Russell's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Ryan's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Safford's (G. H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Salem Flying Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Salm's (Felix Prince) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Salomon's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sanderson's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Sargent's (Horace B.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Savage's (G. D.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Sawyer's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sawyer's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Schache's (Ernest) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Schall's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Schambeck's (Frederick) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Schamberger's (Leander) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Schickfuss' (Frederick von) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Schilling's (Franz von) **Artillery.** See *Marine Artillery, ante.*
Schirmer's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Battery.*
Schley's (William Louis) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Schoeffel's (F. A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Schoonmaker's (James N.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Schubert's (Emil) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Battery.*
Schwarz's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Scott's (C. H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Battery.*
Scott's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Scott's Nine Hundred, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Searing's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Seaver's (Joel J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Seaver's (Thomas O.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Seeley's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Selfridge's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Senges' (Adam) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Sewell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Sexton's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Shackford's (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Shannon's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Sharpe's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Sharra's (Abram) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Shaut's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 131st Regiment.*

Shaw's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Shaw's (Sidney F.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Shears' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *McClellan Dragoons, ante.*
Shedd's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Sheffey's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Sheldon's (Albert S.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Sherlock's (E. T.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Sherrill's (Eliakim) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Sherwin's (Thomas, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Showalter's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Shuetz's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Battery.*
Sides' (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Sievers' (Max) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery A.*
Simmonds' (Seth J.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Sinex's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Sleeper's (J. Henry) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery.*
Smith's (Alfred M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Reserves.*
Smith's (A. V.) **Cavalry.** See *Lafayette Cavalry, ante.*
Smith's (Benjamin H., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, 3d Company.*
Smith's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Smith's (E. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Smith's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Company.*
Smith's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Smith's (George W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Smith's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Snider's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Snodgrass' (James McK.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Reserves.*
Snow's (Alonzo) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Spear's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Speece's (L. B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Reserves.*
Speer's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Lafayette Cavalry, ante.*
Spence's (Beldin) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Spering's (C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Squires' (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 1st Battery.*
Stahl's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 19th Battery.*
Stainrook's (H. J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Stamps' (T. H.) **Artillery.** See *Ringgold Artillery, ante.*
Starr's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Staunton Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Staunton's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Stedman's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Stedman's (Griffin A., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Stedman's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Steele's (A. E., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sterling's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
Sternberg's (Chester W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Stevens' (Greenleaf T.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.*
Stevens' (William O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Stevenson's (John S.) **Artillery.** See *Marine Artillery, ante.*
Stewart's (Gordon A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Stewart's (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery B*
Stitt's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Stone's (Roy) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 149th Regiment.*

Storer's (Jacob J.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Stoughton's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Stoughton's (Homer R.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Stover's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Strayhern's Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See *Major Strayhern.*
Stribling's (Robert M.) **Artillery.** See *Fauquier Artillery, ante.*
Stricker's (David L.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Strong's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Strous' (Cyrus) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Stuart's (Charles B.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Stuart Horse Artillery. See *R. F. Beckham.*
Sturdivant's (N. A.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Sudsburg's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Summat's (George J.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Summers' (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Sumter Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Sumwalt's (Charles L. K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Swain's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Swann's (T. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, State Line.*
Sweeney's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Battalion.*
Swett's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*
Swords' (R. S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Tabb's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Taft's (Elijah D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Battery.*
Talley's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Reserves.*
Tannatt's (Thomas R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Tanner's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Courtney Artillery, ante.*
Taylor's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Reserves.*
Taylor's (Constantine) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Taylor's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Taylor's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Thoburn's (James) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thoburn's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thoman's (Max A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Evan) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery C.*
Thomas' (Winslow M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Thompson's (C.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Guard Artillery, ante.*
Thompson's (Francis W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Thompson's (James) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery C.*
Thompson's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thompson's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Thompson's (W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Thomson's (Alexander S.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Thomson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Thurmond's (P. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Thurmond's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Tidball's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Tilden's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Tilghman's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Tilton's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Tippin's (Andrew H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Titus' (H. B.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Titus' (Silas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Todd's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Toland's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Tolle's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Tomlinson's (Abia A.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Tomlinson's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Towers' (Lemuel) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Town's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Town's (Gustavus W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Tracy's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Travis' (Edmund R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Treichel's (W. P. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Trepp's (Casper) **Sharpshooters.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Trigg's (R. C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Tripp's (P. D.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Troup Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Truex's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Turley's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Turnbull's (Charles N.) **Engineers.** See *C. B. Reese's Engineers, ante.*
Turnbull's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries F and K.*
Tuthill's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Tuttle's (O. S.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Tyler's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Underhill's (Edward H.) **Artillery.*** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Underwood's (Adin B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Upton's (Emory) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Utt's (James R.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Van Borries' (Otto) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Vandergrift's Cavalry. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Vandeventer's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Van Houten's (G.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Van Reed's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Van Voorhis' (Koert S.) **Infantry.*** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Van Wagenen's (R. L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Varney's (George) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Veazey's (Wheelock G.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Vegesack's (Ernest von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Vincent's (Albert O.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Vincent's (Strong) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Virgin's (William Wirt) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Voegelee's (Adolph) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*
Vogel's (Carl) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Voltaire's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Wainwright's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Walbridge's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Walker's Company. Official designation not of record. See ——— *Walker.*
Walker's (David N.) **Artillery.** See *G. G. Otey's Artillery, ante.*
Walker's (Elijah) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Walker's (Gardner) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Walker's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Wallace's (James) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment. E. S.*
Walsh's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Walton's (J. B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Ward's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Ward's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Waring's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Jeff. Davis Legion, ante.*
Warner's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves.*
Warner's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Warner's (James M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Washburn's (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Washington Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Washington Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Waterman's (Richard) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Watkins' (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Purnell Legion, Cavalry, ante.*
Watson's (David) **Artillery.** See *Richmond (Va.) Howitzers, 2d Company.*
Watson's (Malbone F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery I.*
Watts' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Webster's (Edwin H.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Weddle's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Weed's (Stephen H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery I.*
Week's (H. A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Welch's (Norval E.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Welling's (Joseph) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Wells' (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Wentworth's (Mark F.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Wessells' (L. W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 19th Regiment.*
West's (Perry G.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, Exempts' Battalion.*
West's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Westbrook's (Cornelius D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Wever's (Bernhard) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 29th Battery.*
Wheeler's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Wheeler's (William) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Wheeling City Guards, Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, Exempts' Battalion.*
Wheelock's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Whistler's (Joseph N. G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
White's (A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*
White's (Albert S.) **Engineers.** See *William Penn Gaskill's Engineers, ante.*
White's (Elijah V.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 35th Battalion.*
White's (N. L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Whiting's (Charles J.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Whitty's (Jasper M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Wickham's (Williams C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Wiebecke's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Wiedrich's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Wild's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Wildes' (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Wilkeson's (Bayard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Wilkeson's (S. H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Wilkins' (J. D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Wilkinson's (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Willard's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Willets' (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Williams' (Adolphus W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Williams' (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment.*
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